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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1911, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1912.

The resignation by Mr. H. J. Craig of his seat on the Council for 1910/11 was recorded on February 8, but, being so near the end of the Municipal year, no steps were taken to fill the vacancy. The membership of the Council remained otherwise unchanged until the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

Nine Ratepayers only were nominated for the new Council, and were, in accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, declared elected. At the first meeting on March 22, the retiring members being present, Mr. De Gray said:—

"Before Mr. Landale retires I feel bound to make some allusion to the work which he has done in presiding at our meetings during the past four years. The duties and responsibilities of the Chairman of Council are such as can only be realised by those who come into close official touch with him, and, speaking as the senior member of Council present here to-day, and thus one who has had the longest experience of Mr. Landale's Chairmanship, I feel that it is my duty to record that the judgment which Mr. Landale has brought to bear upon Municipal matters, and the invariable courtesy which he has displayed towards his colleagues and the public generally, entitle him to the highest praise. Mr. Landale's record of four years as Chairman has only once been equalled in the past. I refer to the late Mr. J. L. Scott. But I believe I am right in saying that when the hard and difficult work performed by Mr. Landale is considered, his record is without equal. I think it will be a long time, possibly years, before so able and so hard-working a Councillor will occupy the Chair again."

These remarks met with the cordial and unanimous concurrence of the members, whereupon Messrs. Landale, Macray and Platt withdrew.

Upon the proposal of Mr. Trueman seconded by Mr. Selby Moore, Mr. De Gray was unanimously elected Chairman; and upon the proposal of Mr. Selby Moore seconded by the Chairman, Mr. Burkill was elected to the Vice Chair.

The Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follow:—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. E. E. CLARK, E. J. CORNFOT and E. C. PEARCE.
Works Committee.—Messrs. H. DE GRAY, C. SELBY MOORE and T. E. TREEMAN.
Watch Committee.—Messrs. C. E. ANTON, A. W. BURKILL and H. FIGGE.

In respect to the appointment of Sub-Committees, it was decided to request the present members to continue their services for another year, the Council's representatives thereon being arranged as follows:—

Band Committee.—Mr. FIGGE.
Public School Committee.—Mr. DE GRAY.
Committee of the Public School for Chinese.—Mr. CORNFOT.
Public Recreation Ground Committee.—Mr. MOORE.

The Council has met weekly on Wednesdays and the meetings of the Standing Committees have been as follows:—

Watch Committee	18
Works Committee	18
Finance Committee	9

The Council went into recess between August 30 and September 27.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—To the troubled state of China may be ascribed the fact that the increase in numbers noted in 1910 has been maintained in 1911, although it is doubtful whether the increase in the Corps at all corresponds with the increase in the foreign population. The strength of the Corps on December 31, 1911, was 49 officers and 755 non-commissioned officers and men in the Active Units, and 9 officers and 283 others in the Reserves, making a total of 58 officers and 1,038 others, or 1,096 in all. These figures shew an increase of 52 on the numbers on December 31, 1910, which gave totals of 53 officers and 991 others, or 1,044 in all, an increase of 73 from 1909.

351 recruits joined during the year, and 299 left the Corps through death, resignation, or discharge. In 1910, 347 joined and 274 left.

The following table shews the numbers joining and leaving the Corps by months, with the strength at the end of each month, from which it will be noted that the strength has never fallen below 1,000 :—

	Joined.	Left.	Strength.
January	33	15	1,062
February	43	28	1,077
March	41	44	1,074
April	21	48	1,047
May	23	39	1,031
June	17	25	1,023
July	23	25	1,021
August	18	14	1,025
September	14	17	1,022
October	23	15	1,030
November	34	17	1,047
December	61	12	1,096

The average strength for the year was 1,046.

The following are the reasons for members leaving the Corps during the year :—

On leaving Shanghai	...	...	...	...	182
After 3 or more years' service	...	...	...	...	53
Pressure of business	...	...	...	...	30
Ill-health...	...	...	...	...	6
Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
To Unit Reserves	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous reasons	...	...	...	...	10

Staff.—Captain G. F. Collyer, Corps Staff Officer, resigned his Commission on November 2, his place being filled by the appointment of Captain J. T. Ford on November 15.

Drum-Major J. J. Mansfield died on August 30, and was buried with military honours the following day, his old Company, "B," finding the firing party. The deceased joined "B" Company in 1883, and served continuously, with a short break in 1890-91, for 28 years. He was promoted Corporal in 1894, Sergeant in 1902, and Drum-Major to the Corps in 1906. He was always a keen and enthusiastic Volunteer, and everything connected with the Corps in which he served so long and faithfully appealed to him. His place was filled in October by the appointment of Private E. Mellows as Sergeant-Drummer.

The death of Captain W. H. Anderson, on the Retired List of the Corps, occurred during the year.

Medical Staff.—The strength of the Medical Staff has been reinforced by the issue of a commission as Lieutenant, on December 6, to Dr. J. Elliot Murray.

Captain R. J. Marshall was absent on leave from March 14 to December 5.

The usual First-Aid Class was held during the months of February and March, under Lieutenant C. Noel Davis. The number attending was not good, but most of these passed the required examination. Sergeant B. Y. Woo of the Chinese Company, having passed for the third year, qualified for a medallion.

To enable the instruction in this important subject to be better carried out, the Council sanctioned, in October, the purchase of an articulated skeleton and a pictorial mannikin.

Light Horse.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 36, the Squadron had 30 First Class and 6 Second Class Efficient's, a percentage of the former of 83.33. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 77.8, plus twenty per cent for carbines 93.36, for Part I, and 7.8 for Part II. It had 4 Marksmen, 5 First, 22 Second, and one Third Class shots.

Wolseley helmets were issued to the members of this Unit in April.

Second Lieutenant T. G. Drakeford was absent on leave from May 14 to December 25.

20 joined and 22 left the Squadron during the year.

Artillery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 48, the Battery had 46 First Class and 2 Second Class Efficient's, a percentage of the former of 95.83, the highest in the Corps. In the results of the Annual Musketry Course for the same period, this Unit also leads with an average of 125.2 in Part I and 9.5 in Part II. It had 29 Marksmen, 5 First, and one Second Class shots.

The guns, carriages, limbers, and spare fittings were thoroughly overhauled during the latter part of the year and many injuries and defects made good. Most of these repairs were much needed and it may now be assumed that the whole equipment is in a thoroughly serviceable condition. The gun-sights have also been tested and adjusted. The Battery harness, too, has been thoroughly overhauled, the following having been abolished: pads of hand ponies, treble flank straps and tugs, surcingle, belly-bands, bearing-reins, and buckling pieces for all gun-team ponies. In place of these, straps hip long and cross-pieces have been substituted, thus lightening the weight on the ponies and giving them more freedom for their work. The harness is now hung up complete in every respect, ready for putting on at a moment's notice, each set having its own separate peg, and the harness for each gun-team being kept together. Steel clips have been fitted to the gun-limbers to carry four carbines on each. This will enable the Battery, if ever attacked at close quarters, to protect itself, in the absence of the usual escort, better than it would otherwise have been in a position to do.

The original paint on the guns and limbers being in need of renewal, besides being not suitable for the backgrounds usually found in and about Shanghai, these were all re-painted in the early spring with a specially mixed paint with a view to obtaining the least generally conspicuous shade.

Gun-limbers and wagons are now kept packed with ammunition and spare stores ready to move out at once, and only require running out of the Gun Shed.

The General Efficiency Shield, won by this Unit in 1910, was presented at a smoking concert in the Gymnasium on February 17.

The establishment of the Battery was fixed in March at 42 Actives and 8 Reservists, allowing for the four guns only, the horsing of the wagons not being considered necessary.

Pony No. 21 died of a ruptured diaphragm in Nanking Road on April 8. To replace it "Mediator," an ex-race pony, was purchased at auction for Tls. 35 on May 10. To fill another vacancy of some standing "Orcas," another ex-racer, was kindly presented to the Battery by Captain Grayrigge on the same day.

The continuous work done by the Battery throughout the year cannot be allowed to pass without special mention. Since January 1 it has held no less than 77 Unit parades, all of which have been attended by over 20 per cent of its members and most by over 50 per cent, besides special parades for officers and non-commissioned officers of which no actual record is kept. The Unit having the next best record for Unit Parades has held 42 in the same period.

16 joined and 20 left the Battery during the year.

Maxim Battery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 36, this Unit had 26 First Class and 7 Second Class Efficient's, one Recruit and 2 Non-Efficient's, a percentage of the first-named of 72.22. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 121 for Part I and 8.5 for Part II. It had 13 Marksmen, 6 First, 9 Second, and 1 Third Class shots.

The extended period of leave granted to Captain G. E. Stewart having expired and there being no apparent prospect of his return to Shanghai, he was reluctantly obliged to resign his Commission with effect from October 26. In view of his long service with the Corps the Council allowed him to remain on the Retired List with the rank of Captain. He received his first Commission on August 16, 1900, was promoted Lieutenant on January 8, 1903, and Captain on May 27, 1903. What is Shanghai's loss is Hongkong's gain and it is very satisfactory to know that he has been given a Commission in the Hongkong Scouts. He was succeeded by Lieutenant R. H. Gaskin, who was promoted Captain on November 2.

The Maxim guns have been thoroughly overhauled recently and many defects caused by fair wear and tear, especially in the small parts and in the elevating and traversing gears, have been remedied, rendering these guns more reliable and generally efficient than they were. They have also been repainted with the same shade as the Artillery guns.

Gunner R. M. Ogilvie died on July 21, and was buried with military honours the same day.

A rifle match between this Unit and the Tientsin Rifle Club was fired on December 3, the conditions being 8 a side with the best 6 scores to count, Bisley conditions and targets, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The Maxims scored 461, an average of 76.83, and Tientsin 490, an average of 81.66.

Captain Gaskin having proceeded on six months' leave from November 9, the command of the Battery has devolved on Second Lieutenant H. B. Emerson.

16 joined and 25 left the Battery during the year.

"A" Company Mounted Rifles.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 32, the Company had 29 First Class and 3 Second Class Efficients, a percentage of the former of 90.62. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 90.6 for Part I and 5.7 for Part II, this Unit having 8 Marksmen, 3 First, 12 Second, and 5 Third Class shots.

The former Mounted Section of "A" Company having exceeded a strength of 30 of all ranks was, on January 21, raised to the status of a Company, styled "'A' Company Mounted Rifles," as foreshadowed in my Report for 1910.

Lieutenant R. I. Fearon was absent on leave until December 5, the command devolving on Second Lieutenant S. B. Neill, until June 3, when his departure on leave left the Company in charge of Colour-Sergeant Payne and, during his temporary absence in September, of Sergeant Bignell.

The training of this Unit continues to be carried out on sound lines, and the value of the pony as a means of rapid transport to important points where infantry may be required is thoroughly recognised by all ranks. The fact that it has retained its efficiency and its keenness in spite of frequent temporary changes in the command during the year speaks volumes for the good spirit prevailing.

10 joined and 7 left this Company during the year.

"A" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 84, the Company had 74 First Class and 9 Second Class Efficients and one Recruit, a percentage of the first named of 88.09. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 106.3 for Part I and 9 for Part II, the Company having 26 Marksmen, 8 First, 39 Second, and 4 Third Class shots.

Second Lieutenant W. Brand was promoted Lieutenant with effect from May 13.

The system of training all the year round has been seriously and regularly undertaken by this Company, and there is not the least doubt that many of its members will find the benefit derived from an absence of the usual efforts to make up their drills during the coming spring. And the same is the case as regards the Annual Musketry Course, which has been systematically carried on throughout the year, thus avoiding another unpleasant tush towards the end of the Musketry Year.

Latterly the monthly Company Parades have been made compulsory in this Unit, that is to say, every man has been expected to attend these unless prevented by business or other unavoidable cause duly notified to his Captain. This has had an excellent effect both from the point of view of the numbers on parade and as regards the training of the men themselves.

In order to ensure recruits being properly enrolled without undue delay, an order was issued in this Company in October to the effect that any newly joining member not presenting his Enrolment Paper at the Orderly Room within a week of his election would have his name struck off the roll and his application for membership cancelled. In the same way, his Recruit's Course of Musketry must be completed within two months, failing which he would be similarly dealt with. It has long been found throughout the Corps that many men receive an Enrolment Paper and then postpone presenting it at Headquarters for weeks and even

months, with the result that nothing is known of them there, while their Unit Commander regards them as on his strength. A plan of the sort adopted in "A" Company does much to obviate the confusion caused by such neglect.

Towards the close of the year special section mobilisation tests were introduced with a view to ensuring the more rapid assembly of the Company. These were very successful for, although held at somewhat inconvenient times, an aggregate of 59 men out of an available 69 turned out in 58 minutes. In these tests men were required to parade in marching order, and, considering that only a small proportion of them have private telephones, the results must be regarded as very satisfactory.

42 joined and 31 left the Company during the year.

"B" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 55, this Company had 46 First and 9 Second Class Efficient, a percentage of the former of 83.63. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 111.8 for Part I, and 7.8 for Part II, the Company having 19 Marksmen, 9 First, 21 Second, and one Third Class shot.

A very praiseworthy innovation was introduced by this Company during the recent summer in the form of evening lectures on drill, manœuvres, musketry and kindred matters. These lectures, which were very well attended, not only by the non-commissioned officers but also by the men, were held once a week, and they had the effect of keeping members well up to the mark in the theory of most of their work.

The Unit Reserve of this Company took practical shape towards the close of the year, and, though small in numbers, has a definite organisation.

13 joined and 16 left this Company during the year.

Customs Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 48, this Company had 34 First Class and 4 Second Class Efficient and 10 Recruits, a percentage of the first-named of 70.83. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 91.9 for Part I and 9.1 for Part II. It had 5 Marksmen, 7 First, 22 Second, and 4 Third Class shots.

Sergeant A. H. Budgen died on February 6, and was buried, with military honours, on the 8th.

This Company is composed of capital material as it numbers many ex-soldiers and sailors in its ranks, and, although it contains more men of different nationalities than any other Unit, their interests are identical and the discipline and good feeling among them is excellent.

31 joined and 23 left the Company during the year.

German Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 81, the Company had 66 First Class and 7 Second Class Efficient and 8 Recruits, a percentage of the first-named of 81.48. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 86.5 for Part I and 10.1 for Part II. It had 10 Marksmen, 5 First, 48 Second, and 7 Third Class shots.

Lieutenant Henniger was absent on leave from May 9 to December 21.

The usual torchlight procession from the Recreation Ground to the German Consulate took place on January 26, in honour of the birthday of H.I.M. Kaiser Wilhelm II, the Company being inspected in front of the Club Concordia by the Civil Commandant of the Corps. A parade was also held on August 14 on the occasion of the birthday of Prince Henry of Prussia, from whom the Company takes its name. On December 17, the Company was seen at field operations in the Western District by His Excellency Admiral G. von Krosigk, commanding the German Squadron in the Far East, accompanied by his Staff and several other officers. At the conclusion of the operations His Excellency addressed the Company, congratulated them on their turn-out, and informed them that Prince Henry had specially charged him to take the earliest opportunity of seeing them and giving them his greetings.

28 joined and 30 left this Company during the year.

American Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 59, the Company had 41 First Class and 13 Second Class Efficient and 5 Recruits, a percentage of the first-named of 69.49. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 116.9 for Part I and 7.4 for Part II. It had 19 Marksmen, 10 First, 21 Second, and 2 Third Class shots.

Out of 53 members present in Shanghai at the Annual Inspection on April 22, 52 were on parade, one man being in hospital.

Captain S. A. Ransom proceeded on leave on April 1, the command devolving on Lieutenant W. E. Sauer till the former's return on December 25.

Second Lieutenant W. E. Sauer was promoted Lieutenant and Mr. R. C. Morton was appointed Second Lieutenant on September 6.

Captain Ransom attended three weeks' training with a Brigade of the U.S. Army during his absence on leave, a fact which cannot but react very favourably on the efficiency of the Company, in keeping all ranks up to date.

On Decoration Day, May 30, the Company paraded, 45 strong, under Lieutenant Sauer, and took part in the customary ceremonies at the Bubbling Well Cemetery with a party of sailors from U.S.S. "Samar," the three volleys being fired by the Company.

The results of the activity displayed in recruiting for this Company cannot fail to be a source of satisfaction to the American community in particular, seeing that the numbers on its roll have not till recently been anything like an adequate representation of that community, so that the increase noted, which does not appear to be to any extent due to the disturbed state of this country, may be regarded as a very healthy sign.

42 joined and 22 left the Company during the year.

Portuguese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 74, the Company had 43 First Class and 19 Second Class Efficient, 1 Recruit, and 11 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first-named of 58.10. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 71.6 for Part I, and 5.9 for Part II. It had 7 Marksmen, 6 First, 28 Second, and 24 Third Class shots.

The arrival of the new Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Barjona de Freitas, and the keen and friendly interest he has shewn in the Company cannot fail to be an influence for good and an encouragement to all ranks.

The issue of Wolseley helmets to this Company began on June 13.

Mr. H. Pereira, an old member of the Corps and an honorary member of the Company, died on May 22, his funeral the following day being attended by many members.

Private A. M. Marques died on September 16, and was buried, with military honours, the following day.

The Boys' Brigade in connection with this Company, to which I referred last year, continues to be a great success, and in a few years' time its effect on the recruiting of the Company is sure to be felt.

Towards the close of the year several of the more influential Portuguese residents expressed a wish to enrol themselves as an auxiliary to the Company somewhat on the lines of the existing Gun Club Company. After some discussion I agreed to submit the matter for the approval of the Council as soon as over twenty names were forthcoming. By the middle of December this condition had been fulfilled by the enrolment of twenty-two names, and the matter having been laid before the Council the formation of a "Sportsmen's Section" (*Secção de Caçadores*), to be affiliated to this Company, was duly approved, and a Commission as Second Lieutenant to command it issued on December 28 to Mr. L. Encarnação. At the close of the year the strength of this Section was 30.

14 joined and 21 left the Company during the year.

Japanese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 55, the Company had 48 First Class and 7 Second Class Efficient, a percentage of the former of 87.27. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 90.3 for Part I and 8.1 for Part II. It had 9 Marksmen, 4 First, 36 Second, and 4 Third Class shots.

The Company paraded as a guard-of-honour at the Customs Jetty on the arrival of Prince and Princess Fushimi, Admiral Togo, and General Nogi *en route* to England to be present at the Coronation of King George V, on April 21.

9 joined and 11 left the Company during the year.

Chinese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 98, the Company had 89 First Class and 7 Second Class Efficient and 2 Recruits, a percentage of the first-named of 90.81. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 84.9 for Part I, and 8.1 for Part II. It had 17 Marksmen, 6 First, 50 Second, and 20 Third Class shots.

On the expiration of his Commission as Captain of this Company on January 7, Captain L. J. Cubitt elected to be placed on the Retired List, and was succeeded in the command by Captain G. Grayrigge, who was promoted on February 15. In Captain Cubitt, the Corps loses from its active members a zealous and

reliable officer to whose admirable qualities and sound common sense must be largely ascribed the success of this Company. His commissioned service dates from March 16, 1899, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant in "A" Company. On August 16, 1900, he was promoted Lieutenant in "A" Company, resigning on January 1, 1903, on appointment as Lieutenant in the Reserve Company. From thence he rejoined the Active Units as Captain of the Customs Company on April 12, 1905, resigning on September 1907. On January 8, 1908, he was re-commissioned as Captain of the newly-formed Chinese Company, which he has left in a state of very advanced efficiency.

For a considerable time the members of this Company had a Club of their own in the vicinity of the Town Hall, a situation which was found unsuitable and inconvenient in many ways. Towards the middle of 1911 they rented a portion of the International Recreation Club on the Bubbling Well Road for this purpose. These new premises, having been suitably fitted up and furnished, were formally opened on June 24.

22 joined and 15 left this Company during the year.

Engineer Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 45, the Company had 28 First Class and 17 Second Class Efficients, 1 Recruit and 9 Non-Efficients, a percentage of the first-named of 62.22. The Musketry Figure of Merit for the same period was 85.5, or with 20 per cent added for carbines, 102.6 for Part I and 8.7 for Part II. It had 12 Marksmen, 6 First, 12 Second, and 3 Third Class shots. Since it was re-armed with the new short rifle in the spring its shooting has improved considerably.

Second Lieutenant C. D. Pearson completed a Course of Instruction from August 23 to September 19, at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, attaining a standard of proficiency in the subjects of the Course of 70 per cent. He was on leave from April 6 to December 25. The formation of a Unit Reserve for this Company was begun on May 24. 5 joined and 24 left the Company during the year.

Reserve Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1911, out of a total strength of 121 the Company had 88 First Class and 22 Second Class Efficients, 4 Recruits and 7 Non-Efficients, a percentage of the former of 72.72.

Lieutenant W. H. Bell resigned his Commission on August 11.

Colour-Sergeant H. W. Daldy and Sergeant K. D. Stewart were promoted Second Lieutenants, to complete establishment, on October 25.

The Company paraded again at the Annual Inspection Parade on April 22, 59 out of a total of 121 being on parade. A large number of members being without uniforms did not parade who would otherwise have done so.

It is satisfactory to note that this Company maintains its position in point of numbers and general efficiency, in both of which particulars, as well as in the readiness of its members to adopt a somewhat more active rôle than was formerly the case, it forms a very valuable adjunct to the Active Units. Recruiting has been good throughout the year, and its strength now stands at 118 of all ranks, as against 113 a year ago, 17 having joined and 12 having left during the year.

Other Reserve Units.—The numbers of these Units have remained fairly constant throughout the year, and shew little or no alteration. As will be noticed elsewhere they have recently been augmented by the addition of a Sportsmen's Section, affiliated to the Portuguese Company. As the question of these more or less irregular Reserve Units occasionally comes up for discussion it is as well to record that I have always encouraged them because I realise that, in the event of any serious troubles in the Port, there will be an enormous rush of non-Volunteer residents anxious to be of some service, all of whom will expect to be attached to the S. V. C. It is evident that the great majority of such men will be debarred from joining any of the Active Units, that the task of organising them into some sort of workable shape will fall upon the Staff of the Corps, and that this task will be considerably lightened by the organisation beforehand of these Reserve Units, which, by their constitution, will be capable of greater expansion than can be the case with Units organised on a more regular basis. Increases in the total strength of the Corps by means of such Reserve Units are, in a measure, misleading, but every effort is always made in all Returns of the Corps to separate them from the other Units so that their exact status may be realised. At the same time, it must be remembered that, in time of trouble, these Units would probably receive an accession of strength out of all proportion to the Active Units, it being recognised as an accepted fact, as recorded in the *Municipal Gazette* of December 28, 1911, in reference to the formation of the Portuguese Company's Sportsmen's Section, that "all adult male residents in the Settlement should be prepared to take part in its defence if required."

Signalling.—At the conclusion of last winter's Signalling Class, under the Corps Signalling Instructor, Lieutenant G. G. Carlsen, in the spring of the year, one member of "A" Company, two of "B" and two of the American Company passed the usual tests and duly qualified as Signallers. Another Class is now under instruction, on two evenings in the week, Lieutenant Carlsen being assisted by Sergeant Pollock and Corporal Divers of "B" Company.

General Efficiency Shield.—The General Efficiency Shield, inaugurated in 1910, was won in 1911 for the second time by the S. V. Artillery. For various reasons Special Test 3, the shortest time in which 50 per cent of each Unit can assemble fully armed and equipped at a given point, was not carried out, but an additional Special Test was substituted in the form of a night march combined with some simple night-firing.

The following table shows the results for 1911.

Unit.	Annual Tests.							Special Tests.				Total Points.	Order.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4		
Light Horse													11
Artillery	10	10	10	10	10	6						56	1
Maxim Company			7	5					5		7	24	3
Engineer Company						4		5	10			19	4
"A" Mounted	5	5			7			9				26	2
"A" Company													11
"B" Company				7	5							12	7
Customs Company							4	5				9	9
German Company							6				4	10	8
American Company			5						7		5	17	5
Portuguese Company													11
Japanese Company						2						2	10
Chinese Company	7	7					2					16	6

The Training.—I have never ceased to inveigh against the system of an Annual Training compressed into five or six weeks in the early spring, nor to urge the advisability, if not the actual necessity, of a more extended training, a training, in fact, extending throughout the year. In the year that is past I received an unwelcome, though not unexpected, ally in the weather, which was as bad as it could be throughout the training period until the last two weeks, outdoor work being impossible on six evenings and, in addition, one Corps Parade having to be postponed. I therefore decided that the time had come to give the plan of a more extended training a definite and fair trial, and accordingly on May 24 I issued a memorandum, on the following lines, to the Officers of the Corps:

There will be no fixed official Training Season next spring, it being left to Unit Commanders to hold sufficient Unit Parades throughout the year to enable members to attend the number required for qualification as First Class Efficient.

The following scale of parades, which has already been approved for one Unit, is given as an example of how some 26 Unit Parades can be comfortably arranged so as to avoid that unwelcome pressure hitherto associated with a short Training in the spring:—

June to November, inclusive,	one a month	equals	6.
December and January,	two a month	"	4.
February and March,	one a week	"	8.
April, first half,	two a week	"	4.
Middle of April to Inspection, daily		"	4.
Total 26.			

There was no necessity for all Units to adhere to this scale, which was merely given as an example, each Unit Commander being at liberty to formulate and carry out his own scheme.

As the maximum number of Unit Parades is 20 in the case of the Light Horse, 16 in the case of "A" Company Mounted Rifles, and 12 in the case of the Infantry Companies, it will be seen that a scheme on the above lines affords ample opportunity to the average member of the Corps to become efficient.

Having gone fully into this question in my Annual Report for 1910, it is not necessary to refer to it at greater length again, but it is not without an interesting bearing on the case to note that in reference to the system of Universal Training now coming into force in New Zealand it is stated "It must be remembered that, to be of the best value, training should as far as possible be continuous throughout the year."

Special attention was devoted in the last Training Season to Judging Distance, on which some notes were issued before the actual Training began. The value of this branch of instruction was so apparent that it aroused considerable interest from the very start, and the results of the tests held just prior to the Annual Inspection were very satisfactory.

The Annual Efficiency Returns for the year ended April 30, 1911, shewed 727 First Class and 115 Second Class Efficient and 30 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 80.33, which must be considered a very good shewing.

Continuous field operations were again practised during the spring with marked success and interest to those engaged, one portion of the operations in which the opposing forces came into the more populous parts of the Settlement being carried out by War Game, which was very well attended by the officers of each side.

Annual Inspection.—The Annual Inspection was made by Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., Commanding the British Forces in South China, between Wednesday, April 19, and Saturday, April 22, on which latter day the formal Inspection Parade took place on the Polo Ground, the numbers on parade being as under:—

Unit.	Officers.	Other ranks.	Total.
—	—	—	—
Staff	6	6	12
Medical Staff	3	—	3
Light Horse	2	30	32
Artillery	3	43	46
"A" Company Mounted Rifles	1	25	26
Maxim Company	2	26	28
Engineer Company	2	26	28
"A" Company	4	70	74
"B" Company	2	48	50
Customs Company	2	41	43
German Company	3	65	68
American Company	1	51	52
Portuguese Company	3	60	63
Japanese Company	3	45	48
Chinese Company	3	86	89
Buglers	—	16	16
Reserve Company	2	57	59
Totals	42	695	737
—	—	—	—

This represents a percentage of 86.04 of the Active Units. At the Inspection in 1910, 670 of all ranks were on parade, so this year shewed a very satisfactory increase all round. On the three days previous to the actual Inspection Parade, General Anderson saw every Unit individually at its ordinary work, and was thus able to form an opinion of the Corps as it actually is. In addition to this, "A" Company Mounted Rifles paraded at the Rifle Range early in the afternoon of the 22nd, one or two men firing each Practice in the Corps Annual Musketry Course. The Reserve Company attended the formal Parade again this year.

Attendances at Corps Parades.—The following give the average percentages of the Active Units attending Corps Parades during the year, exclusive of the Inspection Parade. The figures in brackets shew

the averages for 1910. The average for all Units is 57, as against 55 for 1910, and is the same as in 1909.

Artillery	83	(75)	"A" Company	52	(52)
Chinese Company	79	(80)	Japanese Company	52	(50)
"A" Mounted Rifles	66	(66)	German Company	51	(54)
"B" Company	62	(46)	Portuguese Company	49	(58)
Light Horse	54	(53)	American Company	46	(44)
Maxim Company	54	(41)	Engineer Company	43	(50)
Customs Company	53	(51)			

Considerable improvement will be noticed in the cases of the Artillery, "B" Company and the Maxims. The uneven distribution of these attendances among the various Units appears, from the experience of the past three years, to be inevitable, but it is none the less to be regretted.

Summer Parades.—The experiment tried in 1910 of having night operations during the summer months was repeated this last year, again with considerable success, an average of over 360 of all ranks taking part. On the last occasion, September 28, night-firing at specially illuminated targets on the Rifle Range was combined with a time march, providing an interesting and somewhat novel instruction to many in the Corps.

Camps.—The Annual Easter Camps were formed from April 13 to 18, the Light Horse occupying the Rifle Range, while the Artillery, "A" Mounted Rifles, "A" Company and the Engineers were accommodated in the Riding School and its environs. The weather was on the whole very favourable to outdoor work, being generally fair but overcast and therefore cool. Of the Light Horse there were two officers, seven non-commissioned officers and twenty-three men in Camp, Lieutenant McLellan being the Camp Commandant and Corporal Ralphs the Camp Quartermaster Sergeant. As usual a good deal of time was devoted to the Annual Carbine Meeting and to the Annual Gymkhana, but other more important and more legitimate matters, such as mounted and dismounted drills, physical exercises, sword and manual exercises and guard duties, received their share of attention.

The Gordon Road Camp was probably the most successful that has ever been held there, especially in point of numbers, while, as regards the work carried out, it was both interesting and instructive. As the Artillery in 1910 provided a novelty in what has hitherto been regarded as the Infantry Camp, so, in 1911, did the Engineers give an added interest, and, although numerically poorly represented, those who attended made up in keenness and good solid hard work what they lacked in numbers.

Captain Pilcher was again Camp Commandant, with Sergt. Charlton of "A" Company as his Quartermaster Sergeant. Of the Artillery there were 39 of all ranks, of the Engineer Company 13, of "A" Company Mounted Rifles 24 and of "A" Company 44, while 11 Buglers, Signallers and Staff brought the total up to 181. Owing to the large number of ponies requiring accommodation (54 in all) it was found necessary to rent a piece of ground at the S.E. corner of Gordon and Markham Roads on which the stables were erected.

Except for one or two brief spells of arms-drill and bayonet practice the whole of the available time out of doors was spent in field operations in the country by day, the Camp being kept under arms till a late hour each night in case of attack. Of these one was delivered by the Japanese Company on April 14, which was admirably planned and carried out, while an attempt was made on the Camp by the B.P. Boy Scouts on April 16 without much effect.

On Easter Monday afternoon a very successful, though more or less impromptu, Gymkhana was held in a field not far from the Camp.

The Engineer Company erected a very serviceable watch-tower near the Camp on which, as well as at other points, they established effective search-lights.

The Portuguese Company went into Camp at the Rifle Range from the evening of October 19 to the morning of October 23. Less time was devoted this year to the Annual Course, and more to drill, duties in camp, guards, etc., than was the case last year. On the Sunday afternoon military sports were held, and in the evening there was the customary dinner and smoking concert. Both the dinner and the sports were attended by the new Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. G. Barjona de Freitas, who has evinced a welcome interest in his national Company. The number attending camp was about the same as last year, viz. 42, some 12 or 14

more attending for drill, etc. each day. These figures give a percentage of over 60 by night and over 80 by day on the total strength of the Company.

"B" Company went into camp on the Range, in accordance with established custom, during the Autumn Race Week. The Camp began on Saturday, November 4, and finished on the morning of Thursday, November 9. Coming as it did immediately after the Company had been on duty at the Railway Station it found all ranks full of enthusiasm. A good deal of time was devoted to the Annual Musketry Course, while, in addition, the duties of guards and sentries were carefully taught and practised, lectures were given, and some valuable night work was performed. The weather was perfect, and every circumstance combined to make this one of the most successful and most practical camps held by this Company. A pleasant dinner and smoking concert took place on the evening of November 8.

These camps form a very valuable portion of the training of the Corps because they enable officers and non-commissioned officers to get to know their men, and *vice versa*, and they give to the Unit that chance to get together under more or less military conditions which is not obtainable by any other means. The ordinary parades come in time to be regarded more or less as necessary evils, but in camp there is always something of interest or something novel, all tending to bring to men's eyes the fact that they are Volunteers for business.

Musketry Training.—The magazine, which forms an integral part of every rifle, has hitherto been a good deal neglected, and its use is often imperfectly understood. For example, men often ask, when about to fire a rapid or snap-shooting practice, if they may use their magazines, not realising that, as the magazine is a part of the rifle, it is as much at their disposal as the trigger, the back-sight, or any other part. Steps have been taken during the year to encourage the more frequent use of this very essential adjunct to rapid loading, and it has now become much more familiar to the bulk of the Corps. A further step in the same direction will be taken in the coming year, when loading through the magazine will be made obligatory in all practices in the Annual Musketry Course.

Apart from this, the Course for the coming Musketry Year will not differ materially from those in force for the last two years, the main arguments in favour of which were gone into fully in my Report for 1910. As I anticipated then, the great majority of the Corps are now very favourably inclined towards competitions and practices in which the targets and the conditions generally are not of the fixed and unrealistic type. It is but one sign of the spirit now pervading the Corps as a whole, that most men prefer anything that will tend to aid them in the rapid detection and hitting of fleeting and often indistinct targets, as distinguished from the leisurely and more or less scientific accumulation of large scores on impossible targets, under out of date conditions as far as modern active service surroundings are concerned. Some men indeed will not use the ordinary bull's-eye target if they can possibly avoid doing so. With most men volunteering has ceased to be a mere pastime, and has become a serious business. Of this we need look for no more positive proof than the growing popularity of rapid-firing and snap shooting. In the British Army an almost identical state of affairs exists. For years bull's-eye shooting has been unpopular because it usually resulted in most of the prizes going to a few good shots. Under the conditions on which many of our Practices and Events here are based this is found to be no longer the case. The much discussed question of the bull's-eye has been left to the common sense of the soldier, with the result that entries in rifle meetings similar to ours have increased by 50 to 60 per cent.

Another proof of the serious view men take of their Volunteer responsibilities is to be found in the excellent discipline generally observable on the Range. In these days of rapid firing, etc., considerations of the safety of those on the Range demand a far higher standard of discipline of this particular nature than was the case when all firing was deliberate and carefully aimed, and our immunity from accident shews the existence of this discipline in a marked degree, although some Units, when left to themselves, are apt to still make too much noise.

There is still too much coaching and "dry-nursing," as distinct from actual instruction, on the Range. This is particularly the case in rapid practices, when men are often told to take aim, and are then gravely informed that the targets are coming up. This sort of thing cannot fail to cramp a man's self-reliance, and may even result in many a man waiting, in times of trouble, for someone to continue to tell him that his target is "coming up." Once the officer or N.C.O. in charge has satisfied himself that the men are all ready he should give no further indication of the movements of the targets.

It is found that a good deal of valuable time is lost by men removing the butt of the rifle from the shoulder after each shot in rapid firing. Efforts have been made during the past year to remedy this defect, with the result that an improvement is noticeable both in the rapidity and in the accuracy of the fire.

The inclusion of various Practices of the Annual Course in Unit Rifle Meetings and in the competitions for monthly cups, as foreshadowed last year, has been almost universal during 1911. This plan, apart from the more useful instruction it provides, enables the Annual Course to be more smoothly and automatically carried out, and ensures a higher figure of musketry efficiency in the Corps.

Rifle Range.—The construction of the new stop-butt, some 400 yards in rear of the existing one, was commenced in October, the work being carried on by convict labour from the Municipal Gaol. The new Range, when completed, will have eight targets instead of six as at present, and allowance is being made for the eventual provision of twelve when required. Firing-points are also being provided at 900 and 1,000 yards, all of which improvements will tend to make the Range second to none in the Far East.

Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting took place between October 7 and 17. There were 178 Competitors as against 158 last year, which was a record entry list in itself, so that it may be safely inferred that the new rules and conditions, brought in last year, have achieved the object for which they were instituted, namely, the popularising of the Meeting. Of the above, 129 belonged to Class I, that is Marksmen and 1st Class Shots, and 49 to Class II, the remainder of the Corps.

The rules and conditions introduced last year, and referred to in my Report for 1910, were, in the main, adhered to this year, and most of them need no further comment. The most notable alteration this year was the abolition of the old system of aggregates and the introduction of a Championship on the following lines:—In each event, and in each practice of each event consisting of more than one practice, the highest scorer was allotted one mark, the second highest scorer two marks, and so on, each competitor being allotted the number of marks represented by his place in order of merit. Competitors making the same score were allotted the same number of marks, irrespective of the details of their score. The competitor to whom the lowest number of marks was allotted was, therefore, first in his Championship, and so on, it being naturally understood that no competitor who did not fire in every practice in every event was included in a Championship. This arrangement involved a separate Championship for each class, the Gold and Silver Crosses being reserved for Class I and the Bronze Cross for Class II. Although the results arrived at by this system did not, in actual fact, differ materially from those shewn by adding the total scores in the old way, it is considered that this plan gives a greater chance of success to the steady consistent shot, and eliminates the chance of one competitor, who makes (possibly by luck) a large score in one practice, obtaining thereby a large lead in the aggregate. As a proof of how the consistently good shot is helped by this plan, it is interesting to note that the winner of the Silver Cross won no other prize in the Meeting, being just "counted out" in several events.

The Ladies' Prize filled better this year, there being 119 subscribers as against 81 last year. There was no separate competition for this event, the prizes being awarded to those ladies whose champions made the highest aggregate scores in two events, which comprised Bisley shooting at 300, 400, 500 and 700 yards. This plan was found to save both time and ammunition. Financially the Meeting was a great success, the amount received in donations from firms and individuals being in excess of that of last year, in spite of the badness of trade locally. The process of raising funds for these Meetings is never a very pleasant one. Many people consider, and no doubt very rightly, that the giving of prizes in Shanghai is overdone. With this in view we have of late reduced the value of the prizes and given more of less value, thus preventing any lavish expenditure and, at the same time, enlarging the area of prize distribution. It has been urged that the Volunteers get too much of this sort of thing. Considering the amount of "service" practice that is afforded by the Meeting, this view is, I am sure, erroneous and short-sighted, and I only hope the time will never come when anyone will consider the S.V.C. have had too little of it.

The Reserve Company, with 19 competitors, won most prizes, 22 in all, 17 in Class I and 5 in Class II. The Maxim Company with 10 competitors, and the German Company with 16, each took 17 prizes. "B" Company with 19 competitors took 13, all in Class I, and the Artillery with 20 took 12, while the Customs Company, with only six competitors, took 11.

I was again much struck with the excellence of the range discipline of the competitors, without which the Meeting could not have gone as smoothly as it did.

Although the entries were considerably in excess of last year, the expenditure on ammunition was but little more. Last year we used 13,159 rounds, costing \$789.54, for 158 competitors, while this year 178 used 13,813, costing \$828.78.

Competitors were not squadded this year for particular targets, as experience proves that this system cannot be adhered to in practice. They were divided into eight squads to which times were allotted, as much as possible in accordance with the wishes of individuals, and men fired on any target that was available when they were ready. This plan was found to work admirably, no complicated squadding-lists had to be prepared and unravelled by those concerned, and there was never any delay in finding places for those ready to fire.

Musketry Competitions.—The following Team Competitions have taken place during the year:—

June 3 and 4;—Inter-Company Challenge Shield, won by the S.V. Artillery.

October 29;—Inter-Company Challenge Shield, won by "B" Company.

November 11;—The Novices' Cup, won by "B" Company.

These trophies have now been won by Units as under:—

Inter-Company Challenge Shield, first competed for in May 1889:

S. V. Artillery	34 times.
"A" Company	25 times.
"B" Company	16 times.
German Company	3 times.
No. 3 Company	twice.
Reserve Company	twice.
Light Horse	once.

In all 83 times

Novices' Cup, first competed for in 1907:

"A" Company twice
"B" Company twice
Chinese Company once.

The conditions under which the former competition is fired have undergone considerable variations from time to time, the same conditions not having been in vogue on more than one occasion since May 1909. In the case of the Novices' Cup, with the exception of a change in one set of targets in October 1909, the conditions have remained unaltered.

Artillery Cordite Ammunition.—The question of the cordite ammunition in possession of the S. V. Artillery having been brought into prominence at the last Annual Inspection, a few notes on this subject appear to be necessary.

The cartridges are 15-pdr. Q.F., Mark I, each filled with a little over 1 lb. 2 oz. of Cordite M.D.T., size 20-10.

The original cordite consists of Nitro-glycerine 58 parts, Guncotton 37 parts, and mineral jelly 5 parts, incorporated together and gelatinised by means of a solvent, acetone. The temperature of the gases on explosion is so high that the rifling of the gun becomes worn after a somewhat limited number of rounds. To remedy this and to prolong the lives of the guns the composition has been modified by altering the proportion of its constituents to Nitro-glycerine 30, Guncotton 65, and mineral jelly 5 parts. This is termed "Cordite M.D." (modified), when in the usual sticks or cords from which it originally took its name, and "Cordite M.D.T." when in tubes, this latter form being that in which it is used by our guns. Its temperature on explosion is much lower than in the case of cordite proper, and the resultant wear of the rifling is slower, but about 20 per cent greater weight of charge is required to obtain the same ballistics.

Cordite will keep in all climates, but it is laid down that the temperature of magazines where it is stored should not habitually exceed 100° F. nor fall below 45°. During the past year the highest temperature recorded with us was 89° on three days, and the lowest 36° on two days, the mean temperature for the seven months from June to December being 69°, a mean of about 76° being as high as is considered advisable for cordite. Cordite is safe to handle and to store, and is not affected by damp.

The sizes of cordite in tubes are shewn by two numbers representing, in hundredths of an inch, the mean external and internal diameters, respectively, of the finished tubes. That in use here is, therefore, in tubes of $\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch outside and $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch inside measurement.

As recommended by General Anderson in his Inspection Report, steps were taken to have a selection of our cartridges tested in Hongkong, the result being that they were noted as being, generally speaking, in a serviceable condition. The shortest estimated life of any one Lot is sixteen months from the end of the year, and this Lot will be re-tested during 1912. The present igniters are in good condition. They have no inherent defect as regards composition. It is merely the method of attachment employed which, in the opinion of experts, renders a missfire as not without the range of possibility, through the liability of the igniter to move from its proper position at the base of the charge and so fail to receive the flame of the cap when struck. In view of the expense involved and the small amount of rough usage to which our cartridges are liable I do not recommend the change being made to the new pattern igniter.

On April 24 all the cordite cartridges stored in the cells in the Central Police Station were removed and none have since been stored there. They are now stored quite separated from all other ammunition. On May 30, Lieut.-Colonel Wrigley, Chief Ordnance Officer at Hongkong, saw the arrangements in this connexion and expressed the opinion that, short of constructing a magazine strictly in conformity with the Magazine Regulations, which he realised was out of the question, the local arrangements were as good as they could be.

It was found, on experiment, that these cordite cartridges, as received, cannot be used as blank charges with safety or satisfaction. Owing to the size of the cordite tubes they do not readily ignite and burn comparatively slowly, so that most of each charge, when fired as blank, is blown out of the muzzle of the gun, either to burn on the ground or unignited. By cutting down the charge and tamping it a good deal more than is the case normally we hope to be able to evolve a satisfactory blank cartridge, which will serve the double purpose of economy and turn-over of our cordite charges.

The testing of the shells was, at the suggestion of the Chief Ordnance Officer, Hongkong, left in abeyance till the end of the year, when arrangements were made to send down, by the earliest opportunity, samples of each lot.

Samples of fuzes have been tested, most of which stood the tests satisfactorily. Two lots were, however, sent back to Hongkong for second proof. One of these stood the re-test satisfactorily, while the other failed to do so, the composition not burning in exact accordance with the cylinder markings.

Headquarters.—The present temporary Headquarters and Offices of the Corps, in Hankow Road, have been overhauled during the last year. The wooden gallery and store rooms over the main entrance have been completely removed as well as several small partitions on the West side of the building. A new cement path has been laid round the West and South sides, in place of the old and very insanitary chip-paving, which must have been there for years. The effect of these changes has been to add considerably to the light and air obtainable in the building, and to reduce the cost of lighting the various offices, most of which had before to be artificially lighted nearly all day. The whitewashing of the walls facing the windows has also had the effect of materially reducing the cost of lighting.

Arms.—The recurrence of the damp weather of June and July means the recurrence in the Corps of a good many rusty rifles and side-arms followed by misdirected energy in the hurried cleaning of the same for some special parade. The rust, in the first place, and the energetic cleaning, usually with sand-paper or some kindred substance, in the second, are both very bad for all arms, as they generally result in the protecting "browning" being removed from the exposed metal portions. If every member of the Corps, who cannot give his arms that careful attention at home which is so necessary in the damp summer here, would send them to the Corps Armoury for custody and safe-keeping, the Council's weapons would last longer, and we should hear far less of inaccurate rifles.

New Short Rifles.—One hundred new short Lee-Enfield rifles were received on January 23, with which the re-arming of the Maxims and Engineers was commenced a few days later. Two hundred and forty more were received on December 23, and with these the re-arming of the German, American, Portuguese and Japanese Companies commenced a week or two later, thus completing the re-arming of all the Active Infantry Units, the Maxims, and "A" Company Mounted Rifles.

Match Rifles.—Twelve match rifles, complete with the latest improvements and accessories for scientific shooting, were imported for members of the Corps in December. The cost of each worked out at Tls. 53.61.

Small Arms Ammunition.—The rifle ammunition in use is still mainly of 1907 manufacture, a consignment of 1908 having been received towards the end of the year. No bad rounds and very few miss-fires have been noted, and the ammunition is in every way thoroughly reliable. A satisfactory reserve has been maintained throughout the year, which closes with a supply in hand well over the recognised minimum.

Coronation of King George V.—At the request of the British authorities the Council sanctioned the participation of the Corps in the local celebrations on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. King George V, on June 22.

The following, under Captain Pilcher, took part in the Service in Holy Trinity Cathedral :—

Unit.	Officers.	Other ranks.
Light Horse	1	30
"A" Company Mounted Rifles	—	8
Maxim Company	1	10
Engineer Company	1	10
"A" Company	1	30
"B" Company	1	14
Customs Company	1	12
German Company	1	18
American Company	1	14
Portuguese Company	1	17
Japanese Company	1	13
Chinese Company	1	24
Totals	12	200

The fanfare of trumpets, said to be that blown at the Coronation of King Charles II, was so well sounded by seven members of the Corps, *viz.*, Sergt. Ellis, Corpl. Katz, Lance Corpl. Ratcliffe, Buglers Ratcliffe, David and Lazarevitch of the Bugle Band and Trumpeter Morton of the S.V.A., that it formed one of the chief features of the Service. In the official Parade of the day, which took place at 12 noon on the Bund Foreshore between Nanking and Kiukiang Roads, the S.V.C. took a leading part. The Parade was under Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, there being present, in addition to the representatives of the Corps as detailed below, 200 British Bluejackets and Marines and 100 Japanese Bluejackets.

The S. V. Artillery fired a Royal Salute of 21 guns, commencing exactly at noon, after which a Guard-of-Honour of 100 men of the S.V.C., who were the only armed men on parade, gave the Royal Salute.

It being impossible to detail men from every Unit for this Guard, owing to the different systems of drill in the Corps, it was necessary, for the sake of uniformity, to take men from those Units only which use British Infantry Drill. The Guard was, therefore, composed as under :—

Unit.	N. C. Os.	Men.
"A" Company Mounted Rifles	1	8
Maxim Company	2	12
Engineer Company	1	8
"A" Company	3	24
"B" Company	2	16
Customs Company	2	12
Chinese Company	2	20
Totals	13	100

It was under the command of Captain Schellhoss, the other Officers being Lieutenants Burns and Asano, 2nd Lieutenants Sauer and Diniz. The Corps Colours were carried by Lieutenant Jameson.

The smartness of the Guard of Honour was very marked, and the steadiness of the men at the "Slope" during the firing of the Salute was particularly noticeable.

On the left of the line of Bluejackets there was an unarmed party of 100 N.C.O's and men, drawn from the Units not represented in the Guard of Honour, under the command of Captain Nolasco, and composed as under :—

Light Horse 30, German Co. 20, American Co. 15, Portuguese Co. 20, Japanese Co. 15.

Most of the officers of the Corps, not on duty with their men, were also present.

The great majority of the Corps took part, in some way or other, in the Torchlight Procession in the evening, the cars, other than those furnished by the Fire Brigade, being drawn by the Artillery ponies. On the subject of this Procession it may be of use to the Corps in particular, and the community in general, on some future occasion, to put on record what ought to be avoided to ensure the complete success of other similar functions. The route should not be a long one: from a mile and half to two miles is ample; the number of processionists should be limited to a few in immediate attendance on the cars; locally-made torches are highly dangerous and in every way unsatisfactory, while Japanese lanterns are all that can be desired; and a final tableau or grouping at the end of a long and tiring walk is not likely to be a success.

The following letter, dated June 23, received by the Commandant from Mr. E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, was, with the sanction of the Council, published in Corps Orders:—

"I desire on behalf of myself and the British Community to express to you and to the members of all the Corps of the Shanghai Volunteer Force under your command, our most sincere and cordial appreciation of their co-operation in the Festivities of yesterday, and of the assistance of all kinds rendered by them in the course of the day's proceedings; and I trust that you will be good enough to make this my expression of thanks known to the members of the various Corps; and particularly to the Volunteer Artillery by whom the salute was delivered on the Bund at noon and to Captain Schellhoss and the Guard of Honour then present."

The Revolution.—The following forms a narrative of events in connection with the Revolution in China so far as they concern the S.V.C.

At 3 p.m. on November 3 I received notice to the effect that the Council wished the Corps to be held in readiness to mobilise. By 3-30 all Unit Commanders had been duly warned. At 3-20 the Artillery ponies arrived at the Gun Shed and were harnessed up. They were stabled in the Gun Shed all night, most of the members of the Battery remaining on duty with them.

At 8-45 p.m. I received written instructions to detail 100 men to occupy the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station, for which duty I at once detailed "A" and the Customs Companies. At 9-45 two special tramcars and two trailers were requisitioned to convey "A" Company from the Town Hall to the station. The first car left at 10-05, and arrived at the station about ten minutes later, a proof of the usefulness of the Tramways for the rapid conveyance of men. Finding, at 10-20 p.m., that only about twenty men of "A" Company had so far appeared, I ordered out "B" Company, which arrived at the station, on foot, at 11 p.m., an uncommonly smart piece of work. At 10-25, "A" Company Mounted Rifles, who had in the meantime paraded at the Race Club, were ordered to the station, where they arrived at 10-50. The Customs Company, which had paraded at the Customs Club, was ordered to the station at 10-45 p.m., arriving there at 10-55.

All the entrances to the Station grounds, which had been temporarily guarded by the Police, were promptly occupied by parties of "A" Company Mounted Rifles, "A" and the Customs Companies, while "B" Company was detailed to guard the Power House and Locomotive Sheds about half-a-mile down the line westwards, the whole garrison being under the command of Captain Pilcher.

With the exception of a few isolated efforts on the part of individuals to obtain an entrance the night passed peacefully, though all hands were on the alert throughout.

At 6-40 a.m. on November 4, I ordered out the Portuguese Company to relieve the above party, and it arrived in three parties between 7-55 and 8-20, the other Units marching off about 9 a.m. But for a few more isolated efforts to obtain admission, there was no trouble during the day, and at 6 p.m. the German Company arrived to reinforce the Portuguese, who were left on duty at their own request.

About 9 p.m. it was announced that negotiations had been concluded for the Station to be handed over to the Revolutionaries. The two Companies were accordingly withdrawn at 11 p.m., their place being taken by a party of the Chapei Constabulary.

The following note appeared in the *Municipal Gazette* of November 9 on this subject:

"The Council takes this opportunity of acknowledging the promptitude and readiness displayed by the Corps to perform this special duty under exceptional circumstances. The Managing Director has expressed his thanks:—

Shanghai, November 7, 1911.

SIR,—I have the great honour and pleasure to offer to you as Chairman of the Municipal Council, to the members of the Council and through you to the Colonel, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers of the Shanghai Volunteer

Rifles—mounted and foot—my sincere thanks for the prompt and efficient protection afforded to the premises and property of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for the 24 hours ending 11 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th instant, during the late disturbances.

The General Manager of the Railway has reported to me with warm appreciation the cheerful and tactful way the whole operations were carried through.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. Y. CHUNG,

Managing Director,
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Officers' Seniority List.—

Lieut.-Col.	A. A. S. Barnes, Commandant	October 17, 1908	Lieut.	N. C. Davis	November 17, 1909
Major	T. E. Trueman	November 14, 1906	"	R. W. Davis	March 9, 1910
"	G. Hanwell	April 25, 1911	"	R. M. Saker	January 15, 1911
Captain	W. M. Dowdall	February 8, 1893	"	H. A. F. Henniger	January 18, 1911
"	H. W. Pilcher	March 25, 1905	"	C. A. McLellan	February 22, 1911
"	S. A. Ransom	March 21, 1906	"	W. Brand	May 13, 1911
"	H. R. H. Thomas	November 16, 1906	"	S. S. Sellick	September 4, 1911
"	J. Nolasco	June 12, 1907	"	W. E. Sauer	September 6, 1911
"	H. Schellhoss	June 19, 1907	"	J. Elliot Murray	December 8, 1911
"	R. J. Marshall	June 1, 1908	"	A. W. Burkill (Reserve)	October 24, 1906
"	H. C. Patrick	February 10, 1909	"	D. McNeill (Reserve)	December 2, 1908
"	S. Koaze	August 11, 1909	2nd Lieut.	H. Steen	June 10, 1909
"	L. E. Canning	December 1, 1909	"	H. B. Emerson	September 22, 1909
"	C. H. Godfrey	June 29, 1910	"	T. G. Drakeford	March 3, 1910
"	E. H. R. Wade	December 1, 1910	"	W. K. Stanion	March 3, 1910
"	G. Grayrigge	February 15, 1911	"	A. M. Diniz	March 9, 1910
"	R. H. Gaskin	November 2, 1911	"	T. Yamauchi	March 9, 1910
"	J. T. Ford	November 15, 1911	"	C. D. Pearson	June 29, 1910
"	G. B. Wingrove (Reserve)	January 3, 1901	"	S. B. Neill	January 18, 1911
"	C. Stepharius (Reserve)	May 15, 1907	"	A. M. Lester	January 18, 1911
"	W. J. N. Dyer (Reserve)	May 31, 1908	"	D. M. de G. Gutierrez	January 18, 1911
Lieut.	W. S. Burns	March 21, 1906	"	F. R. Barry	February 16, 1911
"	R. I. Fearon	August 22, 1906	"	R. C. Morton	September 6, 1911
"	D. C. Dick	September 18, 1907	"	C. Selby-Moore (Reserve)	December 9, 1908
"	G. G. Carlsen	January 22, 1908	"	H. W. Daldy (Reserve)	November 1, 1911
"	G. M. Jameson	January 13, 1909	"	K. D. Stewart (Reserve)	November 1, 1911
"	J. D. D. Gordon	January 13, 1909	"	L. Encarnacao (Reserve)	December 20, 1911
"	T. Asano	September 15, 1909	Chaplain	Rev. A. J. Walker	August 9, 1904
"	W. B. Billinghamurst	October 18, 1909			

Commissions.—

Commissions have been issued to the following :—

H. A. F. Henniger	Lieut. German Company	January 18, on first appointment.
S. B. Neill	2nd Lieut. "A" Company, Mounted Rifles	January 18, on first appointment.
A. M. Lester	2nd Lieut. Chinese Company	January 18, on first appointment.
D. M. de G. Gutierrez	2nd Lieut. Portuguese Company	January 18, on first appointment.
G. G. Carlsen	Lieut. and Instructor in Signalling	January 18.
G. Grayrigge	Captain, Chinese Company	February 15, on promotion.
R. M. Saker	Lieut. Chinese Company	January 15, on promotion.
C. A. McLellan	Lieut. Light Horse	February 22, on promotion.
F. R. Barry	2nd Lieut. Artillery	February 15, on first appointment.
G. Hanwell	Major and Principal Medical Officer	March 25, on promotion.
W. Brand	Lieut. "A" Company	May 13, on promotion.
S. S. Sellick	Lieut. Engineer Company	September 6, on promotion.
W. E. Sauer	Lieut. American Company	September 6, on promotion.
R. C. Morton	2nd Lieut. American Company	September 6, on first appointment.
H. W. Daldy	2nd Lieut. Reserve Company	October 25, on first appointment.
K. D. Stewart	2nd Lieut. Reserve Company	October 25, on first appointment.
R. H. Gaskin	Captain, Maxim Company	November 1, on promotion.
J. T. Ford	Captain and Corps Staff Officer	November 15, on first appointment.
J. Elliot Murray	Lieut. Medical Staff	December 6, on first appointment.
L. Encarnacao	2nd Lieut. Sportsmen's Section, Portuguese Company	December 20, on formation of Unit.

The Commission of the following has been renewed for a further period of three years :—

H. W. Pilcher	Captain, "A" Company	March 29,
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The following have resigned their Commissions :—

Captain L. J. Cubitt	January 1.	Placed on the Retired List.
2nd Lieut. W. S. Jackson	April 27.	
Lieut. W. H. Bell	August 11.	
Captain G. E. Stewart	October 26.	Placed on the Retired List.
Captain G. F. Collyer	November 2.	

Details of the Strength of the Corps.—

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes, Wiltshire Regiment, Commandant.
Major T. E. Trueman, Second in Command.
Captain W. M. Dowdall, Engineer Staff Officer.
Captain J. T. Ford, Corps Staff Officer.
Lieut. G. G. Carlsen, Instructor in Signalling.

Rev. A. J. Walker, Chaplain.
Sergeant-Major E. C. Fry, Corps Sergeant-Major.
Q. M. Sergeant S. Cox, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Staff-Sergeant C. H. Wilkins, Staff-Sergeant.
Sergeant-Bugler A. B. Rosenfeld.
Sergeant-Drummer E. Mellows.

LIGHT HORSE.

Lieut. C. A. McLellan
2nd Lieut. T. G. Drakeford.
44 N. C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

Captain L. E. Canning.
Lieut. B. W. Davis.
2nd Lieut. F. R. Barry.
40 N. C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM COMPANY.

Captain R. H. Gaskin.
2nd Lieut. H. B. Emerson.
38 N. C. Officers and Men.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Captain C. H. Godfrey.
Lieut. S. S. Sellick.
2nd Lieut. C. D. Pearson.
31 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY MOUNTED RIFLES

Lieut. R. I. Fearon.
2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill.
29 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Captain H. W. Pilcher.
Lieut. G. M. Jameson.
Lieut. W. Brand.
2nd Lieut. W. K. Stanion.
94 N. C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Capt. H. R. H. Thomas.
Lieut. W. S. Burns.
Lieut. J. D. D. Gordon.
64 N. C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain R. H. R. Wade.
Lieut. D. C. Dick.
69 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Captain H. Schellhoss.
Lieut. H. A. F. Henniger.
2nd Lieut. H. Steen.
78 N. C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain S. A. Ransom.
Lieut. W. E. Sauer.
2nd Lieut. R. C. Morton.
68 N. C. Officers and Men.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain J. Nolasco.
2nd Lieut. A. M. Diniz.
2nd Lieut. D. M. de G. Gutterres.
65 N. C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Captain S. Koaze.
Lieut. T. Asano.
2nd Lieut. T. Yamauchi.
45 N. C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain G. Grayrigge.
Lieut. R. M. Saker.
2nd Lieut. A. M. Lester.
89 N. C. Officers and Men.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Major G. Hanwell.
Captain R. J. Marshall.
Captain H. C. Patrick.
Lieut. W. B. Billingham.
Lieut. N. C. Davis.
Lieut. J. Elliot Murray.

BUGLERS.

16 N. C. Officers and Men.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove.
Lieut. C. Selby-Moore.
2nd Lieut. H. W. Daldy.
2nd Lieut. K. D. Stewart.
114 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN RESERVE.

Captain C. Stepharius.
28 N. C. Officers and Men.

MOUNTED SCOUTS.

Lieut. A. W. Burkill.
23 Members.

12 BORE COMPANY.

Lieut. D. McNeill.
35 Members.

UNIT RESERVES.

24 Members.

LIGHT HORSE RESERVES.

Captain W. J. N. Dyer (Retired List)
29 Members.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY
SPORTSMEN'S SECTION.

2nd Lieut. L. Encarnacao.
30 Members.

TOTAL STRENGTH.

	Officers, Rank & File. Total.		
Active	49	755	804
Reserve	9	283	292
	58	1,038	1,096

RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie.
Major E. Henderson.
Major C. Holliday.
Major H. E. Keylock.
Major W. D. Little.
Major N. Macleod.
Major Brodie A. Clarke.
Captain Sir J. C. Dudgeon.
Captain G. Lanning.
Captain C. O. Liddell.
Captain W. J. N. Dyer.
Captain L. J. Cubitt.
Captain G. E. Stewart.

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

EQUIPMENT.

Bandoliers, Leather, Brown	780	Hooks, Spring, Steel	36
Bandoliers, Web, Light Horse	50	Hooks, Spring, Brass	10
Bayonets, Rifle, Short	913	Knots, Sword, Officers, brown	65
Bayonets, Carbine	193	Knots, Sword, Troopers, brown	60
Bayonets, Long	660	Lamps, Magazine	2
Bayonets, Triangular	450	Lamps, Signal, Mobilisation	12
Belt, Drum Major	1	Lamps, Signalling	4
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers	48	Lances, Cavalry	51
Belts, Waist, Brown	890	Leggings, Black, Leather	70
Belts, Web, Cartridge, American Company	60	Leggings, Brown, Officers, pairs	14
Belts, Web, Sword, Light Horse	50	Leggings, Canvas, pairs. (American Company)	57
Bite, Cross, Light Horse	8	Pacing Stick, Drum Major	30
Bite, Bridoon and Curb (spare)	61	Patterson Equipment	317
Blankets	49	Pouches, Ammunition, new	160
Bosses, Sets	18	Pouches, Ammunition, old	1079
Bottles, Oil	901	Protectors, Front sight	1996
Bottles, Water	828	Pull-throughs	3
Brasses, Waistbelt, pairs	40	Range Finders, Weldons	4
Buckles, Lance	40	Reflectors, Mirror	76
Buckles, Rifle and Carbine	90	Revolvers, Webley	88
Buckles, Waistbelt	325	Revolvers, Cases, Leather	90
Buckles, Steel	8	Revolver Lanyards	9
Bugles and Straps	24	Revolver Pouches, Ammunition	64
Burnishers	9	Revolver Rods, cleaning	947
Carbines	183	Rifles, L.E. or L.M. Long Marks I and II	660
Chains, Shoulder, Light Horse	55	Rifles, Mark IV. Lee-Enfield, Short	4
Chests, Saddlers (70 tools)	1	Rifles, B.S.A. Air	6
Chests, Rifle	30	Rifles, W.O. Miniature	18
Cloths, Saddle	6	Rollers, Body	49
Compasses, Nickel	6	Ropes, Head	80
Correctors, Aim	1	Ropes, Head, with links	21
Drums	4	Rugs, Pony	109
Flags, Morse	36	Saddles, Riding, with wallets	1,448
Frogs, Brown	840	Slings, Rifle and Carbine	100
Gauntlets, pairs	50	Spurs, Pairs	1
Glasses, Field	10	Sub-target Rifle machine	59
Guards, Leg	50	Swords, Officers	49
Guns, 15 Pdr. Q. F.	4	Swords, Troopers	3
Guns, Machine, Maxim	6	Tents, of sorts	9
Barrels, Spare	11	Tubes, Morris	11
Belts (250 rounds)	96	Wagons, Artillery	2
Machine, Filling belt	1	Whips, Artillery	35
Guns, Machine, Rexer	2	First Aid Haversacks	12
Equipment, Infantry	2	First Aid Boxes, (Tin, airtight)	6
Saddlery, Sets	2	First Aid Boxes, (Wood)	2
Guns, Machine, Nordenfeldt	2	First Aid Stretchers	2
Harness, Sets	36		
Haversacks	1070		

AMMUNITION.

For 15-pdr. Q.F. Guns:—		For small arms:—	
Puffs, powder, 2 oz.	196	Cartridges, Cordite ball	675,300
Shells, Shrapnel	1,995	Cartridges, Cordite blank	6,200
Shot, Case	199	Cartridges, Nordenfeldt, Ball	49,451
Fuses, T. & P. Marks I, No. 60	2,014	Cartridges, Pistol Webley, Ball	20,881
Cartridges, filled, cordite	2,006	Cartridges, Nordenfeldt, blank	3,643
Cartridges, Blank	338	Cartridges, Morris tube	16,500
		Air Gun Pellets	15,000
		Cartridges, 22 rim fire	42,800

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Volunteer Training began on March 6 for Mounted and March 18 for Dismounted Units, and lasted till Saturday, April 22. The Inspection was conducted in person by Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Troops, South China, between Wednesday, April 19, and Saturday, April 22, on which latter date the official Inspection Parade took place on the Public Recreation Ground. There were present as representatives of the Council, Messrs. H. De Gray (Chairman), C. E. Anton, E. J. Cornfoot, H. Figge, and E. C. Pearce.

Headquarters, South China Command,
Hongkong, May 15, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps from April 19 to 22, 1911.

Attached to the Report is a memorandum drawn up by the Officer Commanding, Army Ordnance Department, to which I would invite your attention, and, should you decide to adopt the suggestions made, any advice or assistance you require in the matter is of course at your disposal.

A copy of the Report has been forwarded to the Army Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. A. ANDERSON,

Major-General, Commanding the Troops, South China Command.

The Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS HELD FROM APRIL 19 TO 22, 1911.

Personnel.—The corps is ably commanded by Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes, and consists of:—

A fine keen body of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, with a high sense of their duty to the community. An excellent spirit of discipline and a most praiseworthy camaraderie between the different nationalities pervades the whole Corps. The various unit commanders are capable and energetic.

Interior Economy is very good and businesslike and all records are very well kept.

Equipment satisfactory and practical.

Small Arms of satisfactory pattern and well kept.

Ammunition.—As regards Artillery ammunition, see "General Remarks."

An ample supply of small arm ammunition is maintained and the stock is never allowed to fall below the necessary amount.

Training and Drill.—The training has been well spread throughout the year, and has been practical and well suited to the conditions under which, and the object for which the Corps exists.

The utmost advantage appears to have been taken of such ground as is available for practice of minor tactical operations by day and night. In view of local conditions I suggest the advisability of practice in throwing up rapidly street barricades to withstand rifle fire.

The Light Horse and Mounted Section manage their ponies well—have a good system of linking and drill steadily at all paces. In order to inculcate speed in getting a proportion of rifles into action as quickly as possible and to impress the necessity for covering fire during advances and retirements from positions, most of the drill hour should be allotted to work based on some suitable, simple, tactical idea.

The Artillery work well and manage their teams efficiently. There is a tendency to drill and come into action at too close intervals. Gun-drill and fuze-setting are good, and principles of ranging are fairly well understood.

The Engineer Company contains men of practical experience in a varied selection of employments which are useful auxiliary services to a modern military force.

The Maxim Company moves its guns smartly and well and is quick at getting into action in any required direction.

The Infantry Companies drill well, are flexible and easily handled. As remarked in the case of the mounted units, I would advocate that a good portion of each drill hour should be devoted to drill under some definite, simple, tactical idea so that officers and N.C.O.'s may accustom themselves to apply drill to situations likely to arise in practice.

Musketry is conducted on practical and modern lines and shews good results.

Inspection Parade.—The Corps paraded as a whole for inspection at a strength of 737 of all ranks, being 86 per cent of the active units and 49 per cent of the Reserve Company. It was smartly turned out. Formations were well taken up by all arms. Arms were well handled and the "march past" was extremely good and steady. 49 per cent of the Reserve Company took part in this parade. It is a fine body of men.

The high percentage of members of the Corps on parade is most noticeable.

Mobilization.—The scheme for mobilization in case of trouble is well drawn up on practical lines. Practice shows that it ensures a speedy and orderly turn-out in case of necessity. The arrangements for subsidiary stations of assembly of outlying members of the Corps in time of trouble are well planned and the medical needs are well met by the judicious distributions of the dressing stations and first-aid stations.

Fitness for Service.—The Corps is thoroughly fit for its duties, namely, the maintenance of order and security in the Settlement in the event of disturbances. Its condition reflects great credit on Lieut.-Colonel Barnes, the various Unit Commanders, and the Permanent Staff and shews the good work done by all ranks. The Shanghai Municipality may rest assured that their expenditure on the Volunteer Corps is money well spent.

General Remarks.—The contemplated construction of a central drill hall, gymnasium, offices and stables, should, in the interests of the Corps, be pushed on if possible. The provision of such a building is a decided need and would be a help to the maintenance of efficiency.

The maintenance of separate reserves of the various units in addition to the Reserve Company appears to be a success.

There is one serious matter for consideration, namely, the artillery armament. The personnel of the battery, officers, non-commissioned officers and men is of excellent quality, of marked keenness and well commanded by a zealous officer—Captain Canning. There is no keener unit in the Corps. Their armament consists of four 15-pdr. Q.-F. Ehrhardt guns with 500 rounds per gun.

Unfortunately gun practice is, I fear, impossible from any point within the territorial limits of the Settlement or indeed from any point in the neighbourhood. The old practice of firing down the river from East Point has become impossible owing to the crowded state of the waterway and the erection of buildings along the banks. Case shot alone can be fired with safety. Under such conditions it is not to be expected that officers and men can attain that practical familiarity with the use of their gun, its ammunition and fuzes, which is essential to the effective employment of the weapon in action.

Further, as the expenditure of ammunition at annual gun practice provides the natural turnover of the cartridges and fuzes it follows that where no such annual gun practice can take place cartridges and fuzes go on steadily deteriorating year by year. There are at present something over 2,000 cartridges 6 years old. Cordite after a certain time becomes liable to spontaneous combustion and these cartridges therefore will in time become a potential source of danger.

As far as I can judge about 1/7th of the present stock of cartridges, say 300, should be expended during the current year, and a similar number annually so that all the present stock would be expended before the end of 1917. No cartridges should, I think, in the future be retained beyond about 12 years from the date of manufacture. Action on these points should await the result of the tests of cartridges referred to below.

I attach a memorandum on this question prepared for me by Colonel Wrigley, the O.C., Army Ordnance Department, South China, and commend to your notice the suggestions therein.

Colonel Wrigley will most probably be in Shanghai in the course of a few weeks and will, if you so desire, advise the Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, on the various points.

In my opinion, while cordite gun ammunition is held on charge, an "Explosives Store" of light construction should be erected for its sole accommodation. It should be located at some point within the line of defence contemplated in the Mobilization Scheme, and in as open a position as possible. I also make the following recommendations:—

You should, in communication with the O. C., Army Ordnance Department, South China, arrange to send down at an early date a dozen or so 15-pdr. cartridges selected at random from different cases to be tested here as to condition. This process should for the future be repeated annually.

A daily record should in future be kept of the temperature inside whatever building the cordite is stored in.

This record should be started at once and steadily maintained.

Your action regarding the fuzes and igniters is of secondary importance and also that as to list of changes in war material, but Colonel Wrigley will, if you so desire, advise on this matter also. Fuzes kept for too long a time would when wanted be found unreliable in action.

As the only practice possible in ordinary times is with case shot I would advise that the annual expenditure of the necessary number of cartridges to provide a turnover should be carried out by firing them away as blank charges. The actual number to be thus expended must, to a certain extent, depend on the manner in which the cordite in the cartridges which you send here for test behave and it can be agreed on after the tests have taken place.

Were it not for the moral effect produced by the presence of guns in Shanghai, I should be inclined to suggest the substitution of a mounted machine gun battery for them. As it is, considering the nature of the surrounding country, should necessity arise, the most effective use of the guns would be with case shot or with shrapnel with short set fuzes.

C. A. ANDERSON,

Major-General, Commanding Troops, South China Command.

Hongkong, May 5, 1911.

At your request I have gone into the question of the 15-pdr. Q-F. ammunition in possession of the Shanghai Volunteers, and of the particular points concerning it which your recent inspection brought to your notice.

The following issues of ammunition of this description to the Shanghai Volunteers appear in our records:—

Cartridges filled Q-F. 15-pdr. 1-lb. 2-3/16 oxs. cordite M.D.T. size 20-10 Mark I 2,000.

The cordite is of M.D.T. lot W.A. 431, some cartridges of which lot are at present at this station, and the last heat test taken in Hongkong of this particular lot gave very good results, the least favourable being 17 minutes, or some 13 minutes in excess of condemnation point. This test was taken in July 1910, and another will, in the ordinary course, be taken in December of this year. The date of filling is February and March 1905, so that the 'cordite is just over six years old. We find that the *average* life of cordite at this station is about eight years, but being in ignorance of the climatic conditions obtaining in Shanghai, the life of cordite stored there could only be determined by practical testing. The cartridge cases are Mark I, and are fitted with a special cap of German manufacture, which is not removeable for purposes of proof. The igniters are 4 dram R.F.G., 2 in two parts, as originally supplied with all cartridges of this description. The igniters on our charge are, under the provisions of paragraph 15208, List of Changes, in course of being replaced by others of an improved type. The igniters originally fitted had no intrinsic defect, but in some cases were found to be liable to shift from their proper position at the base of the charge and so fail to receive the flame of the cap when the latter was struck. No provision has, up to date, been made for carrying out the alteration to the cartridges at Shanghai, and this opens up a question of principle which does not hitherto appear to have received consideration.

All war-like material is issued to the Volunteers on payment and becomes their sole property over which the military authorities here have no jurisdiction. Consequently, if any alteration to such material is ordered by List of Changes, I, as your representative, cannot, as I can with the Regular Troops, call upon the Volunteers to arrange for such alterations to be effected. It is doubtful whether they ever see the List of Changes, and the utmost I could do would be to communicate to them the provisions of any paragraphs concerning the Volunteers, and it would then rest with them whether they were carried out or not. In the former case, they would either carry out the operation themselves or invite us to do it for them on payment. As far as I can trace no such action has hitherto been initiated in this office, but with your approval and after communication with the Volunteers I propose to create the necessary machinery for giving effect to the suggestion.

Shells filled Q-F. 15-pdr. shrapnel Mark V.	1900
We have no record as to dates of filling.	
Fuzes T & P No. 60 Mark I	669
Mark II	1,251
	1,920
No record here as to No. of lots. Shot Case	100

The whole of the foregoing were issued in October 1907.

In addition to the above, our records shew two issues each of 80 complete rounds in September 1908 and September 1910, presumably for Annual Practice. I gather from you, however, that only a very few rounds have been fired and turnover has, in consequence, not been effected.

I am afraid that I can see no way in which we here can assist in ensuring such turnover. The R.G.A. here have 12 guns, each with 500 rounds, and their total annual expenditure is only about 480 rounds, giving something like a twelve-year turnover. In addition, I hold 2,400 rounds as Reserve. It will, therefore, be seen that Hongkong cannot help. I believe there to be four guns of this nature at Singapore, but hardly think that that station could help in any way.

I venture to suggest that when you are communicating with the Shanghai Volunteers, they should be given the gist of this memorandum, together with a recommendation that samples of their stocks of ammunition should be sent down here for testing in our laboratory. If agreed to, we could then tell them what we recommend should be sent down. It is presumed that the Volunteer authorities would bear any transport charges in connexion with the examination. The advisability of their having their gun ammunition periodically tested under the same provisions as apply to our ammunition might also be pointed out to them. Further, I suggest that their attention should be drawn to remarks on igniters above, and that they should be invited to say whether they would like the alteration carried out. In the latter case, it would mean either that the cartridges would have to be sent down here in batches, or else that a man would be sent up from here to carry out the work.

The other point you mentioned was the question of storage of this ammunition at Shanghai. I gather that it is kept more or less all together, in a cell or cells in the gaol and that nothing in the way of a regular magazine has been attempted. The cartridges are apparently stored in ordinary metal lined cases. Magazine Regulations lay down that Q. F. cartridges of this description may be stored either in a "magazine" or in an "explosives store," which latter is not worked under "magazine" conditions. Shell and fuzes must be kept in an "explosives store," and may not be put in a magazine. They must, however, be stored in separate compartments, as also cartridges if stored in an "explosives store." Our cartridges at this station are so stored, the building being of brick and not likely to afford much opposition to the force of an explosion. I mention this because the temperature in the storehouse may at times reach an average of 87 degrees or about 17 degrees higher than what is considered advisable for cordite. These cartridges are, however, under constant supervision and are continually being heat tested. That portion of the Naval magazine allotted to Army use is not at present "cooled," so that much the same conditions obtain there. An application has, however, been sent home asking for a cooling apparatus to be installed.

I gather from what you say that the crowded state of the concession within the line of defence would make the erection of a "magazine," in the full acceptance of the term, a matter of difficulty if not impossibility. There, therefore, only remains the question of an "explosives store;" under the local conditions apparently obtaining the risk of damage to surrounding buildings, as the result of an explosion, would seem to call for the use of some light material in the construction of such a building. Most descriptions of light material would hardly, it is thought, keep down the inside temperature to a desirable point. Captain Lyddon has suggested a light iron framework covered with two thicknesses of "Uralite" or some kindred substance such as we use for our silver vessel testing huts, with considerable success. I do not know whether Shanghai is subject to attack by typhoons; if so, a building of the description proposed might be valueless.

I suggest, therefore, that the above points should be brought to the notice of the Volunteer authorities, and that it be left to them to consider what, taking everything into consideration, will be the best way to bring about an amelioration of the present somewhat unsatisfactory condition of affairs.

C. C. WRIGLEY,
Lt.-Colonel, C. O. O., South China.

GENERAL OFFICER,
Commanding the Troops, South China.

With regard to the comments made in the foregoing Report on the subject of quick-firing cordite ammunition and its testing and storing, the Commandant in his report for the year gives full information respecting the points raised. The following letter from the General Officer Commanding in Hongkong, relates to one of the recommendations in question :—

Headquarters, South China Command,
Hongkong, August 26, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to the suggestion that 300 rounds of cordite ammunition should be expended annually as blank cartridge.

I am advised that such action is undesirable. There would be danger of fire from unconsumed portions of the cordite being blown out of the bore and, further, injury to the bore of the guns might be very excessive.

I therefore recommend that no action be taken on the suggestion.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. A. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding the Troops, South China Command.

The Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

COMMAND OF THE CORPS.

The following correspondence sets forth an arrangement under which the services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes will be retained as Commandant of the Corps for an additional period of two years, that is to say, until October 16, 1913 :—

Council Room, Shanghai, June 17, 1911.

SIR,—Referring to the Council's letter of July 21, 1908, and to War Office reply No. 083/4451 (M. S. 3), I have the honour to inform you that the appointment of Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. A. S. Barnes as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will terminate in the autumn of the present year. Inasmuch, however, as Colonel Barnes' services are proving of considerable value to the Corps, the Council desires that, in accordance with the schedule of particulars attached to the letter fore-mentioned, the terms of the appointment may be extended until October 1913.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that the sanction of the War Office may be given to this extension.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

The Secretary, War Office, London, S.W.

War Office, London, S.W., August 14, 1911.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 17 last, and in reply to acquaint you that they have no objection to Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. A. S. Barnes, The Wiltshire Regiment, remaining at the disposal of your Council for employment as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers until October 16, 1913, on which date he will complete 5 years' service in that appointment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. H. BRADE.

The Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The appended correspondence with the Shanghai Rifle Association refers to two amendments of the rules which will (a) place the conditions of the monthly competitions and annual prize meeting under the control of the Committee, and (b) allow of the use of rifles of Government pattern other than British :—

Shanghai, July 18, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to Paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Shanghai Rifle Association, copies enclosed, I have the honour, under the direction of my Committee, to request that the sanction of the Council may be given to the alteration of Rule 10 of the Association to read as follows :—

"10.—The rifle allowed shall be :—rifles as issued by any Government, or by the Shanghai Municipal Council, "or of private manufacture of bonâ fide Government pattern and bearing the Government viewer's mark, provided the "pull of any trigger is not less than 5-lb. and telescopic sights are not used."

At the same time I have to request sanction for the insertion in Rule 6, after the word "times" of the words, "and under such conditions."

Trusting that these slight alterations will receive the early and favourable consideration of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. MATTHEWS,

Secretary, Shanghai Rifle Association.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 25, 1911.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 18, I am directed to inform you that the Council has approved the proposed amendments to Rules 6 and 10 of your Association, provided the words "unless specially notified" be retained in the latter.

The Council notes that the competition for the N.R.A. Medal and the Interport Match will continue to be fired with '303 rifles only.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

The Secretary, Shanghai Rifle Association.

FIRE BRIGADE.

PERSONNEL.

The Strength of the Volunteer Brigade on December 31 is as follows, a total of 60.

<i>Chief Engineer</i>	G. S. V. Bidwell.
[<i>Departmental Engineer</i>	H. Lent.]
[<i>Clerical Assistant</i>	Vacant.]

Mih-ho-loong Company.

Foreman G. Mayne,
1st Assistant W. F. Susemihl,
2nd " R. W. Skinner,
Secretary C. Evans,
 and 7 Firemen.

Deluge Company.

Foreman A. W. Macphail,
1st Assistant F. Richardson,
2nd " E. B. Heaton-Smith,
Secretary H. G. Allen,
 and 14 Firemen.

Hongkew Company.

Foreman A. E. Fenton,
1st Assistant T. Hutchison,
2nd " J. E. R. Harris,
Secretary H. J. Blatchford,
 and 10 Firemen.

Victoria Company.

Foreman D. H. Cooke,
1st Assistant G. H. W. L. Brown,
2nd " C. H. L. Symons,
Secretary A. G. Mossop,
 and 12 Firemen.

In addition to the foregoing there are 7 Bell Tower Watchmen and a native staff of 89 mafaos, engineers, etc.

The winners of the Company Cups for the best attendance at fires during the year ending August 31, 1911, were as follows :—

<i>Mih-ho-loong Company</i>	V. H. Liddell.
<i>Hongkew Company</i>	L. H. Turner.
<i>Deluge Company</i>	A. Piercy.
<i>Victoria Company</i>	C. H. L. Symons.

The following became entitled to the Silver Medal for Long Service, [Instituted January 1, 1904] having completed five years of "efficient" duty in the Brigade :—

T. Hutchison,	<i>Hongkew Company.</i>
L. Dowdall,	<i>Victoria Company.</i>
A. Tilbrook,	<i>Victoria Company.</i>

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The total number of calls received by the Brigade during the year was 81, this being a decrease of 34 from the previous year. Of these there were 9 calls for large, 12 for medium, 57 for small fires and three false alarms. Two fires occurred on board of steamers in harbour; one on the s.s. "Too Sui" while lying in the Old Dock and one on the s.s. "Meishun," which resulted in her total loss, involving also considerable damage to the s.s. "Wosang" and minor damage to other vessels, together with the wharves at which they were moored. The services of the Float were utilised on this latter occasion.

A very serious fire occurred in the Foochow Road on October 9 at 2.30 a.m., resulting in the complete destruction by fire of about 80 houses, besides causing severe damage to the Turntable Motor Escape, a hose reel and several lengths of hose being destroyed. The members of the Brigade living in the Central Station were aroused and on their way to the fire before any report was received from the Police and before the general alarm was sounded, a fireman having previously sighted the blaze. On arriving at the scene of the fire, the Brigade found the whole of a large sized building, numbered 122/4, enveloped in flames, and the houses across the street already badly scorched. The fire was surrounded in a very short space of time, but owing to the flimsy and combustible nature of the buildings and the strong wind that was blowing from the east, the flames were fanned to such an extent that it was with the greatest difficulty the different Companies were moved from house to house in their vain endeavours to check the rapid progress of the fire.

At 3.15 a.m. the fire had assumed immense proportions, and buildings three rows back in a southerly direction were catching fire from falling sparks. The services of the French Brigade were requisitioned and their prompt and effective assistance prevented any further spread in the direction of the Canton Road. The Brigade had also the assistance of German bluejackets from S.M.S. "Jaguar." To both of these the Council's appreciative thanks were subsequently expressed. At 5.30 a.m. the fire was practically under control, and at 9.30 a.m. the last Company left the scene.

Gear and Stations.—The only addition to the gear was a coke-fired Water Heater connected to the Steam Fire King. This has worked very satisfactorily as regards a quick turn out of the Engine, but the expenditure of fuel has been heavier than was specified by the suppliers. All the engines and boilers were overhauled during the year in the Brigade Workshop and the boiler of the Hongkew Engine retubed. A stronger pattern of wheels was supplied and fitted to all horsed engines and hose trucks, the axles of the latter were made of standard size, so that by keeping a few spare wheels in stock, delays through any damage to wheels have been done away with. The engines of the Motor Chemical Engine were thoroughly overhauled and a new Carburettor fitted. This has made the motor more reliable, but, owing to the high speed of the engine giving an undue wear, it would be more satisfactory to fit in a large engine. This would permit the same speed to be obtained with a slower revolution of the engine.

The Float received an extensive overhaul during the year. A new "Monitor" jet is required on this, as the one now fitted is not satisfactory, requiring, as it does, two men for its working.

The workshop is to be transferred to the control of the Public Works Department during the coming year. The new Station in Myburgh Road, Western District, was officially opened by Mr. W. A. C. Platt on February 26 and was occupied by the Victoria Company on March 1.

The work of constructing additional quarters and mess room for Firemen in the Hongkew Fire Station was commenced in October, and I anticipate that these will be ready for occupation early in the coming year and will undoubtedly prove to be the cause of much greater efficiency.

Stud.—Some of the horses and ponies now being used by the Brigade are getting too old for much further service and so it is to be expected that during the coming year several new ponies will have to be purchased.

Fire Alarm Service.—The experiences of the past year have again shown the inadequacy of the present system of alarms, both as regards the Bell Towers, Street Alarm Boxes and Brigade Telephones.

Bell Towers.—The large number of lofty buildings now in various parts of the Settlement, obscure the outlook from the Towers over considerable portions of the different districts, and make it a difficult matter for the watchman on duty to locate an outbreak speedily, the Police having to be asked to investigate before such location is possible. Another great difficulty the watchmen have had to contend with recently is the high degree of illumination now prevalent in most of the principal streets from high powered electric and gas light and also electric signs. These throw considerable reflection into the sky throughout the night, making it an absolute impossibility for the men to detect or distinguish any glare proceeding from a possible fire in these streets.

Street Alarms.—There has been no increase in the number of Street Alarm Boxes since the extension of the area of the Settlement, and the number installed is insufficient for the size of the place. Moreover, they are of an obsolete pattern which does not allow of communication being kept up after the alarm has been given. They are also not very prominently situated. These alarms are connected with the Telephone Exchange, together with the Brigade Telephones, which places the firemen in such a position that delays are liable to occur through mistakes in transmission or more frequently by misdirection as to the locality of the fire, through the differences of pronunciation by the Chinese operators in the Exchange and also through the similarity which the names of several streets bear to others in the same district.

From the foregoing, I would recommend for the improvement of the Service the following:—

1st.—That all the different methods of communication be centralised in one exchange to be installed in the Central Fire Station and operated there as a branch by the Telephone Company.

2nd.—That a more advanced and modern system of street alarms be installed which could be used for maintaining communication after the alarm has been given, enabling also constant information to be given as regards the extent of the fire and all matters pertaining thereto. In addition to these street alarms one could also be installed in each Police Station, the operation of these alarms to be in the hands of the policeman on

the beat or the sergeant in charge. This system could also be of great utility if fitted in all Public Buildings, the cost of such fitting and maintenance to be covered by a fee to be collected annually.

3rd.—That the control of the sounding of the alarm from the Towers be entirely in the hands of the Fire Brigade, instead of being partly in the hands of the Police and partly in the hands of the Brigade.

4th.—That all outbreaks of fire of whatever extent should be reported to the Fire Brigade as soon as possible after detection. I do not put forward the foregoing recommendations with a view of preventing outbreaks of fire from being dealt with by those in the immediate vicinity at the time of discovery, but to ensure that those in whose hands the fire protection of the Settlement is entrusted may at all times and without any unnecessary delay be in possession of full information as regards any outbreak that may occur. This information would enable those in charge to obviate the necessity now existing of turning out the Brigade in full strength whenever the General Alarm is sounded, and would give them the means of reorganising the Brigade on sounder lines than has been possible in the past.

In conclusion I wish to draw attention to the great increase of fire risks now existent in the Settlement, through the following causes:—

1st.—*The increase in the number of Dry Cleaning establishments.*—The locating of the establishments of these companies, in ordinary wood fronted shop buildings, situated in close contact with other shops in thickly populated districts, both of the Central and Northern Districts, makes it quite possible, owing to the very inflammable nature of the material used in the process of dry cleaning clothing or other goods, for a serious conflagration to take place.

2nd.—*Public Motor Garages.*—During the year the Brigade was called out to several fires, one within the premises and others in close proximity to these establishments. I do not think it necessary for me to emphasise the serious consequences should the petrol usually stored in such places be exposed to heat or flame.

G. S. V. BIDWELL,
Chief Engineer.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT.

Central Station, Honan Road.

Horse-drawn Engine, 400 gals.	1
Motor Engine, 800 gals	1
Motor Chemical, Hose Tender and Escape, 60 gals., 25 h.p.	1
Ladder Truck	1
Smoke Helmet and Gear	1
Pony Hose Reels	5
Hose Waggon	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	3,700 feet
Flax Hose, unlined	375 feet
Horses	2
Ponies	9
Coffee Van	1

Hongkew Station, Hanbury Road.

Horse-drawn Engine, 400 gals.	1
Motor Hose Waggon, 55 h.p.	1
Ladder Truck	1
Pony Hose Reel	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	1,050 feet
Flax Hose, unlined	600 feet
Horses	2
Ponies	4

Sinza Station, Avenue Road.

Horse-drawn Engine, 400 gals.	1
Motor Turntable Escape, 45 h.p. (damaged)	1
Ladder Truck (out of commission)	1
Pony Hose Reels	3
Hand Hose Reel	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	2,450 feet
Flax Hose, unlined	225 feet
Horses	3
Ponies	2

Victoria Station, Soochow Road.

Hand Escape	1
Pony Hose Reel	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	500 feet
Pony	1

Nanking Road Jetty.

Steam Fire Float, 1,100 gals.	1
Canvas Hose, rubber-lined	1,225 feet

Chief Engineer's Residence.

Motor Car, 10/12 h.p.	1
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Workshop, Yalu Road.

Horse-drawn Engine	1
Ladder Truck (dismantled)	1
Pony Hose Reels (one under repair)	2
Hose (Various)	7 lengths
Fire Hose, rubber-lined uncoupled	800 feet

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE.

Date.	Time of Alarm.	Municipal and Fire Districts.	Road.	Class of Fire.	Class of Building.	Alarm.	Buildings Affected.	Last Company left.	Remarks.
Jan. 1	6.30 a.m.	Western 7	Bubbling Well	Large	Foreign	Bell	1 destroyed & 2 damaged	8.10 a.m.	
2	2.25 a.m.	Central 4	Fokien	Medium	Native	"	9 damaged	3.35 a.m.	
4	5.25 a.m.	" 4	Fokien	Small	"	"	2 damaged	5.50 a.m.	
9	10.00 a.m.	" 4	Canton	Medium	"	"	3 destroyed & 4 damaged	10.40 a.m.	
11	3.15 a.m.	" 4	Sungkiang	Small	"	"	1 destroyed & 3 damaged	3.50 a.m.	
16	8.00 p.m.	" 4	Foochow	"	"	Telephone Bell	1 damaged	—	Put out by inmates.
19	11.15 p.m.	Outside limits		Large	"	"	—	—	Water not laid on.
21	2.30 a.m.	Central 3	Ningpo	Medium	"	"	2 damaged	3.25 a.m.	
22	4.15 p.m.	Northern 1	Broadway	"	Foreign	"	2 "	5.45 p.m.	
23	6.00 a.m.	" 2	N. Szechuen	Small	"	Telephone Bell	1 "	"	3 men suffocated.
25	3.25 a.m.	" 2	Haining	"	Native	"	1 "	4.10 a.m.	
26	12.55 p.m.	" 2	N. Szechuen	"	"	"	4 "	2.00 p.m.	
27	1.05 a.m.	Central 3	Peking	"	"	"	5 "	2.10 a.m.	
27	2.15 a.m.	Western 7	Sinza	Large	"	"	6 destroyed & 10 damaged	5.30 a.m.	
28	5.00 p.m.	Northern 2	Woosung	Small	"	"	4 damaged	5.35 p.m.	
Feb. 6	5.15 a.m.	Western 7	Mohawk	"	"	"	Straw in Kitchen	5.35 a.m.	
9	7.55 a.m.	Northern 1	Minghong	Medium	Foreign	"	1 damaged	8.50 a.m.	
10	9.30 p.m.	Central 3	Nanking	Small	"	"	Contents damaged	"	Water not laid on.
11	7.30 p.m.	Western 7	Sinza	"	Native	"	3 destroyed	8.20 p.m.	
13	12.10 a.m.	Central 4	Hankow	Medium	"	"	2 destroyed & 2 damaged	1.20 p.m.	
14	3.35 a.m.	Northern 1	Miller	Small	"	"	1 damaged	Noon	
25	10.15 a.m.	Central 4	Houan	Large	"	"	9 destroyed & 5 damaged	"	
28	10.20 p.m.	" 3	Nanking	Small	Foreign	"	1 damaged	10.40 p.m.	
Mar. 6	6.20 p.m.	" 4	Shantung	Large	"	"	2 destroyed & 2 damaged	8.20 p.m.	
9	5.30 p.m.	Western 7	Avenue	Small	"	"	1 damaged	—	Water not laid on.
28	8.45 p.m.	Central 3	Shanse	"	Native	"	6 damaged	10.20 p.m.	Water not laid on.
April 16	4.45 p.m.	" 4	Shanse	"	"	"	"	"	
May 9	11.55 a.m.	" 4	Hankow	Medium	"	"	8 destroyed & 10 damaged	0.50 p.m.	
16	1.40 a.m.	Eastern 1	Tongshan	Small	"	"	1 farm house	—	Water not laid on.
21	4.45 p.m.	Central 4	Wuhu	Medium	"	"	3 destroyed & 7 damaged	1.45 p.m.	
23	11.05 p.m.	" 4	Siking	Small	"	"	1 damaged	—	
June 6	4.20 a.m.	" 4	Honan	"	"	"	1 damaged	4.40 a.m.	
7	6.55 p.m.	" 4	Bund	"	Foreign	"	"	—	Water not laid on.
10	1.00 a.m.	Western 7	Park	"	Native	"	2 destroyed & 1 damaged	1.40 a.m.	
11	9.45 p.m.	Northern 2	N. Soochow	False alarm	—	"	—	—	Street fire alarm pushed in.
14	6.10 a.m.	Outside limits	Haskell	Small	Foreign	Telephone and Bell	1 destroyed	7.20 a.m.	
17	12.00 a.m.	Eastern 1	Yangtzepoo	Large	Native	Bell	16 destroyed	—	No water. Fire allowed to burn itself out.
18	8.15 a.m.	Western 7	Myburgh	Small	"	"	2 damaged	9.10 a.m.	
18	9.00 p.m.	" 7	Soochow Creek	"	Cargo boat	Telephone	—	10.00 p.m.	Boat laden with straw.
25	4.15 a.m.	Northern 2	N. Chekiang	"	Native	Bell	2 damaged	5.05 a.m.	
27	12.10 p.m.	Western 7	Myburgh	"	"	Messenger	—	—	
27	9.35 p.m.	Northern 2	Albury Lane	"	Foreign	Bell	1 damaged	10.40 p.m.	
July 4	11.00 p.m.	Central 3	Nanking	"	Native	"	1 damaged	11.35 p.m.	
29	6.45 p.m.	" 3	Chekiang	"	"	"	4 damaged	7.35 p.m.	
Aug. 14	12.20 a.m.	Eastern 1	Old Dock S.S. Too Sui	Small	Steamer	Telephone and Bell	1 damaged	2.45 a.m.	Fire Float attended but not used.
16	8.15 p.m.	Central 3	Nanking	"	Native	Bell	Slight	—	Put out by Police and inmates.
17	6.50 a.m.	" 3	Chekiang	"	"	"	1 destroyed & 4 damaged	7.20 a.m.	
25	10.00 a.m.	River 8	River and Wharves	Large	Steamer	"	1 destroyed & 2 damaged	11.20 a.m.	Fire Float left the Bund at 10.25 a.m. and returned at 12.30 p.m.
26	7.15 p.m.	Western 7	Pingchiao	Small	Native	"	2 destroyed & 3 damaged	8.05 p.m.	
28	10.05 p.m.	Central 3	Kweichow	"	"	"	Slight	—	Put out by Police and inmates.
Sept. 5	3.35 a.m.	Northern 1	Broadway	"	Foreign	"	Roof damaged	4.40 a.m.	
5	5.05 a.m.	Central 4	Hankow	"	Native	"	5 damaged	5.40 a.m.	Hongkew Co. attended.
16	11.30 p.m.	Outside limits	Haining	Medium	"	Telephone Bell	8 damaged	"	
18	3.45 a.m.	Central 4	Yunnan	Small	"	"	5 damaged	4.20 a.m.	
22	7.20 p.m.	" 4	Shantung	"	"	"	Slight	"	Put out by Police and inmates.
24	12.00 a.m.	Outside limits	Alabaster	Medium	"	Hongkew bell	—	1.15 a.m.	
28	8.15 p.m.	Central 4	Honan	Small	"	Bell	1 damaged	8.30 p.m.	

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE—continued.

Date.	Time of Alarm.	Municipal and Fire Districts.	Road.	Class of Fire.	Class of Building	Alarm.	Buildings Affected	Last Company left.	Remarks.
Oct.	3 12.10 a.m.	Central 4	Foochow	Small	Native	Bell	3 damaged	1.00 a.m.	
	4 11.45 a.m.	Outside limits Northern 2	Boundary	"	"	Telephone	4 damaged	12.30 p.m.	
	9 2.30 a.m.	Central 4	Foochow	Large	"	Bell	74 destroyed & 10 damaged	9.30 a.m.	1 life lost.
	16 6.45 p.m.	" 4	Hankow	Small	"	"	1 damaged	7.00 p.m.	
	16 11.15 p.m.	Eastern 1	Wuchow	"	"	"	1 destroyed	1.00 a.m.	
	19 4.05 p.m.	Northern 2	Boundary	"	"	"	6 damaged	4.50 p.m.	
	21 6.45 p.m.	Central 3	Fokien	"	"	"	—		Put out by Police.
	22 9.25 p.m.	Outside limits N. Honan		Large	"	"	—		Assistance given to the Chapei Firemen.
	26 3.15 p.m.	Eastern 1	Ward	Small	"	"	3 damaged	3.30 p.m.	1 life lost.
	27 9.00 p.m.	Western 7	Markham	—	"	"	—		Not located.
	30 6.25 p.m.	Northern 1	Broadway	Medium	Godown	"	1 damaged	7.50 p.m.	
Nov.	2 12.15 p.m.	Central 3	Honan	Small	Native	"	4 damaged	1.25 p.m.	
	2 12.30 p.m.	Western 7	Bub. Well	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	1.10 p.m.	
	9 11.40 a.m.	" 7	Yates	"	Native	"	1 destroyed	—	Water not laid on.
	10 10.20 p.m.	Northern 2	N. Soochow	"	"	"	4 damaged	11.30 p.m.	
	26 9.30 a.m.	Central 4	Kwangse	"	"	"	1 damaged	—	Water not laid on.
ec.	2 8.55 p.m.	Northern 2	Woosung	Medium	"	"	8 damaged	10.05 p.m.	
	4 8.45 p.m.	Central 3	Peking	Small	Foreign	"	2 damaged	9.40 p.m.	Put out by chemicals.
	9 4.45 p.m.	Western 7	Bub. Well	"	"	Bell	1 damaged	5.25 p.m.	
	19 12.25 p.m.	Central 3	Jin Kee	"	"	Telephone	1 damaged	12.50 p.m.	Put out by chemicals.
	25 2.00 p.m.	Northern 1	Broadway	"	"	Bell	Slight	—	Water not laid on.
	27 12.15 p.m.	Central 3	Soochow	False Alarm	—	Telephone	—	—	
	27 5.35 p.m.	" 4	Yunnan	Small	Native	Bell	2 destroyed	6.40 p.m.	1 life lost.
	30 8.05 p.m.	" 3	Soochow	"	"	"	1 damaged	8.50 p.m.	

Summary.

Foreign	17	Large	9
Native	57	Medium	12
Miscellaneous	7	Small	57
		False Alarms	2
		Not Located	1

Total 81

Total 81

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—The strength and composition of the Foreign Branch of the Force on December 31, 1911, was as follows:—

1	Captain Superintendent.
1	Deputy Superintendent.
2	Assistant Superintendents.
4	2nd Assistant Superintendents.
1	Chief Inspector.
1	Chief Detective Inspector.
11	Inspectors.
2	Detective Inspectors.
1	Gaoler.
10	Sub-Inspectors.
5	Detective Sub-Inspectors.
1	Assistant Gaoler.
78	Sergeants.
11	Detective Sergeants.
3	Senior Warders.
105	Constables.
3	Detective Constables.
5	Plain Clothes Constables.
13	Warders.
3	Japanese Interpreters.

Total 261

During the year 59 recruits were enlisted, 4 men resigned, 5 men were invalided, 15 men were dismissed for misconduct, 2 men were transferred to the Health Department, and the service of 12 men was terminated owing to their refusal to sign their agreements. I regret also to have to report the deaths of Sergeant Austin of heart failure on January 13, Sergeant Alton of typhoid fever on January 31, P. C. Tomlinson of appendicitis on September 25, and P. C. Brough of a gunshot wound on November 21.

I am glad to be able to report that the conduct of the Foreign members of the Force has, with few exceptions, been excellent. It is gratifying to note that during 1911 offences against Regulations have decreased under each heading. It may also be of interest to point out with reference to the table below that the 34 reports for drunkenness were distributed among 21 men, and that of the offenders 19 were guilty of an offence only serious from the point of view of a Police Officer.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF OFFENCES BY FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FOR 1910 AND 1911.

	Drunkenness.	Neglect of duty.	Minor offences.	Total.
1910	40	27	15	82
1911	34	11	16	61

The following is the Municipal Surgeons' report for the year :—

The health of the Foreign Police Force during the year has been good. The average daily percentage of men sick has varied from 1.39 in April to 4.34 in September. The average number of men off duty per diem has been 8.15 and the average percentage of sick 3.31. There have been four deaths. (The details are given above.)

The physical standard of the recruits has been excellent. With the exception of four men, two of whom have been sent home, all have shown themselves well able to stand the work and climate.

The chief diseases rendering the men unfit for duty have been :—

Diarrhœa	30 cases causing a loss of 192 days.
Dysentery	9 " 192 "
Typhoid fever	5 " 152 "
Colitis	4 " 65 "
Bubos	6 " 240 "
Malaria	9 " 69 "
Bronchitis	6 " 61 "
Influenza	8 " 83 "
Injuries	6 " 56 "

There have been 25 operations performed under general anaesthesia; 9 major operations and 16 minor ones.

Other cases treated in Hospital have been :—

4 fever, 1 sunstroke, 1 quinsy, 1 diphtheria, 1 chronic gastritis, 1 jaundice, 2 appendicitis, 4 hæmorrhoids, 1 pneumonia, 1 pleurisy, 4 arthritis, 2 epididymitis, 1 cystitis, 3 iritis, 1 varicose veins, 2 abscesses, 1 bursitis, 2 traumatic synovitis, 3 painful feet, 2 hernia, 1 sciatica, 1 ruptured gastric ulcer, 1 periurethral abscess, 4 diseases of nose sinuses, 1 retinitis.

Sikh.—The discipline of the Branch during the year has been satisfactory. With the exception of some slight irritation among the Malwa Sikhs there has been no sign of the Majha-Malwa controversy which was so much in evidence during 1910. Occasional caste difficulties have arisen among the Warders in the Gaol, but the general tone of the Indian portion of the Force is good.

This is in a measure due to the good work of the present native officers, and of the Granthi. The latter was greatly assisted by the visit of a well known preacher and member of the Chief Khalsa Diwan, Amritsar, during the latter portion of the year.

The return list of crime shows a decrease on that of 1910. Drink is primarily responsible for about 90 per cent of the more serious offences. In this respect, a statement made by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab when speaking at Lahore during March 1911 is interesting, "I denounce," he said, "in the strongest terms the intemperance prevalent in the Central Punjab, especially among the Sikhs. The practice is widespread and confined to no class in particular. It is largely attributable to the increased prosperity among landholders and labourers." If this be true of the labourer in the Punjab, it is equally true of a section of the Sikhs here, where a constable can, with care, save half of his pay and where he is remote from all the best influences which should surround his caste.

Recruiting for the Force has been normal. The class of recruit lately presenting himself has been above the average. Ex-sepoys only are enlisted, and, as far as possible, men who have lately left their regiments with good characters. Of the 428 men now serving, 305 are ex-Indian Army sepoys. The Indian Army reserve has been considerably increased and this absorbs a number of men who might otherwise come to this Force. On the whole the present conditions of local recruiting may be considered satisfactory. It is probable that the Force will have to rely on local recruiting entirely as there is no indication of any assistance in this line from the Indian Government. On the other hand it is known that the Indian Government does not altogether approve of the migration of Sikhs to the Far East.

Recruiting for the Gaol Staff has not been so successful. Service as Gaol Warders is not altogether popular owing to the harder work under constant supervision. Suitable Sikhs are especially difficult to obtain, as they invariably prefer to enlist as constables. The Gaol Staff is handicapped by being obliged to

occupy quarters outside the Gaol building. This is detrimental to discipline and the outside quarters are much inferior to the quarters in the Gaol itself.

The number of watchmen under supervision has considerably increased, chiefly owing to the disturbed state of the country and the number of refugees at present in the Settlement. The class of man available as a private watchman does not improve, and the behaviour of the unemployed native of India is shown by his frequent appearance before the British Magistrate. There would seem to be something wanting in the machinery available for the removal from Shanghai of well known Indian loafers and bad characters, who though not criminals are a disgrace to the Settlement. It is satisfactory to note that the number of watchmen under supervision, who have appeared before the Magistrate, have been few, and the increase in the number of Police Watchmen required is probably the best recommendation of the scheme. At the present time the demand for good reliable watchmen is greater than the supply. The selection of watchmen for employment is a matter of considerable difficulty. Of the unemployed who daily present themselves in search of work, many are both mentally and physically unfit for employment, whilst others are well known bad characters. A list of unemployed considered suitable as watchmen is kept in the office, and employment is given as vacancies occur in accordance with this list. Among the applicants for employment are many who are more or less destitute and who look to the Police to relieve their distress. No amount of explanation will convince these men that the Police are endeavouring to assist the public in obtaining a better class of watchmen, and that the Central Police Station is not a philanthropic institution. It cannot be said, however, that distress is widespread or general amongst the Indian community in Shanghai.

STATEMENT SHOWING STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died or deserted.	Enlisted in India.	Enlisted locally.	Strength of Force.
Police.						
1910 43	16	10	1	nil	82	{ 380 Jan. 1
1911 9	27	7	2	nil	81	{ 392 Dec. 31
Gaol.						
1910 15	15	4	1	nil	36	{ 88 Jan. 1
1911 11	21	1	nil	nil	52	{ 89 Dec. 31
						{ 89 Jan. 1
						{ 109 Dec. 31

STATEMENT SHOWING DIFFERENT OFFENCES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

Drunk on duty.	Drunk.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on natives.	Insolent and insubordinate conduct.	Minor offences dealt with by fine.
Police.					
1910 15	61	5	7	89	50
1911 10	60	6	14	17	33
Gaol.					
1910 3	11	1	13	10	52
1911 —	8	3	—	4	81

STATEMENT SHOWING INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION FOR THE YEAR.

At present under supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for misconduct.	Temporarily employed.	Total.
1910 120	26	28	96	270
1911 171	14	36	95	316

Chinese.—The authorised strength of the Branch for 1911 was 980 men, and, as usual, no difficulty at all was experienced in maintaining that number. There is always a long waiting list of men who have passed the doctor and at no time during 1911 was the Branch below its proper establishment by more than a few men. During the year about 1,600 applicants presented themselves for enlistment, the number selected being 169. Until the commencement of local revolutionary activity in November the number of desertions had been 7 only. This low figure may be said to be due partly to the service being found to be a good one by well conducted men, partly to the absence of any binding agreement. Any man may go at a month's notice or in case of urgent family need, at less. Knowing this, he does not care to risk desertion with the prospect of subsequent arrest on a warrant should he ever return to Shanghai. Soon after local enlistment for the Revolutionary forces began, desertion commenced on a larger scale. It was stopped, to a certain extent, by an undertaking being given by the Revolutionaries not to recruit soldiers from the Police, and by the promulgation of this intelligence to the men, but in many cases the terms offered were too tempting for the Chinese constables to resist. During the last two months of the year the losses of the Chinese Branch from this cause alone amounted to 30 men, or 3% of the total strength.

The work of the men has been satisfactory. The system of summary rewards in the shape of class advancement has had the effect of considerably increasing the capture of thieves, burglars, and deportees. The system has also been useful in recompensing other instances of meritorious work performed by Chinese constables.

The discipline of the Branch throughout the year was excellent. In November there were several cases of men becoming restless owing to local conditions. A few acts of mild insubordination occurred, unaccompanied by either violence or vicious intent. These were obviously committed in order to secure dismissal from the Force. Among the Chinese Branch as a whole there was no indication of any unrest, and it was particularly noticeable that local revolutionary activities were coincident with a largely increased number of applications to join the police. During the month referred to as many as 100 men not infrequently presented themselves in one day. At that time active recruiting became necessary, owing to extra men being required to perform certain duties taken over by the Police at the Mixed Court. Authority was obtained to increase the strength of the Branch to 1,005 men for the necessary duties.

Although insubordination and serious crime of all kinds has been practically non-existent, the number of minor offences against regulations in no wise tends to diminish. The almost entire lack of any moral standard, and in a lesser degree of any true self-respect, which characterises such a large number of Chinese, is no doubt responsible for this, nor will any amount of adequate punishment cure it. It is safe to say that no punishment which can be inflicted on the ordinary Chinese policeman in this Force for an offence of this kind will deter him from committing a precisely similar offence before a week has elapsed.

With the exception of a few cases of beri-beri, due probably to contagion with vermin in their own houses, the health of the men has been excellent. The daily percentage of men on the sick-list, out of a total strength of 980 men, averages only 1.04% per day throughout the whole year.

Early in the year a new experiment of employing Chinese watchmen was tried. This turned out to be successful. On December 31 there were 25 of these men privately employed under supervision. They are nearly all ex-soldiers of the Weihaiwei Regiment and have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. The pay is \$12 per mensem with a bonus of \$3 provided the employer has no cause for complaint during the month. A complete outfit of watchman's uniform, if required, costs about \$18. Watchmen under Police supervision are frequently and regularly visited and have their books signed in the same manner as constables on duty. Suitable men for the work can usually be obtained at short notice and applications should be made to the Assistant Superintendent for Chinese at the Central Police Station.

The following table shows the comparative strength of the whole Chinese Branch on December 31, 1910, and December 31, 1911, respectively.

Branch.	Strength on 31-12-10.	Enlisted or engaged	Transferred from other Branch.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Absconded.	Resigned.	Died.	Transferred to other Branch.	Strength on 31-12-11.
Uniform	955	169	4	48	21	37	8	5	9	1,000
Detective	67	4					1			70
Clerical and Teaching	40	10	2	1			5			46
Subordinate	127	15		2						140
Totals	1,189	198	6	51	21	37	14	5	9	1,256

Mounted Branch.—The strength on December 31, 1911, was as follows :—

1 Trooper Inspector
 1 Foreign Trooper Sergeant
 4 Foreign Troopers
 2 Sikh Trooper Sergeants
 17 Sikh Troopers
 with a stud of 4 horses and 28 ponies.

Through the kindness of various gentlemen 12 ponies and 3 horses have been presented. No purchases were necessary. For various reasons 9 ponies and 1 horse have been destroyed, and 3 ponies and 1 horse returned to their owners as unsuitable. On the whole the stud has been fairly free from sickness, 39 cases having occurred during the year. The total veterinary account was \$211.46, including 9 casting and 2 destruction certificates. Until the end of March forage was plentiful and good, but during the second quarter it was scarce and of poor quality. In May the prices were \$3.25 and \$4.85 per picul for bran and barley respectively. In the third and fourth quarters the quality improved and prices fell somewhat, the figures at the end of the year being \$2.65 for bran and \$3.45 for barley.

During 1911 the Mounted Branch provided 11 escorts and 5 parties for special service or duty. Troopers and ponies have worked well. The cost of the stud, including forage, bedding, shoeing, clipping, mafaos' wages and veterinary attendance has averaged \$15.54 per animal per month.

List of Horses and Ponies presented during the year :

Name.	By whom presented.	Date.
"Stirrup Cup"	R. E. Toeg, Esq.	January 3
"Heraldic"	A. E. Reynell, Esq.	January 11
"Maremma"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	January 27
"Wantage"	K. J. Brand, Esq.	March 11
"Claybird"	A. S. Wilson, Esq.	April 4
"Cotswold"	D. Landale, Esq.	April 19
"Drag"	R. W. Shaw, Esq.	April 27
"Umpqua"	G. Dallas, Esq.	May 2
"Worcester"	R. S. Laurence, Esq.	June 30
"Beauty" (H)	P. F. Lavers, Esq.	August 24
"Cru-a-ler"	R. E. Toeg, Esq.	November 16
"Can Do" (H)	M. F. Pou, Esq.	November 30
"Sammy" (H)	F. W. Barff, Esq.	December 5
"Grey"	E. Eranger, Esq.	December 13
"Black"	H. Morris, Esq.	December 20

TRAINING DEPOT.

The Police Training Depot has now been in operation for 25 months. It has more than justified its incorporation as an integral portion of the Shanghai Municipal Police organisation. The opportunity is now afforded to every recruit to prepare himself fully for the arduous duties he will be called upon to undertake in

Shanghai. Instruction is carefully given in all the innumerable rules, regulations and bye-laws, as well as in the duties pertaining to Foreign Consular jurisdiction, Mixed Court procedure, Fires, Health matters, etc. To any recruit desirous of fitting himself adequately for a career in the Force, the Training Depot is an absolute necessity. That it has proved itself to be so is found in the increased efficiency of the younger men who have taken the course seriously.

Foreigners.—1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 Constable. On January 1, there were five recruits at the Depot. On January 6, five other recruits joined them, thus making up a class of 10; and these after going through a short course of instruction and drills were transferred to Stations on February 14. A new class made up of 18 recruits from home was commenced on February 23, these were transferred to Stations on April 28. A third class comprising of 18 recruits was commenced on May 20. During the progress of this class 1 recruit was taken on locally. These men were transferred to Stations on August 1. The Training Depot was closed to instruction classes during the hot weather. On October 11, a new class was formed, comprising 17 recruits from home. The men were still at the Depot on December 31. The total number of recruits receiving instruction during the year was 64. The conduct of the men at the Depot, with few exceptions, was very good.

Sikhs.—1 Sergeant, 1 Constable, superintended by Foreign drill instructors. On January 1, 1911, there were 18 recruits at Depot. The number of recruits taken on during the year was 79. Recruits transferred to stations during the year, 80. Remaining at the Depot December 31, 17. The conduct of the recruits at the Depot was very good.

Chinese.—3 Constables superintended by Foreign drill instructors. There were 26 Chinese Recruits at the Depot on January 1, 1911. During the year 161 recruits were taken on the strength, and were posted at the Depot for training. Of these, 122 were transferred to Stations; 2 resigned; 2 were invalided; 1 dismissed; 1 discharged; and 1 absconded. There were 58 recruits of this Branch at the Depot on December 31. The conduct of these men whilst at the Depot was very good.

The general routine in the Foreign, Sikh and Chinese Branches has been the same as in previous years.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

The actual strength of the Branch at the end of the year was :—

Foreign.—

- 1 Chief Detective Inspector (in charge).
- 2 Detective Inspectors.
- 5 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 11 Detective Sergeants (includes 2 attached to the Mixed Court).
- 3 Detective Constables.
- 5 Plain Clothes Constables.
- 3 Japanese Detective Constables.

Chinese.—

- 6 Detective Sergeants.
- 64 Detective Constables (includes 2 detached on special duty and one attached to the Mixed Court).

Office Staff.—

- 1 Foreign Police Sergeant.
- 2 Foreign Police Constables.
- 1 Native Chief Clerk.
- 2 Translators.
- 1 Compositor.
- 7 Chinese Police Constables.

The remarks made last year in connection with the difficulty of keeping the Staff both Foreign and Native up to its strength can appropriately be repeated.

Several cases have been handled by Foreign detectives with considerable skill, and commendation on their work has been received from the British Police Magistrate and Mixed Court Assessors.

The Foreign Members of the Branch were armed with automatic pistols during the year.

The fingerprint system of identification, which is worked entirely by a portion of the Foreign Staff, has now had a trial of nearly two years and the number of identifications made since its establishment is remarkable. During the first six months there were 911 identifications and during the following twelve months, 4,524. These figures are interesting when compared with those of Scotland Yard which, at the end of the first six months after the Metropolitan C.I.D. had adopted the system, had 93 identifications to its credit and for the succeeding twelve months 1,722. On December 31 there were 197,520 classified finger impressions on file and from the inauguration of the system to that date 6,993 identifications were made. During the year the perpetrators of 18 burglaries were traced through fingerprints left behind at the scene of their crime.

The wealth of Shanghai naturally attracts the best criminal talent in China and the absence of efficient police in the suburbs and surrounding districts is an added inducement to crime. With local conditions tying to a great extent the hands of the detectives and rendering the pursuit and detention of criminals exceedingly difficult, it is not easy to form a correct estimate of the work done by the Native detectives. It is, however, safe to say that the present conditions cannot be unsatisfactory to the Native Community or complaints would soon be heard.

Cases of a more than usually serious nature which have had attention were slightly less in number than they were in 1910. Several larcenies occurred towards the end of the year in which the value of articles stolen was very high. The chief cases were those in which property (principally jewellery) was stolen from refugees who came to Shanghai from the river ports when the Revolution first broke out at Wuchang.

With the object of harassing and, if possible, driving away the great number of delinquents who hang everlastingly on the fringe of the Settlement an attempt was made to establish a scheme of cooperation with the former Chief of the Chapei Police. It ended in a dismal failure. The promises of reciprocity, which were made, were not even ostensibly kept. It is to be hoped that the old order of things which is passing away while this report is being written may give place to something better in the district on the Northern Boundary of the Settlement.

The amount of time which has now to be spent in connection with what may be termed intelligence affairs would seem to indicate the necessity of establishing a separate section to deal with this branch of work. An Intelligence Department was created in 1898. It functioned for a year when the work was taken over by the Detective Branch.

The cargo overseers have done their work satisfactorily. Only two reports of missing goods were made and one turned out to be a case wherein a bale of cotton yarn was shipped to a wrong destination.

3,530 reports of property stolen or lost were received at the different stations. The number in each district, together with the figures for 1909, and 1910, and the number of cases investigated with successful results is shown in the table below:—

STATION	1909			1910			1911		
	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage
Central	614	278	45	704	394	55	574	335	58
Louza	612	279	45	708	359	50	781	369	47
Hongkew	556	340	61	663	289	43	801	376	46
West Hongkew	333	170	51	377	184	49	396	200	50
Way-side	137	84	61	163	98	60	131	95	72
Harbin Road	65	51	78	90	55	61	136	72	52
Yangtzepoo	142	52	36	166	64	38	162	78	48
Bubbling Well	150	84	56	141	87	61	130	91	36
Sinza	250	84	33	388	155	39	396	144	70
Gordon Road	5	3	60	41	17	41	23	12	51
Total	2,864	1,425	50%	3,441	1,702	49%	3,530	1,772	50%

An estimate of prevented crimes cannot of course ever be arrived at, but it may be worth mentioning that 257 persons, mostly of the habitual offender class, were arrested and dealt with solely on charges of loitering and returning to the Settlement, after having been expelled therefrom by the Court.

The following comparative return for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911 is appended :—

	1911		1910		1909	
	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Foreigners.	Chinese.
Persons apprehended on Warrants not applied for by the Police, but issued by Courts at the instance of Consular Authorities, Native Officials and private individuals.	38	188	15	225	27	185
Persons served with summonses not applied for by the Police, but issued by Courts at the instance of Consular Authorities, Native Officials and private individuals.	8	578	13	697	2	675
Persons handed over to the Authorities of other places for criminal offences	...	108	...	67	...	21
Persons received from the Authorities of other places for criminal offences.	...	2	1	30	...	22
Orders received from Mixed Court and dealt with.	...	1,954	...	1,231	...	1,166
Miscellaneous enquiries made for Government and Consular Services not involving the arrest of any person.	132	57	57	21	185	56
Persons identified.	67	4,069	14	2,335	29	1,773
Persons identified as having been in custody for felony more than once.	3	2,778	6	1,797	15	1,254
Persons prosecuted and expelled from the Settlement without other punishment by Court or Consular Order.	30	14	14	10	17	79
Persons prosecuted and expelled from the Settlement with other punishment by Court or Consular Order.	7	811	7	759	9	874

Fires :—During the year 149 fires were reported, this number being 47 less than in the previous year and 87 less than 1909. The alarm rang 65 times, 53 of the fires were extinguished by the Brigade, 96 by Police and inmates. Of the houses in which the fires originated 64 were insured, 85 not insured. There were 14 prosecutions ; in 13 cases convictions were obtained. One case was against a Foreigner, the remainder against Natives. With the exception of the fire which started in Foochow Road on October 9, no fires occurred where any heavy loss was involved. 4 persons (2 children and 2 adults) were burnt to death.

GAOL.

Convicts and Reformatory Boys.

	Boys.	Adults.	Total.
In Gaol, January 1, 1911	21	740	761
Admitted during the year	74	1,868	1,942
Total passing through the Gaol	95	2,608	2,703
Discharged, time expired	71	1,373	1,444
" on doctor's recommendation		23	23
" by order of Court and on remission of sentence		79	79
Died		7	7
Transferred to Station Cells	2	42	44
" Hospital for treatment	3	148	151
	76	1,672	1,748
Total in Gaol January 1, 1912	19	963	982

	In Gaol January 1.	Admitted during year.	In Gaol December 31.
1907	510	1,120	732
1908	732	920	526
1909	926	1,159	763
1910	763	1,343	761
1911	761	1,942	583

Localities Claimed by those Admitted.

	Adults.	Boys.	Total.
Shanghai	202	4	206
Pootung	98	3	101
Nanxiang	13	1	14
Sungkiang	28		28
Nanking	51	1	52
Chinkiang	57		57
Kiangpei	373	26	399
Soochow	151	11	162
Woosich	81	5	86
Ningpo	486	14	500
Hupoh	29		29
Canton	77	2	79
Foochow	7		7
Tientsin	1	1	2
Kiang-i	2		2
Anhwei	22		22
Other places	183	6	189
	1861	74	1935
Foreigners	7		7
	1868	74	1942

1911 shows a daily average of 873.

Unlike the previous year, 1911 shows an increase in the number of prisoners passing through the Gaol. A notable feature is the constant return to a life of crime in this Settlement of so many who are sentenced to imprisonment for less than 2 years and expulsion from the Settlement on release. This points to what may be called progressive degradation. Experience would, I believe, show that a longer sentence under the mark-remission system would give prisoners a better chance to reform. Those who do not avail themselves of this chance would justify the sentence, and be kept from becoming a menace to the peace and good order of this Settlement.

The system of part remission of sentence upon good behaviour appears to have realised the hope to which it gave rise at its inception. 73 prisoners were released under this system during the year, and 15 were re-committed who had broken their parole. Since the system came into force 210 prisoners have been released and 31 re-committed. No ticket-of-leave system was set up and the results serve to show that a right course was taken. With regard to conduct, the operation of the system has certainly enabled the Gaol Staff to check unruly conduct and to educate those coming under its rules up to a better standard of behaviour. It was not wholly anticipated that the prisoners would be so keen to gain their freedom before the end of their sentence, but that such is the case has been proved. There has been a marked difference in the conduct of those coming under the rules of the remission system compared with those serving shorter sentences to whom its rules do not apply. I am of opinion that the extension of the system to those prisoners who are serving a sentence of one year and over would be beneficial alike to the prisoners and to the public. This extension, if expectations are realised, will reduce the number of cases of misconduct in the Gaol, as well as enable those

in charge to secure better control over habitual criminals. Two Foreign prisoners were admitted, one of whom served his sentence and was deported, the other is still serving. Two Foreign casuals have also been located in the Municipal Gaol for want of proper accommodation elsewhere.

The Reformatory still calls for special consideration, and no really good results are likely to be attained until a properly equipped building and staff are provided under separate conditions from those pertaining to the Gaol.

Industries.—The usual amount of mat making, tailoring, carpentering, and tinsmith work has been carried on. In addition to this almost all the furniture and repairs in the same class of work have been done for the Police Department. A certain amount of tailoring for Sikh and Chinese constables was also undertaken as a test, and the work successfully carried out. Such work will be done wholly by Convict Labour in the future, thus effecting an appreciable saving.

A certain number of blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, concrete-ware men, tinsmiths and coolies have been kept busy at work in the Concreteware Dépôt. Also on the new Gaol cook-house, the laundry building, and the Receiving Block. The construction of reinforced concrete mat looms was also carried out satisfactorily. Work on the New Rifle Butt was begun on October 26. The latter work should form a good corrective for those prisoners who return so often after expulsion, also for those serving short sentences generally.

The labour requiring most skill is reserved for prisoners of good behaviour and, for other reasons, for those serving long sentences. The need for this becomes manifest when it is remembered that the greater the skill shown by the individual prisoner the greater his prospect of securing remunerative employment when he returns to freedom. A good deal of work has been done for other Departments, but more may be probably expected in the future.

Though the efforts of those in charge of convicts must be to instil into them a desire to work, and to work well, it should not be forgotten that the industrial employment of prisoners is beset with difficulties unknown to outside trades. Such matters as supervision, security for Warders, unskilled labour, compulsory work, and the poor physique of many of the workers, may be cited as obstacles which have to be continually borne in mind.

In the Estimates for 1912, provision has been made for installing a printing press to be worked by prisoners. It is hoped that the new industry will develop into a valuable means of reducing expenses.

The year 1911 has witnessed an improvement in the conditions under which the European portion of the Staff work. Responsibility has been more evenly distributed, and Foreign warders called upon to do higher grade work have responded willingly and to the best of their ability. Of the three Warders recruited from the Home Prison Service during 1910 only one now remains. Vacancies as they occur are filled up by volunteers from the Police Force in accordance with "Terms of Service," and men already so employed promise well. It is of interest to note that of late a sufficient number of volunteers to fill vacancies has been always forthcoming. There has been an unusual amount of sickness among the Warders but of so varied a nature that no particular cause is indicated.

As pointed out in the Report upon the Sikh Branch, the class of material from which the Indian Warders can be recruited is poor, perhaps worse than in previous years. This class of warder is not always able to control the prisoners, and the greater the increase in the number of prisoners, so much the greater will be the responsibility forced upon the European portion of the Staff.

A poor quality of supervision, in other words indifferent Indian Warders, operates against proper Gaol control. Such indifferent supervision by Indian Warders frequently culminates in neglect of duty. Escapes while at outdoor work, attempts to escape, serious breaches of discipline, and petty offences committed by prisoners serving sentences in the Gaol, can be traced to this source. At the close of the year the Gaoler was assaulted by a prisoner in a particularly offensive manner, the assault being made possible only by the neglect of duty of two Indian Warders. News from the outside world is brought in to the Gaol by the prisoners received every week. It is of interest to note that a new feeling has lately been shown by the prisoners which expresses itself in certain breaches of discipline, such as the cutting of queues without permission during the weekly hair dressing. Concurrent with the sure and rapid awakening which is taking place in China outside the Gaol, there is to be found, it is curious to note, a similar awakening inside.

TRAFFIC.

Staff.—(Distributed over Central, Louza, Hongkew, Bubbling Well and Sinza Districts).

Foreign	Sikh	Chinese
1 Inspector	8 Sergeants	4 Sergeants
1 Sub-Inspector	89 Constables	127 Constables (includes 41 on ricscha staff)
8 Sergeants		
5 Constables		

On Vehicle Inspection Duty.

3 Sergeants	2 Interpreters
	6 Constables

The increase in Chinese Constables is accounted for by the inclusion of Sinza and Bubbling Well districts and by the addition of extra men for duty on the Bund. Complaints were received of heavy vehicles and slow traffic not being driven or pulled reasonably near the kerb. On the Bund the trouble is primarily due to the excessive camber that exists in many places, causing the traffic to incline to the upper part of the road, also to the natural tendency of all traffic to follow the line of least resistance. This resulted in congestion and annoyance to the drivers of faster vehicles. To remedy the complaint an extra squad of 10 Chinese Constables divided into two reliefs were specially detailed. After the elapse of several days, and when due warning had been given to the coolies concerned, a large number of them were summarily dealt with, the result being that an improvement speedily took place. This matter continues to receive attention.

On June 22 the Coronation of H.M. King George V. was celebrated. Residents probably saw the densest traffic and the largest crowd of sightseers that has ever been known in the history of Shanghai. The excellent behaviour and good temper of the people were noticeable and greatly assisted the work of the Police. The illuminations and torchlight procession in the evening attracted immense numbers from the outports and country. Notwithstanding the great strain on the Traffic Staff it is satisfactory to note that the whole of the day's arrangements were successfully carried through without as much as a single accident being reported to the Police.

Vehicle Inspection.—On October 1, the newly instituted "Vehicle Inspection Branch" started operations at Gordon Road Police Station. The object was to bring all public vehicles, *i.e.* :—carriages, motor cars, ricschas, handcars, and sedan chairs under a systematic inspection. A commencement was made with public carriages, which will in future be inspected at this Station annually. A total number of 483 have been certified fit for public use. Quite a large number of old ramshackle carriages have been shipped to Soochow and Nanking, the owners recognising the fact that their vehicles would never pass inspection here. Others have drifted to the Chinese Bund. It is hoped that the public will now have a better class of carriage in this Settlement.

Taxi-cabs.—A few of these vehicles, with taxi-meters attached for recording fares, were introduced into Shanghai for the first time in August. They may be regarded more or less as a speculative venture, but if found to be a success financially we may expect to see their numbers increased.

Ricschas.—Considerable improvement in the standard of these vehicles has been made during the year. 2,500 of the old pattern were condemned as unserviceable. There are now 1,500 pneumatic tyred ricschas on the streets, mostly Foreign-owned.

Motor cars.—These are still rapidly on the increase; freak motor horns, so numerous last year, are now happily conspicuous by their absence. 217 accidents in which motor cars were concerned came under Police notice during the year.

Trams.—Excessive overcrowding has been the subject of numerous Police reports during the year, and it is quite apparent that the Company's rolling stock, as it is at present, is totally inadequate to cope with the enormous increase of passenger traffic. A more frequent service of cars is urgently needed during the busiest hours of the day. The obstruction caused by persons waiting for cars, foreseen in my last report, is now very noticeable and can only be relieved by a more frequent service.

During 1911, the number of passengers carried was 27,257,250 as compared with 18,751,215 for 1910.

Livery Stables.—The inspection of Livery Stables came under the supervision of the Traffic Staff from October 1 and results clearly show that the time was ripe for the change. The first few visits disclosed an extraordinary state of affairs. Many stables were found to be overcrowded, indescribably filthy, dilapidated, badly ventilated and lighted, and equally badly drained. In others, ponies were stabled in such positions that had a fire occurred they could not possibly have been got out alive. During the last quarter, every stable has been visited and the proprietors instructed as to what was required of them. In the majority of instances the instructions were carried out without further trouble, but recourse had to be made to the Mixed Court to bring recalcitrants into line. Between October 1 and December 31, 18 convictions were obtained for keeping unlicensed livery stables, 5 for insanitary premises, 3 for cruelty to ponies, 2 for keeping unlicensed carriages, 1 for keeping unlicensed ponies, and 3 for minor irregularities connected with licenses. Lighting and drainage have been improved in 61 stables, and every stable has been whitewashed and thoroughly cleaned out. Twenty new stables have been opened, mostly in consequence of the thinning of overcrowded premises; and 10 stables have been closed.

Chinese Chauffeurs.—On December 31, 1911, there were 257 Chinese chauffeurs registered in the Police records, an increase of 98 in the last twelve months. This total does not include 36 registered in the French Settlement. Driving certificates for Chinese are issued only in respect of a specified car or cars, and as a matter of public convenience it has been found expedient to test every driver applying for a certificate providing the car in question differs in make or type from any the records show him to have driven before. During the last four months of 1911 the number of drivers so tested averaged over 60 per month; the total number for the year, including foreigners, being not less than 600. Very complete records are kept and employers make considerable use of them. During 1909 and 1910, while the existing system of Police registration and control of native chauffeurs was a comparatively new thing, the number of suspensions and cancellations of certificates for misconduct was very large in proportion to the total number registered. Latterly, however, the men seem to have settled down and give less trouble. On two occasions last summer, regular boycotts were organised by the native chauffeur fraternity against owners from whom they considered unjust treatment had been received. In the one case which occurred in this Settlement the situation was promptly and effectively met, as it almost always can be, by the introduction as strike-breakers of men who were at the time under suspension. The number of prosecutions of chauffeurs at the Mixed Court for various offences during the year was 37.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ACCIDENTS 1909-1911.

	1909.				1910.				1911.			
	Foreigners.		Chinese.		Foreigners.		Chinese.		Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.
<i>Due to</i>												
Tram Cars			127	3	13		135	4	3		147	9
Motor Cars			37	1	7		59	4	9	1	82	4
Carriages	2		85	1	7		51	3	6		38	1
Fire-Trucks				1			2	1	3			1
Carts			26	1			11				12	1
Bicycles			5				1	1	2		9	1
Runaway Ponies	3		13		5	1	7	1			9	
Rickshas			17				14		1		19	
Total	5		310	7	32	1	280	14	24	1	316	17

As regards accidents in 1911, 6 persons were killed and 82 persons injured by improperly riding upon, or getting on or off, trams and other vehicles whilst in motion. There were 247 accidents where no person was injured. 315 persons were taken to Hospital by the Police. 15 Runaways were stopped by the Police.

MIXED COURT.

For the Mixed Court, the year 1911 has been an eventful one, if not the most eventful year since its creation. It has seen the transfer as a temporary expedient of the control of the House of Detention and the Women's Prison from the Magistrates to the Municipal Police. In the same manner it has seen the abolition of the powers of the Runner in the Settlement, in that all Summonses, Warrants and other orders issued by the Court are now served by the Police alone. It is now possible, in fact, it is almost a matter of routine, for a warrant or summons to be issued, duly countersigned, and in the hands of the Police within twenty hours of the application being made.

A review of the work of the Court during 1911 may with advantage be divided into two parts (a) from January 1 to November 10, the date of the Consular Body's proclamation authorising the above alterations, and (b) November 11 to December 31, when the Court became subject to the jurisdiction of the Consular Body.

(a) January 1 to November 10.

The efforts of the Police have been directed as in previous years towards stamping out the corruption and extortion of the Court underlings, to ensuring as far as possible equal treatment for all, also to the elimination of the exercise of any authority in the Settlement by Court officials, except that legalised by the Mixed Court Rules. Investigations were made from time to time during the year into the results of criminal cases transferred to the Shanghai City Magistrate for final trial, and into various civil cases between Chinese heard in the Court by the Magistrate alone.

The former afforded an excellent example of Chinese official procrastination and obstruction. It has been the custom in the Court of late years to hand over to the City Authorities all prisoners requiring a sentence exceeding five years' imprisonment and, in order that some record might be kept of the ultimate fate of such prisoners, arrangements were made whereby the Police were provided with a copy of the monthly report which the City Magistrate furnished to the Taotai of all cases sent to him by the Mixed Court for trial and sentence. An investigation into these cases showed that some prisoners charged with murder, manslaughter, armed robbery, and other serious crimes were remanded from month to month until in one case at least they had been in custody for three and a half years. Still there was neither sentence nor decision. The so-called reports contained the same formulæ month after month, such as a statement that there was no satisfactory evidence forthcoming, or that a letter had been written to the Mixed Court asking for a copy of the original evidence to be furnished. All this in spite of the fact that the cases had been fully investigated in the Mixed Court, for had that Court not deemed the men guilty they would not have been sent to the City Magistrate for trial at all.

In the civil cases a state of affairs was brought to light, little if anything better than that in the City. There are defendants who have been in the House of Detention for over two years with only two hearings during all that time. What usually happens is that the Court orders a defendant to be released on security. When the security bond is forthcoming some objection is raised to it and the unfortunate man is even then unable to obtain his release.

The following list of cases in which Court employees were prosecuted for malpractices, or these malpractices were brought to the notice of the Court, shows that the endeavours of the Police have not been fruitless. It is, however, probable that the number of cases brought to light is not one per cent of those in which the native litigant pays his bribe or submits to extortion without a murmur.

1.—On February 10, three watchmen were sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for gambling in the Court compound.

2.—On February 10, a runner's 'second,' named Chang Chih Ting, was brought before the Court on a charge of extortion and was remanded in custody. Friends of the accused, however, prevailed on the complainant, who denied her original statement. When the case came up again on March 6, the 'second' was merely cautioned.

3.—On February 24, for extorting \$1.40 from a female prisoner, one of the assistant wardresses was sentenced to be expelled from the Court after being photographed by the Police as an offender.

4.—On June 6, an assistant wardress was dismissed from the Court service for extorting \$2 from a prisoner.

5.—On August 9, a runner's 'second' was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for extorting \$3 from a defendant who had been ordered to find security.

On five occasions, female prisoners from the Women's Prison, or male defendants from the House of Detention, were brought before the Court for breaches of prison regulations such as gambling or smoking opium in the cells. Sentences ranging from seven days' to one month's imprisonment were passed.

There were two cases of attempted escape from the Women's Prison and in these cases sentences ranging from 6 weeks' to one year's imprisonment were imposed. Some of the above cases may be thought so trifling as to be hardly worth recording. It should, however, be pointed out that from a class who habitually think in "Cash" the extortion of even \$3 means a heavy and unjustifiable fine.

(b.)—November 11 to December 31.

The Consular Body's proclamation was posted on November 11 and from that date the Police took over the control of the Women's Prison, the House of Detention, and the serving and execution of all summonses, warrants, and orders issued by the Court. One month later, at the request and on behalf of the Consular Body, the Council made itself responsible for the payment of all salaries and expenses connected with the Court with the exception of the salaries of the Magistrate and Assistant Magistrates.

The first payment of salaries under the new arrangement was made on December 21 and some opposition was expected on the part of the staff who, it was thought, would not feel inclined to receive their pay from Foreigners. The opposition, however, was soon overcome and all were paid to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

The efforts of the Police at the time of writing are being directed towards setting the Court on a satisfactory working basis. Everything in the way of fees and procedure has been clearly laid down so that the prospective native litigant will know what he has to do. It is, therefore, hoped to ensure justice being meted out without litigants being dependent upon the goodwill of Court sycophants who refuse to take any action until their palms have been sufficiently well oiled.

General.—Some idea of the work performed by the Court will be obtained when it is stated that the number of cases dealt with during the year amounts to 15,153. This does not include the large number of very minor offences such as causing an obstruction with a public ricksha, etc., when the defendant is bailed out at the Police Station for \$1 or 30 cents and forfeits the bail by his failure to appear in Court.

18 Foreigners who were refused recognition by any Consul were tried in the Mixed Court during the year. In the year 1910 the number was 17.

Magistrates.—Assistant Magistrate Sun resigned his post on August 24 on being appointed to take charge of the Women's Prison and House of Detention. Assistant Magistrate Wong was appointed to the vacancy thus created. Magistrate Pao and Assistant Magistrate Teh resigned their posts soon after the fall of Shanghai to the Revolutionary cause, sitting for the last time on November 3.

On November 11 when the Consular Body assumed control of the Court, Mr. Kuan who was Magistrate Pao's predecessor, Assistant Magistrate Wong, and Mr. Nieh, a former Magistrate of the French Mixed Court, were recognised in the posts of Magistrate and Assistant Magistrate respectively.

Assessors.—There have been various changes in the holders of the post of Assessor as under :—

BRITISH.—Senior Assessor Mr. C. F. Garstin, Assistant Assessor Mr. W. R. Brown until February 15, when he was relieved by Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry. Mr. G. P. Byrne sat as Assistant Assessor during Mr. Garstin's absence in August. Mr. L. H. Turner also sat once in November.

AMERICAN.—Senior Assessor Mr. F. W. Hadley, Assistant Assessor Mr. J. K. Davis to March 7. Mr. J. P. Jameson from March 7 to November 28, during part of which period he acted as Senior Assessor owing to Mr. Hadley's absence on furlough. Mr. E. M. Gale from March 23 during absence of Mr. Hadley and again from November 28 on Mr. Jameson's transfer to Hankow.

Mr. T. C. White and Mr. G. C. Hanson also sat on two occasions each.

GERMAN.—Senior Assessor Dr. K. Schirmer, Assistant Assessor Dr. G. Pernitzsch up to March 4 and after November 11. Dr. G. Bracklo during absence of Dr. Pernitzsch on furlough from March 4 to November 11.

The work of the Police at the Mixed Court, including the presentation of ordinary minor cases, is not the least difficult which the Force is called upon to undertake. Compared to courts of law in Europe, and parallel duties performed by any police there, such work is very exacting.

That it is considered to be satisfactorily carried out is to a large extent due to the courtesy and consideration invariably shown to the Police by the Foreign Assessors presiding.

The office for serving and executing summonses and warrants, other than those applied for by the Police, has now been transferred to the Court.

The total Foreign staff is now as follows:—

- 1 Second Assistant Superintendent in charge, with the title of Registrar.
- 1 Sub-Inspector.
- 6 Sergeants.
- 2 Constables as clerical assistants.

Buildings.—Various alterations are now being made in the Women's Prison and in the House of Detention, which, it is hoped will tend to a more sanitary state of affairs than has been the case hitherto. These are being carried out as the result of recommendations made by Dr. F. M. Nield, the visiting surgeon to the Court.

CASUAL WARD.

The Casual Ward, situated on the Soochow Creek close to Thibet Road Bridge, is now approaching completion, and the shelter should be ready for occupation in a few weeks' time.

The origin of this work—an entirely new departure in Shanghai—is due to reasons well known to the general public. It was not possible at its inception to do more than outline the plan which was proposed should be followed in carrying out casual work in Shanghai for the reason that the methods and organisation of such institutions as exist for similar purposes in Europe might if followed lead to failure in Shanghai. Local conditions are altogether exceptional.

It is therefore proposed to start the shelter as a place where board and lodging can be obtained by any person unfortunate enough to lack tangible means of support. Free board and lodging will be afforded in return for work to be performed. This will be the fundamental principle directing the carrying out of the work. The details of such an organisation require and are receiving most careful scrutiny.

The main feature involved in the scheme is that no casual Foreigner in Shanghai shall be able to describe himself to the community, from whom he extorts promiscuous charity, as “entirely homeless and actually in want of a meal.”

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is hardly necessary to say that the close of the year 1911 has been one of the most momentous periods in Chinese history.

The course of events in this country invariably reacts so as to influence the course of affairs in this Settlement. Never has this been proved to be more true than in the closing months of 1911. Since the middle of the year now about to end, rumours of unrest and discontent began to be felt in and around Shanghai. These rumours materialised in October in the outbreak of a Revolution aimed at the overthrow of Manchu Authority in China.

At the time at which this report is being written the Revolution is in full swing, and law and order in the districts surrounding Shanghai are becoming conspicuous by their absence. So far as concerns the policing of this Settlement the work has been increased to an enormous extent by the outbreak referred to.

The presence of the Peace Congress Delegates and the holding of the Congress itself in Shanghai has also added considerably to the extra burden borne by the Police. In face of the state of affairs referred to above, it is my duty to record my high appreciation of the ceaseless efforts made by all grades of the Force to meet the entirely new situation. Whatever measure of success may be considered to have resulted from the work of the Police in this Settlement during 1911 is entirely due to the loyal support which I have received from every branch of it.

Before ending this report, I would take the opportunity of calling attention to the unavoidable increase in the Police Budget which is due to a large extent to causes altogether beyond my control.

Reference has already been made in monthly Police Reports to the very large number of ex-officials, magistrates, etc. who are at the present time harbouring in Shanghai. The number of Police employed during the last three months as special guards has at times reached a total of 33 men. Although these

guards are specially paid for, thus causing no monetary loss to the Council, every one of them is a man lost to beat and street duty, in other words to the ordinary Police work for which they are recruited.

There is in the Force no reserve whatsoever. Numbers are calculated solely to fulfil ordinary Police duties under normal conditions. They do not attempt to allow for a sudden extra strain such as has lately been thrown upon all branches of the Force, for such has not hitherto been the custom.

In Europe any such extraordinary occurrences as large strikes, social disorder, etc., etc. are met by drafting extra Police from neighbouring forces. As an example may be mentioned the strikes which took place in France also in England last summer where hundreds of extra Police, not to mention soldiers, were drafted into Wales and Liverpool and other affected areas to supplement the local forces.

In addition to furnishing the above mentioned guards for refugees, as has already been said, the work of all branches of the Municipal Police has increased to a pitch perhaps hardly realised by those not intimately acquainted with Watch Matters in this Settlement.

Upon the top of such an extraordinary increase in the duties comes the handing over of the entire supervision of the Mixed Court to the control of the Police. Over and above that again, demands from the inhabitants of the North Szechuen Road Extension for extra police supervision, as well as the placing of special police upon the Haskell Road.

Whether the altogether abnormal condition now existing in and around Shanghai will continue throughout the year 1912 is a matter of opinion. Those who are content to be guided by past history will, I think, agree that it would be most unwise to disregard the lessons afforded by every country, where Revolutions have suddenly broken out, run their course, and succeeded or failed. General disorder, either for a brief or for an extended period, has invariably accompanied such upheavals.

To reduce police work in Shanghai back to its normal condition, that is to say to remove the present heavy strain from all branches, is my earnest wish, but if abnormal conditions are to continue for the next few months or even throughout the year, this cannot be done except by an actual increase in the numbers of the Force—which means that pay, clothing, passages, superannuation, etc. increase in due ratio to swell the cost of safeguarding this Settlement.

Another item of increased expenditure calls for comment as it also is beyond the control of the Captain-Superintendent of Police. The item referred to is that of the salaries of a very large proportion of its members, which increase on a progressive scale. It happens that a number of such agreements come up for signature during 1912, hence a considerable increase in the sum set aside for this purpose.

There is one more point in so called Police Expenditure which it is perhaps right to call attention to. This is the present system of including in it various outside departments calling for a large expenditure which in other countries have nothing to do with a Police Budget. Under these are included the Municipal Gaol, the Mixed Court and to some extent the policing of outside roads. Although for administrative purposes it may be advisable that these should be under the direct supervision of the Captain-Superintendent of Police they are not, in fact, expenditure which should be debited as part of the actual cost of the Police Force of this Settlement.

I trust I have been able to show that there is a reasonable cause for increased Police expenditure during the year 1912.

C. D. BRUCE, Colonel,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	788	77,365	
Persons discharged by Magistrates	23	688	
Persons summarily convicted	351	47,133	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts	23	5	
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts	19	3	
Persons acquitted from higher Courts	3		
Criminal offences reported to Police within Settlement Limits	356	3,961	
Persons apprehended for criminal offences... ..	75	4,820	
Persons apprehended for divers other offences	633	59,775	
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny... ..	70	6,708	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts of felony or larceny... ..	3		
Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny	47	6,249	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	10	342	
Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny	51	3,714	
Total Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement limits			\$309,181.12
Total Value of property recovered			\$178,185.95
Net loss			\$130,995.17
Number of Police commended by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases	3	5	
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences	9	157	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences	2	106	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	53	2,847	
Persons reported missing within Settlement Limits	2	719	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police		339	
Persons found by friends or returned home	1	70	
Suicides committed		34	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	1	76	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and convicted	6	6	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and dismissed	2		
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	5	803	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed	1	25	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	129	19,021	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	21	218	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	120	525	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves	8	83	
Persons conveyed by prison van		1,448	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	3,023	9,094	1,842 Sikhs
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places		290	
Police engaged in such service		196	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			61
Accidents reported within Settlement limits			768
Accidents where persons were injured			406
Accidents where death ensued	1	26	
Dogs seized by Police			1,889
Dogs shot by Police or destroyed at kennels			1,762
Dogs sent to Kennels			1,495
Dogs restored to owners			344
Dogs escaped or died			13
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			1
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			1
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be suffering from rabies		1	
Ditto not suspected to be suffering from rabies	5	71	

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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OFFENCES.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.		
		F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	
Arson	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Assault	...	...	54	5	43	7	75	1	36	2	46	2	37	3	61	6	46	2	51	3	55	1	50	4	42	36	636	
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers	...	...	2613	...	3117	...	3272	...	2926	...	2749	...	2159	...	1759	...	2231	...	2412	...	2468	...	2215	...	2270	...	30,221	
Breach of Municipal Regulations, Garbage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7		
" " " Traffic	...	...	9	...	10	...	16	...	22	...	16	...	17	...	17	...	18	...	15	...	19	...	24	...	20	...	203	
" " " Nuisance	...	...	57	...	61	...	46	...	47	...	50	...	62	...	45	...	31	...	59	...	8	...	16	...	22	...	504	
" " " Miscellaneous	...	...	2	...	5	...	8	...	6	...	13	...	4	...	11	...	20	...	7	...	9	...	2	...	1	...	88	
Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Brothels, Children in	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Children, trafficking, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		
Civil offences	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	37	
Cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	22	
Cutting and wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
Drunkenness	...	...	26	...	14	12	12	19	8	26	7	16	7	16	8	21	9	17	6	33	14	35	9	49	11	294	111	
Embezzlement	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Expulsion, returning from	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	18	
Extortion	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	33	
False pretences, obtaining goods and money under	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	23	
Fighting and creating disturbance	...	...	3	176	1	188	...	152	...	118	2	199	...	247	1	227	5	232	...	193	1	218	3	189	...	167	16	2,269
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	13	
Furious driving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	
Gambling	...	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	26	
Housebreaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	
Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Kidnapping	...	...	5	...	6	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	8	...	5	...	6	...	7	...	5	...	10	...	77	
Larceny	...	...	74	2	49	...	68	...	64	...	77	...	54	1	62	1	60	...	57	...	37	1	67	...	57	5	736	
Lottery...	...	...	10	...	9	...	13	...	19	...	12	...	17	...	11	...	8	...	19	...	9	...	6	...	10	...	143	
Prostitution (abetting)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
" (solliciting)	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	21	
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Stray children	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	8	...	11	...	11	...	3	...	7	...	7	...	14	...	12	...	89	
Suicide (attempted)	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	21	
Unlawful possession	...	...	18	1	12	...	18	...	16	...	29	...	29	...	35	...	26	...	22	...	17	...	13	...	11	1	246	
Uttering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Vagrancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Willful damage	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	13	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	1	6	...	1	1	5	...	2	...	5	3	46
Miscellaneous cases	...	...	42	1	41	1	53	1	53	2	80	1	76	6	70	1	86	...	81	...	68	...	81	2	69	15	805	
Jinrishia licenses suspended		...	2,178	1,710	1,263	1,303	1,415	1,797	1,261	1,331	1,372	1,347	1,179	1,044	17,100													
" " confiscated		...	2,647	2,456	2,329	1,951	1,981	2,718	2,724	1,871	2,094	1,993	1,475	1,148	26,535													
Handcart licenses suspended		...	14	6	6	3	4	...	1	7	3	3	...	1	48													
" " confiscated		...	2	4	...	1	1	2	4	3	...	7	3	1	28													
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29													
" " confiscated		...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9													

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<i>(a.) Offences against the person :—</i>													
Assault	4	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	...	1	1	3	23
Assault and illegal detention	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attempted suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Attempting to stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breach of King's Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Defiling a girl	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Indecent Assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Kidnapping	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Murder	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Refusing duty on board ship	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shooting at a Police Constable whilst on duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threatening to kill	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threatening the Superior Officer and disobeying his lawful command	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Writing threatening letter	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>(b.) Offences against property :—</i>													
Arson (or criminal negligence)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Extortion	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
False Pretences	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Fraud	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5
Larceny	3	2	...	4	7	2	4	...	1	1	1	4	29
Malicious damage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unlawful possession	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>(c.) Offences of a public nature :—</i>													
Breach of Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations :—													
Arms, unlawful carrying	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bribery... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Bicycle	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Contempt of Court	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deserting from the ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drunk and disorderly	9	12	8	10	11	17	17	8	6	10	19	22	149
Fighting and creating disturbance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	11
Failing to report to Police of a case of supposed suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gambling	15	...	...	...	16	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	35
Keeping a house for unlawful gaming	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Loitering with intent	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructing the Police... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Perjury... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Prostitutes	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	9
Returning after expulsion	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Showing indecent play	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trafficking in women or children	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Traffic	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
Vagrancy	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
Breach of Licensing Bye-Law or of License Conditions :—													
Aerated Water Factory	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dog	5	5	5	8	12	9	17	20	...	2	2	1	93
Liquor	...	4	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	12
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Theatre	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>(d.) Miscellaneous Cases :—</i>													
Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Various	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	9
Total	31	44	27	33	57	44	57	55	31	27	30	37	473

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>(1) Offences against the person :—</i>													
Abduction	4	3	11	5	...	...	12	7	11	9	6	1	69
Allowing children in brothels	...	...	1	5	8	5	8	2	...	1	...	...	31
Assault	48	52	66	66	82	79	102	107	65	53	48	44	812
Attempted suicide	3	4	7	9	14	6	6	8	9	5	3	3	77
Cruelty to Children	...	1	2	4	3	4	4	3	4	1	2	2	30
False imprisonment	1	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Indecent assault	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intimidation	7	1	...	...	4	6	5	6	...	3	...	...	1
Kidnapping	8	8	31	21	28	15	11	16	10	25	15	23	207
Libel	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
Malicious injury	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malicious prosecution	1	...	1	5	4	1	6	2	...	2	...	...	22
Manslaughter	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	7
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	15
Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Rape	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Wounding	1	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	6	4	1	2	28
<i>(2) Offences against property :—</i>													
Arson (or criminal negligence)	1	2	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	12
Burglary	8	15	41	26	15	29	36	13	21	27	17	30	278
Cruelty to animals	3	9	13	6	3	6	4	15	5	18	6	7	95
Embezzlement	4	6	9	10	6	2	8	5	10	2	3	1	66
Extortion	8	8	13	5	1	2	7	7	2	8	16	3	80
False pretences	3	7	11	10	13	17	10	14	9	1	14	14	123
Forgery	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fraud	9	10	8	7	8	6	14	17	13	13	3	9	117
Housebreaking	13	11	24	17	27	21	12	13	15	16	11	6	186
Infringement of Trade Marks	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Larceny	375	369	410	380	357	359	374	367	360	329	291	283	4,254
Malicious damage	1	3	2	2	5	5	4	1	2	...	...	1	29
Receiving stolen property	8	11	16	17	27	15	16	11	6	12	12	13	164
Robbery	2	5	...	3	3	21	2	4	6	5	6	9	66
Unlawful possession	34	27	53	41	44	71	64	51	39	45	40	27	536
<i>(3) Offences of a Public Nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-law or of License Conditions :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aerated Water Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Bakery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cart	28	23	6	7	9	7	6	20	35	28	40	20	229
Club	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	16
Dairy	1	...	2	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	14
Dog	2	...	...	1	2	4	18	21	10	3	3	4	68
Laundry	4	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	3	4	3	23
Livery stable	1	2	...	4	3	4	7	2	2	15	12	...	56
Lodging-house	...	...	...	11	4	7	5	6	1	15	1	1	53
Market	...	...	...	...	12	2	22	29	...	...	...	...	66
Opium shop	7	11	7	3	5	4	9	52	16	13	1	9	137
Pawn shop	...	...	...	5	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	12
Pork shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public rishcha	1491	1627	1902	1674	1685	1340	1556	1704	1420	1152	1032	773	17,356
Restaurant	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tea shop	...	3	3	9	6	9	2	1	3	7	3	1	47
Wheelbarrow	85	103	153	84	134	82	174	115	136	232	109	123	1,530
Wine shop	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	19
<i>Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations :—</i>													
Arms	1	...	...	1	2	3	2	2	...	2	18	20	51
Building	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6
Feathers	...	1	14	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	38
Fireworks	7	26	...	...	4	1	2	2	5	7	1	1	56
House refuse	69	37	85	53	73	12	11	28	42	88	15	17	480
Illegal arrest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	9
Insanitary premises	...	7	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Indecent advertisements	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	...	7	2	...	1	23
Kerosene oil	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Kite flying	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lekin	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lotteries	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	5	1	1	1	...	20
Mud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance	879	822	867	863	1028	853	819	1150	1210	908	574	705	10,775
Soliciting prostitution	9	30	10	34	26	9	16	29	31	37	34	11	276
Straw	2	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Traffic	116	148	145	158	190	196	323	256	139	371	211	140	2,393
Aiding and abetting criminals	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bribery	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coining	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
Coin, uttering counterfeit	...	3	3	4	8	3	1	...	11	1	2	5	41
Contempt of Court	7	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	20
Fighting and creating disturbance	122	143	129	171	195	172	220	234	157	145	120	102	1,910
Functioning as Police	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gambling... ..	16	93	165	61	55	45	32	15	85	90	27	38	722
Gaoibreaking	3	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7
Loitering with intent	43	40	46	42	39	30	57	43	31	29	23	19	442
Obstructing the Police	1	...	1	9	3	...	8	2	2	...	3	5	29
Returning after expulsion	16	15	28	39	23	25	21	26	29	30	19	14	285
Rioting... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Trafficking in women or children	16	9	12	7	21	24	33	26	13	17	10	3	191
Vagrancy	74	114	87	113	161	123	109	84	75	88	55	58	1,171
<i>(4) Miscellaneous Cases :—</i>													
Husband and Wife	8	6	5	7	7	9	13	6	6	11	3	2	83
Illegitimate and kidnapped children	2	1	5	3	9	24	12	17	2	13	5	7	100
Insanity	4	2	7	11	9	7	8	9	13	9	6	11	96
Passing food to prisoners	...	...	2	1	5	5	11	15	4	2	2	5	69
Stray children	11	15	17	21	22	11	15	17	11	29	23	34	217
Various	7	9	15	12	8	11	9	8	1	16	7	2	105
Witness in criminal cases	1	1	...	2	6	3	12	9	5	19	8	...	74
<i>(5) Civil Cases :—</i>													
	37	32	62	55	56	57	97	67	49	52	37	54	635
Total	3618	3904	4525	4194	4517	3879	4342	4690	4165	3940	2964	2701	47,489

V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES INFLICTED BY THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bail forfeited	2604	2814	3079	2765	3066	2582	2808	3240	2912	2564	1910	1766	32,110
Cangue	12	3	3	7	5	12	11	4	3	1	4	3	68
" and Expulsion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Case withdrawn	1	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	5	5	2	5	40
Cautioned	9	11	12	10	16	11	5	5	10	4	18	11	122
Compensation	5	3	7	4	8	3	15	5	4	10	4	6	74
Dismissed	75	78	68	90	95	66	110	95	59	78	55	67	936
Expulsion	4	12	4	2	1	18	15	5	3	2	15	2	83
Fined	196	218	388	354	304	261	389	385	313	425	260	223	3,716
Handed to parents or guardians	8	12	17	17	22	13	28	19	12	20	26	25	219
Imprisonment	462	502	576	629	602	550	580	618	564	559	469	366	6,477
" and cangue	12	1	14	2	5	17	5	7	5	1	...	...	74
" cangue and expulsion	6	...	6	13	5	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	47
" and expulsion	70	76	135	94	91	89	97	105	68	84	54	60	1,023
" fined	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Left to Civil Court	26	17	44	32	40	37	62	40	20	18	15	16	367
Reformatory	5	8	12	6	5	4	5	6	7	5	4	4	71
Released on security	36	27	39	26	35	27	42	33	65	26	37	41	434
Sent to City Magistrate	1	5	2	1	5	2	3	1	...	3	...	...	25
" other Native Authorities	7	8	9	12	24	29	27	20	21	21	13	18	209
" Door of Hope	4	1	3	8	1	7	4	4	4	8	4	1	40
" Local Guilds	...	4	4	3	5	8	...	2	1	2	...	1	39
" Sinza Refuge	71	91	90	106	165	135	107	78	78	83	59	62	1,126
" Slave Girls' Refuge	1	...	3	3	4	5	4	1	1	4	1	8	35
Sent on board ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sent to Portuguese Consul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sent to Orphanage	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	13
Various	3	11	5	10	11	3	2	4	4	11	10	10	84
Total	3618	3904	4525	4194	4517	3879	4342	4690	4165	3940	2964	2701	47,439

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1902-1911

OFFENCES.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Arson	8	2	8	17	...	82	28	15	10	12
Assault	428	609	464	505	739	858	704	807	904	813
Burglary and housebreaking	149	127	183	169	196	317	362	310	355	464
Coining	...	5	19	10	...	2	1	4	9	95
Cruelty to animals	79	53	32	31	33	56	54	73	124	11
Cutting and wounding	31	42	61	40	74	44	34	37	49	28
Disorderly & improper conduct, including drunkenness, fighting and creating disturbance	402	344	365	439	692	1,195	1,941	2,403	2,295	1,910
Embezzlement	15	32	29	18	22	32	20	81	45	66
Forgery	14	10	6	1	6	2	4	5	4	6
Fraud	88	99	63	114	123	197	87	131	141	117
Furious riding or driving	406	460	290	162	152	143	195	198	192	105
Gambling	182	269	132	334	467	566	456	480	869	722
Kidnapping	88	117	116	116	156	288	310	331	302	276
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	3,098	2,798	2,788	2,447	2,773	3,626	3,857	3,554	4,281	4,254
Loitering	72	73	71	93	162	247	285	243	199	442
Mauslaughter	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	13	15	7
Misdemeanour	2,032	1,709	1,694	2,747	3,015	5,472	5,774	4,475	4,665	7,027
Murder	3	7	21	10	21	35	13	26	20	15
Nuisance, including firing crackers & burning joss-paper	21,466	19,269	21,529	19,285	21,433	19,526	22,725	18,376	14,616	10,778
Obstruction	12,382	14,119	14,478	15,743	20,132	19,128	19,111	20,675	21,316	18,886
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	18	...	24	5	...	20	98	141	95	123
Property, receiving stolen	94	110	111	51	57	91	113	142	188	164
Possession, unlawful	162	217	186	100	112	236	323	415	522	536
Rape	1	...	...	1	...	9	...	10	1	3
Returning from deportation	94	51	20	3	10	56	147	253	277	285
Rioting and destroying property	15	16	24	49	27	1	...	...	19	1
Robbery	7	1	10	2	95	138	56	97	115	66
Squeezing	188	167	107	12	153	112	156	135	94	80
Suicide, attempted	24	28	12	2	42	42	30	63	77	77
Uttering	21	14	28	21	15	16	27	32	42	41
Wilful damage	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	44	42	29
Total	41,567	40,748	42,824	42,685	50,722	52,565	56,928	53,669	51,833	47,439

VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

1911.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.	1911.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.	1911.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.
January 7	4	303	307	May 6	2	280	282	September 2	3	307	310
" 14	7	273	280	" 13		259	259	" 9	1	265	266
" 21	6	282	288	" 20		319	319	" 16	2	302	304
" 28	5	251	256	" 27		253	253	" 23	3	305	308
February 4	6	260	266	June 3		238	238	" 30	1	300	301
" 11	4	251	255	" 10		266	266	October 7	2	300	302
" 18	6	289	295	" 17	3	349	342	" 14	2	342	344
" 25	7	299	306	" 24		398	398	" 21	3	319	322
March 4	5	277	282	July 1		400	400	" 28	3	324	327
" 11	5	266	271	" 8		351	351	November 4	3	344	347
" 18	5	262	267	" 15	1	297	298	" 11	3	265	268
" 25	2	288	290	" 22	2	306	308	" 18	1	279	280
April 1	1	274	275	" 29	1	305	306	" 25	2	285	287
" 8		262	262	August 5	2	503	505	December 2	2	288	290
" 15	1	283	284	" 12		339	339	" 9	3	287	290
" 22		341	341	" 19	1	312	313	" 16	2	268	270
" 29	3	314	317	" 26	1	323	324	" 23	2	238	240
								" 30	3	236	239
Total									121	15,319	15,440

Weekly average 297.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	26	9	35	Bridles, complete	24	3	27
Wheley Revolvers	133	5	138	Brushes, Flat	10	7	17
Wheley Revolvers, R.I.C. Pattern		36	36	Brushes, Dandy	7	6	13
.32 Automatic Pistols	24		24	Lance Buckets ... pairs	19	3	22
Martini-Metford Carbines	524	42	566	Burnishers	3	25	26
Martini-Metford Bayonets	523	50	573	Sam Browne Belts	24	1	25
New Pattern Service Rifles	131	9	140	Chaff-cutters	4		4
New Pattern Service Bayonets...	128	17	145	Chain Shoulder Straps pairs	24	10	34
Pull-throughs	655	86	741	Clippers, Horse	7		7
Slings	655	39	694	Curry Combs	10	9	19
Frogs	655	78	733	Gauntlets pairs	24	12	36
Pouches	655	87	742	Lances	19	23	42
Waist Belts		2	2	Muzzles	2	2	4
Lee-Metford Ammunition	32,080	2,719	34,799	Head Ropes	24	2	26
Revolver Ammunition	2,674	667	3,341	Stable Rugs	32		32
" " (Browning)	820	4,580	5,400	Saddles, complete	24	2	26
				Stirrup Leathers		3	3
				Swords	24	16	40
				Sword Knots	24	9	33
				Spurs, Jack pairs	24	12	36

MIXED COURT.

Within less than a month from the outbreak of the Revolution, the Manchu Magistrate Pao Yi having left his post, immediate measures became necessary with a view to continuance of the administration of justice to Chinese in the Settlement. In the outcome an announcement was posted in the name of the Consular Body, which must remain of considerable importance in the history of the Court. The measures therein set forth were so thought out as inevitably to ensure the sanction of popular support; and, although they have not escaped a certain degree of discussion among the leaders of the native community, it may be described to have been of a normal and healthy kind. The ensuing developments of Foreign supervision, which have been attended with unflinching success, have brought procedure at the Court closely into line with the suggested constitution of 1898, published on page 69 *et seq.* of the Report for that year.

The letter from the Consular Body transmitting the Proclamation which appointed the former Magistrate Kuan Chun with Assistant Magistrates to officiate at the Court, and placed the control of the Court precincts and House of Detention in the hands of the Police, is appended, together with the later correspondence entrusting the financial supervision of the Court to the Council, and setting forth the procedure with respect to the hearing of civil cases.

Shanghai, November 10, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for posting in the Settlement, a notification in Chinese issued by the Consuls under the date of to-day.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of proclamation by the Consular Body, dated November 10, 1911.

Whereas a vast number of Chinese reside and carry on business in the Settlement, and for cases, criminal and civil, a special Mixed Court exists, and whereas it is essential for the peace and good order of the said Settlement that the said Mixed Court with the prisons thereto attached should continue to carry on their functions, the Consuls of the Treaty Powers hereby notify all residents in the said Settlement, Foreign and Native alike, that by virtue of their position and authority they have as a temporary measure of expediency confirmed Messrs. Kuan Chun, Wong Chia-hsi and Nieh Tsung-yi in the offices they already hold as the Chinese Magistrates of the said Court to act under the guidance of and in concert with the Assessors of the said Consuls as heretofore, and have authorized the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai to direct the Municipal Police to take charge of the prisons of the said Court and to execute its summonses and warrants when bearing the seals of the proper Consular Authority and its decrees and orders when countersigned by the proper Assessor, and to assist the said Court to maintain and uphold the lawful authority of the said Court in every way. Wherefore know ye, all classes and conditions, that the present uncertain state of affairs in the Shanghai district does in no way affect the enjoyment of all law-abiding Chinese residents in the said Settlement of their former rights, privileges and immunities, and that anyone attempting by force or threat or other form of compulsion to interfere with any such resident in the pursuit of his lawful business, or by force, or threat or other form of compulsion to induce any such resident to subscribe to the funds of any political party or society, will on detection be arrested and punished as a lawbreaker without any leniency.

Shanghai, December 2, 1911.

SIR,—In consequence of the notification issued on November 10, the Consular Body has, as a temporary measure, taken over the control of the Mixed Court. I am now directed to enquire whether the Council is prepared to undertake the following, on behalf of the Consular Body: to pay all Mixed Court expenses, wages and salaries, exclusive of the magistrates' salaries; to receive all fines; for the above purposes, to create a separate financial office at the Mixed Court, under the direction of a special officer of the Council's staff, such office to be entrusted also with all deposits made at the Mixed Court in connection with special cases, these deposits being earmarked and not appearing in the general accounts.

A monthly report to be sent to the Consular Body.

The old clerical staff of the Court to be kept in office, after the list has been revised by the Foreign Assessors, and eventually reduced.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 5, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 2, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council is perfectly prepared to undertake the supervision of the financial work at the Mixed Court upon the lines you indicate.

I may add that, in the Council's opinion, the change will make for regularity and efficiency in the procedure at the Court, and should prove beneficial both in respect to police work and to the interests of private litigants.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 8, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 5 and to express our appreciation of the Council's readiness to accept the task of supervising the financial administration of the Mixed Court; I now request that the matter be taken in hand at once.

I enclose herewith a report presented by the Assessors and approved by the Consular Body in regard to the staff and I beg to ask that you will transmit it to the Municipal officer who will be in charge of the new financial department, for his information and guidance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

REPORT PRESENTED BY THE FOREIGN ASSESSORS AT THE MIXED COURT TO THE CONSULAR BODY.

We have the honour to forward herewith a list of such clerks, writers, secretaries, etc., as appear to be required for performing the clerical work at the Court. We think it is not advisable to make radical changes *a priori* and we have therefore retained the names of most of the former employees at their present salary. There are probably too many writers and secretaries, and a reduced staff with higher pay will no doubt be more efficient, but the new system must be allowed to work for a certain time before it is possible to make increases or deductions with some approach to reason and to see who are the proper men to keep in office, and who are to be dismissed; and in this connexion we beg to suggest that the monthly reports which will be presented by the officer in charge of the new office should contain suggestions as to any changes that might appear advisable, all final decisions being left to the Consular Body.

The salary of the minor staff, however, has been slightly increased, so as to compensate for the free board which these men were enjoying before.

We think it is also necessary to increase at once the salary of the two linguists who are entrusted with the work of translating in Mandarin all evidence given in local or Southern dialects, for they are more exposed to corruption than anybody else in Court. (Tls. 25 and 20 instead of Tls. 12 and \$12.)

The Taotai's allowance for interpreters was before Tls. 96 per month, for two men; but one man only was employed, Fong Ping Nan, and he was only present in the afternoon. A new man has just been taken in by Magistrate Kuan, but we do not understand the necessity of two interpreters, and we propose to keep only Fong, to make him do the whole work and to give him the full allowance of Tls. 96.

Two accountants were employed before by the Court, one Tao Li Tang and one Hu Jui Fu (胡理堂, 胡瑞甫) with a total salary of \$70. With the new administration, there will be no need for these men, but perhaps they could enter the service of the new financial office.

The free board for the staff is to be done away with, the staff, however, being allowed to make arrangements between themselves, and one of the cooks who were before preparing food for both the prisoners and the employés being retained for the service, also a barber.

Apart from the regular expenses of salaries, coal, gas, telephone, electric light, etc., which will be paid direct by the new office (the salaries being paid at the end of the foreign month, and not at the beginning of the Chinese moon), there are a number of sundry expenses for which the Magistrate would prefer to receive a lump sum every month—for the use of which he is ready to render detailed accounts regularly.

The runners' work is now being done by the Police; most of the runners, however, are still more or less connected with old cases and they are in possession of much valuable information as to the whereabouts of witnesses, bailsmen, defendants released on security, etc. They should, therefore, continue to receive some remuneration for a certain time, provided they are kept under strict control by the Police.

We beg to recommend that the transfer of the financial administration of the Court under Foreign supervision may date back from November 10 (date of the Consular Body's notification). It must be noted, however, that most of the salaries for the 9th Chinese moon, that is to say up to November 20, have already been paid by the Taotai.

K. SCHIRMER,
Senior Assessor.

Shanghai, December 29, 1911.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of December 8, I am directed to say that in the Consuls' idea the Municipal officer who has been entrusted with the management of the financial business of the Court is also expected to supervise the work of the staff and to see that they perform their duty in an efficient way and execute quickly all orders of the Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 5, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Consular Body has decided, as a temporary measure, that the hearing of Chinese civil cases in the Mixed Court will henceforth be watched by Foreign Assessors, and it has appointed three Assessors to attend to the matter, these Assessors being, for the present time, Messrs. F. Hadley, H. Handley-Derry and J. Hers. I enclose herewith copy of the rules of procedure which have been adopted for such cases and I ask you to transmit them to the Municipal Officer in charge at the Court for his information and guidance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

PROCEDURE IN THE MIXED COURT IN CHINESE CIVIL CASES.

Filing petition.—The petition will be filed at the Mixed Court at the office for Chinese civil cases. The petition shall be in Chinese in the usual form, but the contemporaneous filing of a similar petition in a foreign language cannot be considered objectionable. The petition, having been filed in the above office, will then be handed to the Chinese Magistrate to make the necessary annotations and for the issue of summonses or warrants in connexion with the same.

Issue of summonses and warrants.—All summonses and warrants in these cases shall be issued in the name of the Mixed Court, countersigned by the Senior Consul, and served or executed by the Municipal Police.

Fees.—On filing a petition the plaintiff shall pay a filing fee of 1½ per cent which will be received by the Financial Department of the Mixed Court. Further, when the case comes up for hearing, an additional fee of 1½ per cent will be charged making a total of 3 per cent fees to be charged.

On filing, the fee of 1½ per cent shall not be less than dollars two cents fifty nor exceed dollars one hundred, and the total fees charged shall not exceed dollars two hundred, including the hearing fee. Minimum hearing fee \$2.50.

Fees. In forma pauperis.—Should it appear to the Officer in charge of the office for Chinese civil cases that the petitioner on presenting his petition is so poor as not to be able to bear the expense of the filing fee, he shall be brought before the Court to state why he cannot afford the filing fee, when the Court will, if it be satisfied of his poverty, order that his petition be filed and action be taken thereon in the ordinary way.

Fee costs in the cause.—Fees charged in connection with the filing of petitions and the hearing of cases shall be considered costs in the cause to be recovered by the successful party, unless the Court otherwise orders.

List of cases.—Each case as it is filed shall be placed on a list which will be called the "List of Petitions." When the parties to a case shall have been brought before the Court, the case will then be transferred to the "Hearing List."

Order of hearing cases.—All the cases on the "Hearing List" will be numbered, and starting from the first they will be watched by the Foreign Assessor sitting in rotation. If a case should not be finished at one hearing, then the Foreign Assessor who has sat in that case shall continue to watch it until judgment be delivered.

Foreign interest.—If a foreign interest be involved in a Chinese civil case, preference shall be given to the Assessor of the nationality interested to sit and watch the case.

A 'foreign interest' is explained to mean, where a foreigner or a foreign body or corporation has such an interest in the decision of a case that he or they will reap advantage from its favourable decision, disadvantage from its unfavourable decision. The Consul-General of the nationality concerned shall be the sole person to determine whether a foreign interest is involved or not.

Hearing.—The Foreign Assessor shall sit and watch the case, and shall not interfere. He can, however, ask for explanations of the various points which may arise, and demand that all documents in the case shall be inspected by him.

Judgment.—Judgment shall be delivered in the name of the Mixed Court. In order to give such judgment the weight of a recognized authority, it shall be countersigned by the Foreign Assessor who sat to watch the case.

Lawyers.—Lawyers may be employed by either or both parties to conduct their case, and the Magistrate shall give them reasonable facilities for putting their client's case clearly before the Court. Should, however, the defendant in any case be so poor as not to be able to afford to employ counsel, and should it appear to the Court that the defendant's case is likely to be prejudiced by the fact that his case is not presented to the Court by a lawyer, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, order that no lawyers be employed on either side.

Shanghai, January 3, 1912.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 15, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of December 29 and January 5, on the subject of the new arrangements at the Mixed Court, and the procedure with respect to Chinese civil cases, from which the Council learns with satisfaction that such cases will henceforward be watched by an Assessor.

In regard to the pay list appended to the Report of the Foreign Assessors enclosed in your letter of December 8, there is but one suggestion which the Council desires to offer, namely, that the salaries be paid in dollar currency. Instructions have been given that the Registrar's duties be carried out with the care, tact and patience rendered necessary by the peculiar conditions at the Court, and the Consular Body may be entirely confident that he will do nothing without freely consulting the Senior Assessors and obtaining their unofficial consent as occasion arises.

In conclusion I have the honour to express to you on behalf of my colleagues and myself the Council's gratification at the good results attending the efforts of the Consular Body, which will ensure the continued dispensation of justice at the Court, in spite of the present disorganization of the civil and judicial administration throughout the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY.

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The developments above set forth are of that temporary nature which is the mark of Foreign authority in China, their duration being necessarily dependent upon the ability of the native administration to replace them with equal or greater efficiency. It is indeed impossible to forecast what the perhaps remote future can hold in this respect, but encouraging signs are observable. In the Report for 1910 the last word on the subject anticipated improvement in native judicial procedure in the Settlement by means of the Chinese Government's own proposals. The Memorial of the Soochow Governor Cheng Te-chuan, cited in evidence of this, contained the outline of a scheme which continuously attracted public attention in the native press during 1911.

The author of the Memorial has passed from the post of Soochow Governor under the old regime, to that of General of Division Kiangsu for and President of the Board of Civil Government under the new. To this perhaps is due the noteworthy fact that, in spite of the administrative turmoil which inevitably accompanies a Revolution, his proposals far from sinking into insignificance, are substantially being brought into execution outside the Settlement. The last of the appended translations gives proof of this; and the documents and articles appearing in the native press, taken as a whole, seem to bear evidence of a sustained purpose on the part of modern educated Chinese, of the type of the student returned from abroad, which may not improbably eventuate in some progress towards valuable reforms in local judicial procedure, and may perhaps be the germ of permanent and far-reaching results.

Translation of letter from the Taotai to the Senior Consul, from the Sin Wan Pao, May 22, 1911.

A despatch of instructions has been received from H. E. the Governor at Soochow directing that as a Court of Assizes is to be established at the commercial port of Shanghai joint discussion and thorough consultation shall take place with the Foreign authorities, to be thereafter reported and acted upon.

The fourth article in the appendix to the original Memorial has also been received as follows:—

"Establishment of Local Assizes and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction at the Commercial Ports of Shanghai and Chekiang.—It is to be observed that at Shanghai in accordance with rule it is proposed to establish a branch of the Supreme Court, where the Chinese Assessor will act as magistrate, his duties being nevertheless under the supervision of a full magistrate."

The fifth article reads:—

"In the hereinbefore mentioned various classes of Assizes there will be an official investigator. It is to be observed that the duties of the investigator will be to collect witnesses and examine proofs beforehand, direct constabulary to seize the offender, superintend the Assize and amend any irregularity or mistake at the time, superintending the execution of the decision thereafter. His duties are independent of the magistrate, and his functions are supplementary. The regulations provide that each Assize should be supplied with an official investigator so that the administration can be complete and without gap, and as an aid to the dispensation of justice."

On receipt of this the Taotai observes that in all countries the Judiciary has independent powers. The object of establishing the several Courts of Assizes in China is that the local officials may be independent. All civil and criminal cases between Chinese within the Settlement should be handed for judgment to the official deputed in charge of the Local Assizes, thus ensuring that uniformity in the application of the Law which is its inherent principle. As to Chinese-Foreign cases they must be treated in accordance with rule, so that thus the new arrangements may be upon a satisfactory basis.

The time limit for the establishment of Assizes at the commercial port of Shanghai is now imminent, and repeated directions have been received hastening it on. This urgent letter is accordingly addressed to the Senior Consul requesting him to be good enough to acquaint the various Consuls-General so that they may take note, and the Taotai awaits a reply and action accordingly.

Translation of letter from the Senior Consul to the Taotai, from the Sin Wan Pao, May 22, 1911.

The Senior Consul has had the honour of receiving a communication from the Taotai recently, on the subject of the establishment of Assizes at the commercial port of Shanghai, and has perused it and taken note of its contents. The proposed procedure is all in contradiction to the Treaties and to rules laid down. The Consuls cannot sanction it, and the Senior Consul can certainly not agree to it. This letter is accordingly addressed to the Taotai in reply, and he is requested to be good enough to take note.

Summary of Report by the Taotai to the Nanking Viceroy and the Soochow Governor, from the Sin Wan Pao, May 22, 1911.

The Taotai expresses the following views:—

"Although the establishment of the Court of Assizes originated in the desire to achieve independence in judicial administration, it is nevertheless a fact that in the Shanghai Settlement the Mixed Court exists; and, that in accordance with the special rules laid down by all the Countries concerned, the Chinese officials have no power to act in connexion with litigation therein. At the present juncture a haphazard introduction of Assizes at the commercial ports will certainly result in obstruction from Foreigners. If, on the other hand, legal administration in the Settlement still follows the old course, while the new system of Assizes is put into practice in the Chinese Districts, there will then be two systems in vogue; this will be a contradiction of that object of independence in legal procedure which is to be held in view; and will cause the onlooker to arrive at petty conceptions thereanent, while it will also result in the Settlement becoming a place of refuge for criminals. In the first place consultation must take place between the Board of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the several countries, cancelling the standing Mixed Court rules; and thereafter there should be careful action resulting in a uniform system. Thus only can advantage accrue. The Taotai accordingly petitions the Nanking Viceroy and the Soochow Governor requesting that communications on the subject be addressed to the Board of Foreign Affairs and Board of Law for their consideration."

Translation of letter from the Nanking Viceroy to the Board of Foreign Affairs, from the Shih Pao, May 25, 1911.

The Viceroy has received a telegram from the Shanghai Taotai as follows:—

"The Taotai has taken note of the instructions as to the establishment of a Court of Assizes at Shanghai, to the effect that there should be discussion in the first place with the Consuls, and that if they actually contest this power and privilege then further negotiations will take place with the Board of Foreign Affairs. The Taotai observes with respect how much importance H.E. the Viceroy attaches to constitutional methods of Government, and his purpose of directing and superintending progress therein.

"Continuous daily discussions have taken place without any outcome; and this, in spite of the fact that thoroughly and carefully worded despatches have been addressed to the Consular Body, and that an official has been deputed to make private enquiries on the subject. Indeed such precautions are essential, for the Magistrate of the Mixed Court in the Settlement at ordinary times has merely the power of examining cases; while the control of all popular affairs within the Settlement is entirely within the grip of the Municipal Council. Not only cannot the Shanghai City Magistrate interfere, but the Mixed Court Magistrate also cannot personally issue a single documentary proclamation. What is more, in all

"criminal matters or police offences there must be a Foreign official hearing the case jointly, and the Mixed Court Magistrate cannot arrive at a decision by himself. Yet it is the view of Great Britain that the Court still lacks sufficient authority, and it has long desired the establishment of a completely independent court in the Settlement. This idea, conceived long ago, has brought it about that for many years they have deputed Police to go to the Court and superintend and guard it, intervening at every turn to the utmost of their ability. Consequently our present change of rules openly meets with their jealousy, as it privately touches their designs; and from all appearances they will unite in contriving against our object, seizing upon it as a pretext for establishing a Court themselves where they will bring up, investigate and independently decide all Chinese and Foreign negotiations, Chinese criminal matters and the civil litigation of the people."

"The Court of Assizes would thus be a mere empty name, for it could not intervene in these matters. If it were to be established outside the Settlement this would be used as a pretext for the overbearing contention that all cases which so far have been transferable to the City Magistrate, cannot be transferred, because the City Magistrate's powers would, by its establishment, be abolished: at the same time, the Court of Assizes would be unwilling to deal with such cases: hence in Shanghai alone of all places the power to decide such cases would be wanting, and thus the Chinese Authorities would be powerless to afford the necessary protection of the public. There would be complications at every step, and no means of safeguarding the populace. It is obvious that the state of affairs would be fraught with anxieties. Although the Taotai has communicated all the facts to the Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul Siffert, his letter in reply states that the proposed procedure is entirely in disregard of the Treaties and the rules as settled, and that the various Consuls cannot by any means assent thereto. The Taotai accordingly reports this in detail to your Excellency and begs that the numerous difficulties which stand in the way of a Court of Assizes at Shanghai be embodied in a communication to the Board of Foreign Affairs and the Board of Law, with a request that they be the subject of deliberation and further instructions."

The Viceroy on receipt of this report has addressed a communication to the Board of Law asking for its careful consideration and reply, and hereby addresses the Board of Foreign Affairs requesting it to take note, and promptly to indite a despatch to the Doyen of the Ministers, asking for thorough discussion of the matter. The Viceroy awaits the honour of a reply with a view to action.

Translation of Leading Article in the Sin Wan Pao, May 27, 1911.

The difficulties which surround the question of the establishment of a Court of Assizes in Shanghai have already been broadly set forth in this newspaper last year together with our views thereon, for the examination of society at large, as an aid to discussion, and in preparation for regaining the right of extra-territoriality. We fear indeed that the plan is incompletely devised. If the attempt proves to be a small one it will excite the ridicule of friendly countries: if great it will provoke trouble, such as the great Mixed Court disturbance of some time ago.

Thus this question of an independent judicature which is of supreme importance must be dealt with carefully if there is to be any hope of accomplishment. It is far from being possible of attainment by the force of a single official despatch or the contest of a single verbal argument.

To trace the course of this matter, it will be found that the programme of the Office for the Preparation of Constitutional Government contained a provision that in 1913 a local Court of Assize should be established in Shanghai, together with a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and Branch of the Supreme Provisional Court. The Taotai stated that the object of this is independence in judicial proceedings, and that therefore Chinese criminal and civil proceedings in the Settlement should be decided by this local Assize Court, Chinese-Foreign cases being dealt with according to existing regulations. He stated this in a despatch to the Senior Consul and the latter replied that these proposals are contrary to the treaty and that the Consuls cannot assent to them: and consequently the Taotai has telegraphed the circumstances to the Nanking Viceroy who has communicated them to the Boards.

So the negotiations as to the proposal to establish an Assize Court have now gone from Shanghai to Peking and will therefore await gradual discussion between the Ministers of the Boards and the Foreign plenipotentiaries. That among the Chinese and Foreign Officials in Shanghai disputes should for the time be avoided is the most essential feature of the matter as it stands to-day. Nevertheless we fear that having been transferred for discussion at Peking, it will hereafter be protracted, postponed and opposed, with the result that nothing important will eventuate. It would be advisable therefore that the Government should call together persons of eminence, well versed in Foreign and Chinese knowledge, who can thoroughly examine and deliberate upon the order and method of regaining judicial powers, and perhaps discuss a sound course of procedure with the Foreign diplomats, thereafter gradually proceeding to execution of the results without any intentional evasions, but without proceeding hastily. By this means some result may be possible.

To understand the question of judicial authority in the various countries it must be remembered that all depends on dominant authority over the country in question; that is to say any person residing in a certain country must submit to the judicial procedure of that country. If any outside authority is permitted to obtain judicial powers within the limits of a certain country that is injurious to its right of sovereign domain. This is recognised both by China and by Foreign countries. Nevertheless owing to treaty restrictions other nationalities have judicial authority in China. Great Britain was the first to obtain judicial authority for the Consul by virtue of Treaty rules, in the 22nd year of Tao Kuang. France, Russia, and Japan came after. If it is desired to abolish this authority of the Consuls, an agreement must first be made whereby precedent is cancelled and thereafter the system of law must be made generally known and put into

effect, the Foreigners all being made acquainted with the terms of the new laws, the completeness of our legislation and the correctness of our judicial procedure. Then the matter can proceed. This must be the order in which the end will be attained.

(The remainder of the article then treats at considerable length of the desirability of putting an end to extra-territoriality after the example of Japan, and points to the establishment of efficient local Courts of Justice as the chief step to that end).

Translation of official announcement in the Shen Pao, December 28, 1911.

Since the establishment of the Law Office at the Shanghai City Magistracy, criminal and civil cases have been tried and dealt with for one month, and the arrangement is generally stated to have proved convenient; nevertheless, owing to the haste with which matters have been dealt with, the system has not been comprehensive.

Orders have now been received from the Kiangsu General of Division, Cheng, to make a change by establishing Courts of Assizes and Investigation, for trying criminal and civil cases arising among the people. There shall be four classes, and three grades of Courts so that in the event of dissatisfaction there may be due provision for appeals. This will give ground for the expectation that the object of protecting the privileges of the people may be gradually attained.

All cases as to private inheritances, marriage settlements, land, monetary debts, deeds, contracts, and commercial complications in accounts, wherein no crime is involved will as civil cases be taken up by the Local Assizes direct, petitions thereon being submitted and accepted or objected to, as the case may be, the matter being heard and equitable judgment given and acted upon.

All cases concerning life and robbery and sundry offences together with other acts in contravention of Law, wherein crime is involved, will be taken up by the Court of Investigation direct, petitions thereon being submitted and accepted or objected to as the case may be; and such inquest or enquiry, arrest, judicial investigation, and establishment of fact, as the case may require, must take place first; and thereafter the prosecution may proceed, the case being handed over to the Court of Assizes for trial, equitable judgment, and action thereon.

In these several courses of procedure, each Court will bear a special responsibility namely, that of mutual supervision. The object is no other than the protection of the people's privileges, making away once for all with the hardships of delay, protracted shelving, extortion, and the wicked practices of torture and oppression. Thus may it be hoped that the people may start afresh in every particular, with a completely new beginning.

Now therefore the Law Office, established at the Shanghai City Magistrate's Yamen, is changed for a Local Court of Assizes and a Court of Investigation, and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are attached to both for the convenience of the people in litigation.

In order to enable all to be aware of this, the respective limitations of civil and criminal authority are set forth and hereto appended, together with the rules governing the jurisdiction of the several Courts duly published in detail; and hereby all persons in the entire district are notified one and all to observe that hereafter, beginning from January 9, in any criminal and civil litigation among the people, they must come to the Courts in accordance with the subjoined schedule of procedure, and present their case for consideration and action. Let there not be the least hesitation.

SCHEDULE OF PROCEDURE.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES.

- 1.—All matters of private inheritance, marriage settlements, monetary debts, deeds, contracts, and commercial complications in accounts in which decision as to the respective rights or wrongs is alone requisite, are civil cases.
- 2.—All matters touching human life, robbery, sundry offences, and all acts in contravention of Law in which decision as to the gravity or the reverse of the act is requisite, are criminal cases.

A.—SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

In Civil Cases:—

- 1.—Litigation involving less than \$300 in money or value.
- 2.—Litigation between the owner and the lessee of property as to re-instatement on return of the property to the owner, or on removal of the lessee; or by reason of distraint by the owner of the lessee's goods and chattels.
- 3.—Litigation between the hirer of labour and the person hired, on account of a contract of labour, when the period of the contract is less than one year.
- 4.—Litigation between a guest and an inn-keeper or restaurant keeper, or carrier or shipmaster or boatman, as to the despatch of baggage, or the like.
- 5.—Litigation as to an encroachment upon rights.
- 6.—Litigation as to the boundaries of real estate.

In Criminal Cases:—

- 1.—Offences liable to fine of less than \$300.
- 2.—Offences below the Fourth Class punishable by banishment with a time-limit or by imprisonment.
- 3.—Offences of robbery, theft or receiving stolen goods, included within Articles 366 or 376 of the Criminal Law.

B.—JURISDICTION OF THE LOCAL ASSIZE.

In Civil Cases:—

- 1.—Cases of marriage and marriage settlements.
- 2.—Cases between relatives and kin.
- 3.—Cases of inheritance by adoption.
- 4.—Litigation involving more than \$300 in money or value.
- 5.—Litigation between the hirer of labour and the person hired, or on account of a contract of labour, when the period of the contract is more than one year.

In Criminal Cases:—

- 1.—Offences liable to fine of more than \$500.
 - 2.—Offences above the Fourth Class punishable by banishment with a time limit, or by the death penalty.
- Those Cases which are not within the Summary Jurisdiction, are before the Local Court of Assizes sitting as a first Court; while those cases, which consist of appeals against the decisions or orders of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, are before the Local Court of Assizes sitting as a second Court.

C.—JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

- 1.—Appeals against the findings of the Local Court of Assizes sitting as a first Court.
- 2.—Appeals against the findings of the Local Court of Assizes sitting as a second Court.
- 3.—Appeals against the findings of the Local Court of Assizes made at the direction of that Court.

D.—TIME-LIMITS FOR APPEALS.

- 1.—In civil cases ten days.
- 2.—In criminal cases five days.

The time is calculated from the date of promulgation of the decision, and the appeal may be made at any time within the time-limit. Inability to appeal within the prescribed time owing to special reasons or obstacles may be set forth for consideration.

E.—PROCEDURE IN MAKING APPEALS.

1.—In either civil or criminal cases any person appealing against a finding of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction shall within the prescribed time-limit set forth the grounds for appeal, proceeding before the original Court of Investigation and requesting that the case be transferred to the Local Court of Investigation to be re-opened and submitted to the Court of Appeal concerned.

2.—In either civil or criminal cases any person appealing against a finding of the Local Court of Assizes, whether sitting as a first Court or as a second Court, shall within the prescribed time-limit set forth the grounds for appeal proceeding before the original Court of Investigation so that the case may be transferred to the Supreme Court of Investigation to be re-opened and submitted to the Court of Appeal concerned.

Cases originally heard before the Court of Summary Jurisdiction as a first Court on appearing before the Supreme Court have reached the final Court of Appeal.

3.—In either civil or criminal cases, any person appealing against the finding of the Supreme Court shall proceed as aforementioned so that the case may be transferred to the Chief Court of Investigation to be re-opened and submitted to the Court of Appeal concerned.

Cases heard before the Local Court of Assizes sitting as a first Court on appearing before the High Court of Judicature have reached the final Court of Appeal. Pending its establishment if any case of the kind arises, a special Court will be formed. The four classes and three grades are thus provided in completion.

The eleventh moon of the year of the Emperor Huang 4,609.

*Public Announcement as to the inauguration of the Court of Investigation of the Local Assizes,
from the Sin Wan Pao, January 4, 1912.*

The Law Office established at the Shanghai City Magistracy announces that in compliance with the orders of the Kiangsu General of Division, its organisation will be changed to that of a Court of Investigation for the Local Assize, and that further a Court of Summary Jurisdiction will be established. The Courts will open on January 9, as already notified. In view of the proximity of this date several points arising in connection with organisation must be now settled beforehand, so that the respective functions of the Court of Investigation and of the Local Court of Assize may be clearly defined, and that their spheres of each may be complete.

Accordingly from January 5 to January 8 the hearing of ordinary criminal and civil cases will cease, any important criminal case arising during the interval being dealt with temporarily. On January 9 when the exterior points as to the Local Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the other Courts are settled cases will be heard in a regular manner.

This public announcement is issued for general information.

CASUAL WARD.

Early in the year arrangements were concluded through H.M. Consul-General, to place a portion of the British Gaol at the Council's disposal, for the establishment of a Work Shelter or Casual Ward as proposed in a memorandum by the Committee of the Seamen's Mission, submitted in 1909. The memorandum in question, after treating of the existing system of charity for indigent foreigners organized by co-operation between the various philanthropic bodies since 1905, indicated further necessary measures for the better organization of such charity, and recorded the view that the chronic loafer class should receive no help except in return for work. This was embodied in a resolution that in order to deal with chronic loafers, the Council be asked to open a shelter where casuall can be housed for the night and fed in return for six or more hours of labour.

SHANGHAI SEAMEN'S CHURCH AND MISSION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the above Mission held on October 7, 1909, it was resolved that the subjoined report on Casuall in Shanghai be adopted, and that the Rev. A. J. Walker, Mr. S. Barton and Dr. R. S. Ivy be appointed a deputation to wait on the Municipal Council and bring the matters contained in the report before the Council.

CASUALS IN SHANGHAI.

In the autumn of the year 1905 a meeting of the Secretaries of various philanthropic bodies in Shanghai was held at the Deanery to consider means for dealing with beachcombers and other casuall.

It was agreed that to avoid overlapping in the future it was essential that there should be one centre to which all such cases could be referred in the first instance. After much discussion it was agreed that all casuall should be referred to the Missions to Seamen, which would give temporary assistance and, after enquiry, refer the cases, if necessary, to the various societies. The public was asked not to give monetary help to casual applicants.

This work has been carried on by the Mission since that time, first through Mr. Worth, then through Rev. H. M. Trickett, and now through Rev. R. G. Winning. Since the closing of the old Sailors' Home, the casuall have been boarded in the Hanbury Institute. The cost of boarding these casuall has been borne by the Cathedral, the Mission Church and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and by the Institute Funds.

The scheme has been partially successful. Scores of more or less worthy men have been helped over temporary difficulties, while overlapping has been reduced. On the other hand it must be admitted:

- (a) That the majority of residents not knowing of the scheme at all, money is still given to casuall with bad results.
- (b) That the Mission has had its work and expenses very much increased, while the subscriptions to the Mission have not increased in the same proportion.
- (c) That the majority of cases enquired into by the Mission are not such as other societies will take up and therefore the temporary help often runs into weeks and months.
- (d) That the presence of "undesirables" in the Institute, although kept in a separate room, degrades the character of the Institution.
- (e) That the scheme makes no provision for that class of chronic loafer who certainly ought not to be helped unless in return for work done.

The time seems to have come when a further effort should be made to organise the charity of the port. The number of casuall has increased, probably owing to the absence of any landing restrictions in Shanghai, and the following suggestions are now made:—

- (1.) That the Chaplain and other officials of the Mission should have a fixed time and place (say twice in the week) for receiving applications for help.

(2.) That the public should be notified of this fact from time to time, and be asked not to give money at sight, but rather to subscribe to the Mission, and refer casuals to the officers of the Mission.

(3.) That a register of all cases helped be kept and that the register be open to representatives of other philanthropic societies.

(4.) That with a view to dealing with chronic loafers the Council be asked to open a shelter where casuals could obtain supper, bed and breakfast in return for (say) six hours' labour.

October 7, 1909.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 13, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,—A copy of the report on "Casuals in Shanghai," adopted at the meeting of the Seamen's Mission Committee on October 7 has been submitted to the Council, together with a further report on the subject by the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Council's minute on the subject endorses the view that the establishment of a Casual Ward without compulsory powers for dealing with the unemployed would effect no improvement in the present condition of affairs.

I am directed, however, to forward to you, herein enclosed, copy of the Police Report, and to state that the Council is prepared to give support to any reasonable scheme which may be devised for the solution of the problem.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

REV. A. J. WALKER,
S. BARTON, Esq.,
Dr. R. S. IVY.

The Police Report in question, advocated making use, if possible, of the British Gaol for the establishment of the proposed shelter; but pointed out that without compulsory powers for dealing with the unemployed no improvement in the direction desired would thereby be effected. The deputies thereafter expressed their conviction that, even without compulsory powers, the opening of a Work Shelter or Casual Ward under the Council's management would effect considerable improvement, and suggested that in view of the small expenditure involved, the measure might be initiated as an experiment for one year.

Shanghai, January 17, 1910.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of December 13 and the report of Colonel Bruce on this subject—we have had before us the experience of the Relief Committee of the Missions to Seamen which during the past six weeks has met regularly three times a week, and we venture to think that a Casual Ward even without compulsory powers would effect considerable improvement in the present condition of affairs.

We submit that the Council should open a Work Shelter where men in return for work done could obtain supper, bed and breakfast, and that the Council should frequently notify the public that the old plea of being unable to get work is in the case of casuals untrue.

The location of the shelter presents little difficulty if arrangements can be made for use of part of the British Consular Gaol. The sort of work to be done and the amount of comfort to be offered are difficult questions, but not impossible of solution.

If possible an infirmary might be included in the scheme where those undesirable cases which cause so much trouble in the Free Ward of the General Hospital could be accommodated. One married foreign superintendent and one or two Chinese could take charge of the whole concern.

In conclusion we would point out that as no great outlay would be necessary the scheme might be given a year's trial.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
ROBERT S. IVY,
ALFRED J. WALKER,
S. BARTON.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

A plan showing the alterations and additions necessary at the Gaol received the approval of H.M. Office of Works at the beginning of the year, upon certain conditions.

The Council then assented to meet the cost of the scheme, which is rapidly approaching completion. The institution will be under Police control, and while the arrangements will be of an experimental nature in the first place, its primary aim is to meet the desire of local charitable societies for a place where beachcombers and the like may be sent to obtain meals and a few nights' lodging in return for work performed.

H.M. Office of Works, Shanghai, February 8, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to the proposed use of part of His Majesty's Gaol for a Casual Ward and for an extension of the Public Works, Soochow Road Depôt, I beg to inform you that, subject to the ultimate approval of His Majesty's Government, the arrangement shown on the plan dated December 9, 1910, signed by the Municipal Engineer, is agreed to subject to the following modifications and conditions, namely :—

- (1) That, to cut off the Gaol from the portion proposed to be leased, a wall the same height as the existing Gaol wall be built between the north end of the west wing and the Gaol wall.
- (2) That in lieu of the Overseers' Quarters proposed to be included in the lease an additional storey be erected on each of the two native constables' cottages at the front of the Gaol.
- (3) That satisfactory arrangements be made for access of the head gaoler to the Casual Ward for general purposes of inspection, and for access to the Gaol from Soochow Road.
- (4) The rent for the proposed letting to be at the rate of seventy-five taels per month.
- (5) The Council to be at the cost of all works and alterations, which are to be done to my satisfaction; also to defray legal costs.

As it is understood that the Municipality regards the matter as urgent and that the Visiting Committee concur in this view, it is suggested by His Majesty's Consul-General that the Council be allowed to proceed with the necessary works on their guaranteeing, in the unlikely event of His Majesty's Government disallowing the scheme, to restore the Gaol to its original condition at their own cost. With this I agree, and upon hearing from the Council accordingly I will have a draft lease prepared.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CECIL SIMPSON,
H.M. Architect & Surveyor.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 8, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 8, and to the drawing signed by yourself on June 6, showing the proposed alterations to be made at H.M. Consular Gaol, with a view to the adaptation of a portion thereof for use as a Casual Ward and Public Works Depôt, I am directed to state that the Council accepts the proposal for lease in this connexion and the other stipulations contained in your letter.

The construction work will proceed at an early date, and I shall be glad to submit your draft lease for the Council's approval in due course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

China is the fountain head of epidemic disease and, in the general absence of modern hygienic methods, remains a danger to the world. China holds more than a quarter of the population of the world and this massing of the people has led to cumulative propagation of infective disease. The resulting destruction of life has been met by rapid reproduction, the birth-rate being probably much higher than in Europe though there is no book-keeping of Chinese humanity to confirm the statement. The pandemics of plague, cholera and influenza had their origin in China. It is interesting to note that what is known in Western Europe as 'Russian influenza' is known in Russia as 'Chinese influenza.' Shanghai is under the morbid influence of China and at the same time in close touch with the Occident. Scarlet fever for example has been introduced from the West, while yellow fever and rheumatic fever are waiting at the door. Especially will it be necessary to be on guard against yellow fever when the Panama Canal is opened. In the presence of these dangers which envelope Shanghai, it is gratifying to be able to record a satisfactory state of the public health during the year.

The death rate among the resident foreign community has been lower than for six years, namely, 16.8 per thousand, a figure which compares favourably with that of many European cities.

The position as regards plague remains the most important one with which the Health Office has had to deal. In the beginning of the year the local plague state was overshadowed by the remarkable epidemic of plague in Manchuria. This epidemic was entirely pneumonic in character, the most virulent form of plague, spreading from person to person without any association with rats and fleas; and in this respect being unlike any other recent manifestation of the disease. The epidemic began in October 1910 among Chinese trappers of tarabagan, a species of marmot whose fur is used to imitate marten and sable. In January and February of the year under review it reached its full maximum and in March subsided rapidly and simultaneously both in places where preventive measures were taken and in places where no such measures were employed. Packed in railway carriages and in overcrowded heat-tight inns, about half the hundred thousand Chinese coolies were returning to their homes contracted plague. Practically no cases recovered. That the cases were all pneumonic was clearly explained by the ease with which one case can spread the disease to others in close proximity. The best protection when in the vicinity of pneumonic plague cases was found to be the wearing of a mask consisting of a cotton wool pad over the nose and mouth. Owing to the unusual danger caused by the spread of the disease, the Chinese Government convened an International Plague Conference at Mukden to which the present writer was summoned.

Although rats played no part in the Manchurian epidemic of pneumonic plague, the character of the outbreak was so unlike any other manifestation of the disease during the present pandemic that it afforded no reason for any alteration in the plan of plague prevention in Shanghai. This has been directed entirely against the rat as the primary cause; man, under ordinary circumstances, playing practically no part in the spread of plague. Plague actually exists among rats in Shanghai and there have already been five limited outbreaks where the disease has been communicated to man. Were pneumonic plague to come, it could be met by isolation, segregation of contacts and the wearing of masks. But the more insidious, though somewhat less deadly, bubonic plague, propagated by rats, requires constant vigilance and continuous application of preventive measures. The Manchurian epidemic showed how wasteful is the expenditure and poor the result of preventive measures organised in the excitement of an epidemic. It is during the succeeding yearly lulls that the best results are to be obtained by careful and well thought out organisation of preventive measures.

During the year under review, the full plan of campaign against plague previously decided upon has been continued, special attention being given to permanent rat-proofing. It is generally held that the danger to man from plague is directly dependent on the accessibility of the interior of dwellings to rats. In that part of the Settlement where rat infection has been concentrated, owing, it is believed, to its proximity to the insanitary Chapei district, a large number of Chinese houses have been permanently rat-proofed by laying a

solid ground floor and where necessary removing ceilings and other hollow spaces accessible to rats. It is held that the permanent eradication of plague is directly dependent upon the amount and permanence of the rat-proofing done. Already in the part of the Settlement where most rat-proofing has been done it has been possible to reduce the ordinary plague prevention staff.

The Chapei district has a population estimated at upwards of 50,000, mostly of the very poorest class, living in bamboo and mud hovels under conditions of almost indescribable filth. There is no line of separation between this insanitary area and the Settlement. The source of livelihood of these poor wretches can only be found within Settlement limits, so that the whole neighbourhood may be described as a parasitic growth of a peculiarly malignant type on the body of the Settlement that cannot, at present, be either removed or cured.

In order to make clear what are the proper functions of the Health Office, especially to the many who have the idea that these are chiefly concerned with the removal of smells, the following is a short statement of the main duties of a Health Officer as expected to-day.

1. To carefully and constantly study the cause of disease. In order to do this he should have readily available records of the general sanitary condition of every section of the place. He should receive from each practising physician an immediate report of every case of infectious disease and should encourage such reports by furnishing every aid to diagnosis that a well equipped bacteriological laboratory will afford.

2. To recommend measures of disease prevention and to see that obedience to such regulations is enforced.

3. To keep the public informed as to the prevalence of disease and educate them in measures necessary for their protection. It is rare to find even well educated people with an adequate knowledge of the most elementary principles of the prevention of disease.

Curative medicine, implying treatment, appeals more directly to human sympathy, and large funds are readily obtainable for its application.

Preventive medicine entails self restraint and sacrifice, looks to the future rather than the present, and appeals to the intelligence rather than to the emotions. It cannot be said to be popular. The majority of people still have supreme confidence in a prescription or a bottle of medicine or tabloids, and advice that an alteration in the mode of life and greater restraint are necessary and sufficient, without medicine, is seldom valued at its proper figure.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.

The application of measures for excluding rats from dwellings throughout the Settlement.

Further amendment of the Chinese Building Rules so as to secure as far as possible rat-proof houses.

Amendment of the Foreign Building Rules so as to secure proper kitchen arrangements and, as far as possible, rat-proof houses.

Extension of the Health Office and Laboratory building.

Completion of the Isolation Hospital to include isolated accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis among foreigners.

Further development of Health Offices in each sanitary sub-district, including an improved system of death registration.

A separate residence for Municipal Nurses and enlargement of the Nursing Home.

Dispensaries for Chinese consumptives (in connection with the District Health Offices), a hospital for advanced cases and a sanatorium for curable cases of consumption.

A new Land Regulation dealing with Public Health measures generally.

Enlargement of the Hongkew Market.

A Vaccination League among the Chinese.

The following Public Health Notices, for foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which by means of public sanitation and by individual careful living are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer. Persons about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Eat and Drink nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

Do not consume :—

- *Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc. which have not been cooked or sterilised.
- Food on which flies have settled.
- *Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
- *Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a Berkefeld filter.
- Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.
- Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.
- Ice-cream unless made of boiled materials.
- Uncooked oysters.
- Fish from June to October.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving-room adjoining the dining-room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should contain the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with nightsoil, are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases, and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Flies carry disease so they should be excluded from the serving-room, kitchen and servants' latrine by providing spring doors and unopenable windows screened by perforated zinc, and from the food on the table by fly covers.

Vaccination should be done on arrival in Shanghai and afterwards every three years.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Keep cats. Make your house rat-proof.

Mosquitoes carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered, easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

*Fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sterilised so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds into bricky boiling water. Strawberries are better sterilised by dipping into boiling sugar syrup. Milk and cream can be sterilised by placing the bottles in a pan of cold water and gradually raising to boiling point. The candle of the Berkefeld filter should be lightly scrubbed in running water and then boiled once a week regularly.

衛生

壽益年延

上海工部局衛生處衛生規則傳單

照得天花霍亂痢疾紅疹麻疹白喉癆症肺核疫癘疾等症可由個人講求飲食起居及公眾潔淨而免且免此項病症以下開列各法為善

公眾各法

- 一 房屋查驗其淨潔可報河南路醫官即行辦理又不取費
- 一 與衛生有危險各情形應即報知醫官
- 一 隔離患危險傳染各症者係在繩子路隔離醫院
- 一 發現傳染病之後其房屋薰洗可報知醫官即行辦理又不取費

個人各法

- 一 食物宜燒熟由西六月初一起至十月三十一號止熟物不應越宿再食一切食物應熟食或初熟者方可入口一切水凍或冷飲品應忌惟茶最善所有新鮮菓子及蔬菜更有切開菓物或蒼蠅接觸各食物一概應忌以蒼蠅係傳帶霍亂等症
- 一 一切地面上所生之菜葉易染霍亂及腸內等項病症故未燒之前應與別項食物隔開其傳染之物質由燒熟而滅除
- 一 水若未煮開不宜飲噴噴水等冷飲物多與衛生有危險無論寒暑以飲茶為至善
- 一 蚊蠅係傳帶病症故燒熟食物應行籠蓋蚊蟲所吮即傳帶癘疾故應用帳子於鄰間更宜用之以火油可免蚊蟲生於停滯水中惟停滯水不應存積
- 一 屋內垃圾傾入白鐵有蓋之桶中須留意蓋閉臨晚更不得懈怠廚房四圍務收拾分外潔淨勿使地面賸留垃圾便桶須蓋蓋閉此項用處之桶器可向河南路一號衛生處得之
- 一 使鼠類在室外在室內及其左近不得為鼠類留有何項食物既如此使其餓斃蓄養貓隻應將房屋修建使鼠類不入滅除鼠類即滅除核疫鼠類不能入之房屋即核疫所不能入之房屋
- 一 天井暨陰溝宜常修理妥實多用水沖洗
- 一 除在陰溝火爐以外吐痰最為不潔習慣其吐痰者若患癆症因之傳染則與他人大有危險每人應種牛痘每五年一次或以至牛痘不發之時為止於每日下午二時在衛生處施種

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR CHINESE.

[Translation.]

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation, are preventable, such as Small-pox, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Measles, Consumption, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer, 1 Honan Road.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Food should be thoroughly cooked. No cooked food should be kept overnight from June 1 to October 31. Take all food and drink hot or recently cooked. Avoid ice or cold drinks and stick to tea. Avoid all fresh fruit and vegetables, especially cut fruit, and any food which has been touched by flies. Flies carry Cholera, etc.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being liable to infection with Cholera and other diseases of the bowels, should be separated from the rest of the food before cooking. Cooking destroys the infective material.

Water should not be drunk unless it has been boiled. Aerated waters and such cold drinks are often dangerous to health. Tea is the best drink for both hot and cold weather.

Mosquitoes and flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites carry Malaria the mosquito net should be used, especially up country. Paraffin oil will prevent the development of mosquitoes in stagnant water; but no stagnant water should be permitted.

Keep house refuse in a properly covered receptacle and see that it is covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean. Let no refuse lie about. Nightsoil buckets should be kept closed. Proper receptacles for these purposes can be obtained at the Health Office, 1 Honan Road.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Keep cats. Make your house rat-proof. No rats: No Plague! A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof!

Yards and Drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

Spitting, except down a drain or into a fire, is a very dirty habit, and when the person who spits has consumption it is very dangerous to other persons by spreading the disease.

Vaccination should be done to everyone every five years or until it no longer takes. People are vaccinated at the Municipal Health Office, 1 Honan Road, free of charge, at 2 p.m. daily.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION: Latitude $31^{\circ} 15' N.$; Longitude $121^{\circ} 29' E.$

ELEVATION: Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,584 acres or $8\frac{2}{3}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 90.57 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES: { Foreign 3,345
Native 53,232

POPULATION: { Foreign 13,770
Native 492,000

DEATH-RATE: { Foreign 16.8 per 1,000
Native 13.8 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL: 47.76 inches.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1911
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.254	30.374	30.110	29.996	29.908	29.738	29.680	29.657	29.856	30.114	30.212	30.341	30.020
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.066	+0.092	-0.061	-0.011	+0.036	+0.001	-0.002	-0.068	-0.051	+0.009	-0.031	+0.039	-0.009
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	38.75	40.39	46.58	56.55	63.86	71.31	78.62	80.47	75.65	61.66	51.67	43.02	59.04
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.94	+1.32	+0.58	+0.43	-1.66	-2.00	-1.78	+0.21	+2.72	-1.71	-0.26	+0.96	-0.02
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	13.82	14.53	14.20	16.99	16.65	13.14	15.32	14.83	16.07	20.79	19.58	12.19	15.68
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.45	+1.06	-0.82	+0.30	-1.16	-2.36	+0.06	-0.92	+0.39	+3.91	+1.99	-4.10	-0.100
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	78.5	77.9	83.9	80.6	83.0	89.1	85.3	87.1	96.0	77.2	78.2	82.1	83.24
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.1	-0.7	+4.5	+0.4	+3.3	+5.1	+1.2	+2.8	+13.0	-2.6	+0.6	+6.1	+2.72
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	1.29	1.24	5.08	3.68	4.38	7.26	6.95	5.60	4.74	2.49	1.22	3.83	47.76
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.97	-1.03	+1.58	-0.04	+0.80	+0.53	+1.45	-0.14	+0.16	-0.89	-0.61	+2.63	+0.29

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 15, 1910, was 13,536, and consisted of 6,293 men, 4,172 women and 3,071 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 1,755, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1911 was calculated at 13,770. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536.

The Native Population on October 15, 1910, was 488,005, and consisted of 227,175 men, 129,924 women and 130,906 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1911 was calculated at 492,000. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000, 488,000.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1911 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 270; of this number 231 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 231 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 13,770, is 16.8, as against 20.2 in 1910. The deaths of 73 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 85 last year; of the deaths among adults, 87 were men and 71 women; of children, 41 were boys and 32 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 41.8.

Small-pox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, levied a heavy toll among the unvaccinated.

Scarlet fever, which killed so many in 1902, still lingers among the community.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among foreigners and natives, and the prevention of this disease offers a fine field for future work.

Alcohol has been responsible for the deaths of seven foreign residents during the year.

Lobar Pneumonia, which nine years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused four deaths.

Dysentery continues prevalent, 10 fatal cases being registered.

Beri-beri is now a cause of death among foreigners on account of the increased Japanese population.

Plague infected rats were found in diminished numbers.

Among the non-resident population the chief causes of death were Tuberculosis, Small-pox, Typhoid fever and Dysentery.

Deaths among the Native Population.—6,799 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 8,156, 8,329 and 8,524 in the three preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 13.8. There were 156 deaths from Small-pox and 789 from Tuberculosis, as against 304 and 618 respectively last year. Of the deaths, 3,790 were male and 3,009 female. The deaths of 3,009 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,844 were boys and 1,165 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1*
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	9
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	2	2	2	3	...	5	4	5	4	2	...	4	33
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hydrophobia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	10
Sprue	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	...	4	1	1	...	4	...	3	2	2	...	...	17
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	6
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	7
Cancer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sarcoma	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bronchitis	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	7
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	5
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes	12	4	5	7	6	4	11	6	9	6	4	14	88
Total	25	15	19	19	10	17	20	25	26	21	14	20	231

* Diagnosis not confirmed in the Laboratory.

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4
Acute Diarrhoea	...	4	1	1	...	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	16
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
All other causes	5	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	4	2	0	4	36
Total	6	8	10	9	4	8	4	5	8	6	2	4	73

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small-pox	4	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*1
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	1	12
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	2	3	2	3	...	5	4	6	5	4	1	5	40
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hydrophobia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	12
Sprue	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	...	4	1	1	...	4	...	3	2	2	...	...	17
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	6
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Alcoholism	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	9
Cancer	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	9
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	1	4	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	1	...	17
Bronchitis	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	8
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	5
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
All other causes	12	4	7	7	8	5	12	7	9	6	5	17	99
Total	27	16	26	19	14	21	21	29	28	24	20	25	270

* Diagnosis not confirmed in Laboratory.

Nationality of Deaths among Foreign Residents			
American	...	...	11
British	...	...	71
Belgian	...	...	2
Danish	...	...	1
French	...	...	1
German	...	...	10
Grecian	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	1
Japanese	...	...	82
Portuguese	...	...	37
Russian	...	...	3
Roumanian	...	...	1
Scandinavian	...	...	6
Spanish	...	...	3
Swiss	...	...	1

Ages at Death of Foreign Residents		
One year and under	...	45
Over one year and up to ten	...	24
Ten to twenty	...	14
Twenty to thirty	...	42
Thirty to forty	...	29
Forty to fifty	...	32
Fifty to sixty	...	19
Sixty to seventy	...	18
Seventy to eighty	...	4
Eighty to ninety	...	4
Mean age at death	...	29.8
Mean age at death of adults	...	41.3

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						NATIVES.
	Residents.					Non-Resi-	
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Popula- tion.	Death- Rate of Resident Popula- tion.	Total Deaths.	Death- Rate of Chinese Popula- tion.
1892	52	18	70	4,140	16.9	32	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15.3	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19.3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,634	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12.3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19.9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18.2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18.1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	13,770	16.8	39	13.8

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small- pox.	Cho- lera.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Tuber- culosis	Plague	All causes.
January ...	61	0	8	0	56	0	597
February ...	30	0	5	1	35	0	506
March ...	41	0	7	6	75	0	619
April ...	8	0	7	1	63	0	511
May ...	6	0	9	7	65	0	534
June ...	6	0	2	3	70	0	537
July ...	2	0	4	4	74	0	631
August ...	0	0	1	2	77	0	583
September ...	0	0	0	0	77	0	609
October ...	0	0	4	1	69	0	576
November ...	0	0	2	5	63	0	505
December ...	2	0	6	5	65	0	591
TOTALS ...	156	0	55	35	789	0	6,799
Chinese Population ...	...	...	...	...	492,000		
Death-rate among Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	13.8		

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**Notification.**

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made between the Municipal Council and the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Small-pox, Cholera, Typhoid fever, Typhus fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 110 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 378 and Tls. 385 in the two preceding years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to my colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are beginning to be usefully notified by Chinese practitioners educated according to the foreign standard.

During the year 147 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 128 in the previous year.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to get in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under Hospitals.

Disinfection.

1,936 rooms were disinfected, as against 2,162 and 6,328 in the two preceding years; 80,575 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 107,288 and 89,346 in the two preceding years. 24,856 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 29,295 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector dons a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin). Fragile and delicate ware, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied, without which no responsibility can be accepted by the Health Office.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE
RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.**

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Fatal Cases.	Percentage Case Fatality.
Small-pox	8	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	55.5
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		*1	1	
Typhoid Fever	1	3	4	1	0	5	0	2	2	4	3	1	26	9	34.6
Diphtheria	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	3	2	5	21	3	14.2
Scarlet Fever	3	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	15	2	13.3
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	5	33	
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	13	9	11	4	3	7	3	6	5	11	7	7	86	58	

*Diagnosis not confirmed in the Laboratory.

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Small-pox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1892	5	78	0	...	7	...	0	...	0	...	18	...
1893	11	184	0	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...
1894	9	125	0	...	5	...	3	...	0	...	7	...
1895	7	138	20	...	0	...	5	...	0	...	4	...
1896	19	316	10	...	8	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1897	2	92	0	...	6	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1898	2	65	0	...	7	...	1	...	0	...	9	...
1899	7	183	0	...	6	...	0	...	0	...	10	...
1900	0	54	0	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	14	...
1901	1	31	0	...	6	...	3	...	11	...	17	...
1902	3	434	8	1,500	6	...	8	...	27	1,500	7	2,000
1903	7	241	3	162	13	...	3	...	1	2	26	1,976
1904	11	759	1	0	7	...	2	...	3	0	11	1,827
1905	14	246	0	0	7	...	2	...	1	0	15	1,414
1906	0	29	4	193	11	...	1	...	3	5	14	1,000
1907	21	863	18	655	7	...	1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8	...	1	54	2	33	29	933
1909	0	19	4	0	7	...	2	36	3	9	32	828
1910	13	304	0	0	13	...	1	49	7	109	37	618
1911	10	156	0	0	9	...	3	55	2	35	33	789

Small-pox.

The incidence of Small-pox was considerable at the beginning of the year. 18 cases were notified among the resident foreign community of which 10 were fatal. Among the Chinese there were 156 deaths from Small-pox, as compared with 304, 19, 143 and 863 during the preceding four years.

Small-pox is the typical preventable disease, and its presence or absence is an index of the hygienic education of a community. In Shanghai the Chinese are beginning to appreciate the benefits of vaccination as opposed to inoculation, which they have practised with little benefit for hundreds of years and which is now illegal in almost all civilised countries.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Health Office. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 4,933 vaccinations have been done by the Health Office during the year, as compared with 465, 380, 520, 1,418, 4,649, 3,244 and 4,608 in previous years.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Small-pox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Small-pox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years until it no longer takes. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.

The first principles of vaccination came from the East and thereon rests the basis of modern preventive medicine. The Chinese practised inoculation of mild Small-pox as a protection against severe Small-pox long before the days of Jenner. It is therefore probable that the Chinese will take up vaccination widely. Small-pox should soon be looked upon as a mediæval scourge, surviving only in countries imperfectly civilised.

The further development of the sub-district Health Offices will assist greatly in providing greater facilities for vaccination.

Vaccination.

STATION.	VACCINATIONS.	
Health Office		
Eastern District stations at—		1,122
1003 E. Kashing Road	159	
239 Singkepsang Road	141	
1581 E. Seward Road	212	
2668 E. Seward Road	454	
858a Yangtzepoo Road	204	
502 Lower Yangtzepoo Road	102	
Northern District stations at—		1,272
Isolation Hospital	150	
Hongkew Market	137	
English Church Mission Hall, Tiendong Road	92	
550 North Fokien Road	43	
Sub-District Depôt, 154-5 Elgin Road	229	
" " 65 Kaifeng Road	92	
" " 42 Woosung Road	247	
" " 955 Woochang Road	37	
" " 2,156 Boone Road	152	
Central District stations at—		1,179
Red Temple	30	
1289 Peking Road	23	
894 Peking Road	17	
1829 Peking Road	19	
42 Fokien Road	18	
262 Honan Road	25	
462 Fokien Road	163	
36 Hoopeh Road	51	
Western District stations at—		346
1622 Sinza Road	403	
275 Taku Road	268	
Municipal Gaol		671
		343
		4,933

Cholera.

There were no cases of asiatic Cholera; while choleraic diarrhoea was not prevalent either among foreigners or Chinese. The summer was a cool one.

Attention was directed to the need of personal care in preventing the group of bowel diseases characteristic of life in Shanghai, which includes Cholera and allied conditions, Typhoid fever and Dysentery and allied conditions. The same methods of prevention apply to all, namely, to eat and drink nothing that has not been recently boiled or cooked or otherwise sterilised.

Living in an alien country, the only sure way of securing purity of food is by sterilisation. Sterilisation means freeing from micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of disease. Sterilisation may be accomplished best of all by heating to boiling point, as by cooking and boiling. The Berkefeld filter sterilises water, provided the filter candle be boiled once a week at least. Canned goods, including butter, are necessarily sterilised during the process of canning, otherwise they would not keep. Bottled beverages of good reputation are practically devoid of dangerous bacteria. Ice is not sterile and should not be put into drinks. Fresh fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc. may be effectively sterilised, without spoiling the flavor, by

immersion for a few seconds in boiling water, any infection that may be present being invariably on the surface, provided the fruit be sound.

If the simple rule be observed of eating and drinking nothing that has not been recently cooked or boiled, or otherwise sterilised, it is practically impossible to contract any of those bowel troubles to which the Shanghai resident is especially prone. When this fundamental fact is grasped, "chills," "livers" and "cholera belts" will cease to be considered matters of importance.

Typhoid Fever.

The incidence of Typhoid fever remains an important sanitary factor. The fatality of the disease, now that para-typhoid fever and Malta fever are less frequently included, more nearly approaches the true type. In nearly all cases where the origin was investigated obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed.

The infection of Typhoid fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease or who act as "typhoid carriers" subsequent to recovery. Typhoid fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables, by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking, and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving-room where table utensils, ice-chest, bread, milk, Berkefeld filter and cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. A place in the yard outside the kitchen for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking is an additional precaution that may be recommended.

Malta Fever.

No deaths have been registered from this cause.

Diphtheria.

The incidence of this disease has not been marked, and the case fatality has been small. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician.

In any case of suspected Diphtheria antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever.

Although Scarlet fever has hitherto failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia, excepting Asia Minor, and is practically unknown in the tropics, it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay.

Scarlet fever was practically unknown in Shanghai prior to 1900, when it was probably introduced by foreign immigrants. As would be expected with a recently-introduced disease, against which evolution has afforded no natural immunity, Scarlet fever has been of a virulent type among the Chinese. It is probable that the passage of the disease through the susceptible Chinese has led to an intensification of the virus, so that it is more fatal to foreigners also.

Early notification, isolation and disinfection are especially necessary in dealing with such a fatal and infectious disease as Scarlet fever is in Shanghai. The commonest mode of infection is from a previous case either by contact, by proximity, or by means of infected articles. The infection is given off by the breath in coughing and speaking, by the secretions of the mouth, nose, ear and throat, and later by the peeling skin.

The incidence during the year was sporadic and indicates need for early isolation and disinfection to prevent an epidemic recurring among the vast mass of susceptible material which exists in the Settlement.

Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis remains at the same high level. The lessening of the native tubercular death-rate is due rather to deaths being hidden, or intentionally returned from other causes, as a result of disinfection being carried out, than to any marked sanitary amelioration in respect to the disease. Something has been done by widely distributing the Tuberculosis Prevention Notice, by the fogleman reciting the same to crowds gathered by a bell and by careful investigation of all cases notified so as to ensure disinfection of the infected spit.

The enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding, against which there is at present no legislation. The prevalence of Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. Indiscriminate spitting and deficient air space are the chief causes of consumption. The spit of consumptives being infectious should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled, or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics, fire or boiling water. It is probable that most cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs are contracted by breathing the infected droplets ejected by infected persons during coughing, sneezing and speaking. The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year among the native population.

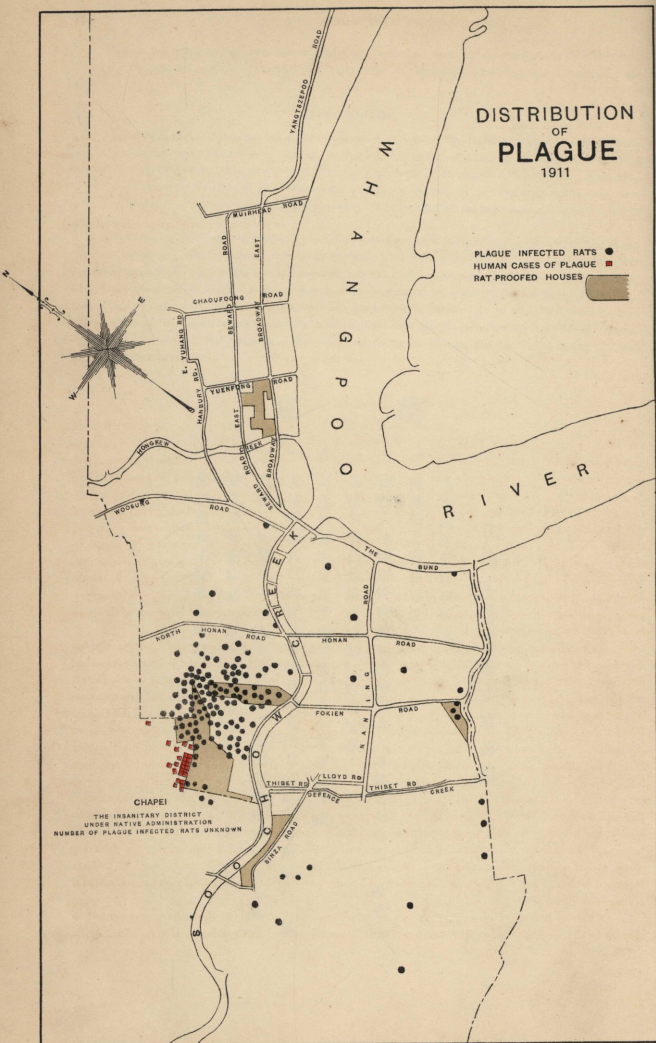
癆 症

上海工部局衛生處傳單

- 上海病症、以肺癆最厲、
- 係傳染之病、亦可免之、
- 初起、大半係由呼吸、將微生物吸入人身、該微生物係含於患病者痰內、其傳染係由咳嗽、或言談噴嚏、
- 微生物係由患肺癆者發生、其痰內不可以數計、
- 其痰若聽其乾時、變為塵埃、最為危險、且係該症傳染他人之機、
- 混雜吐痰、最為不潔習慣、患癆症者、無論何處、除置水或藥水之痰盂、或火爐陰溝之外、一概不應吐痰、
- 患癆症者、不應對人咳嗽、

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE 1911

PLAGUE INFECTED RATS ●
HUMAN CASES OF PLAGUE ■
RAT PROOFED HOUSES



PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

[Translation].

- 1.—Tuberculosis of the Lungs is the most fatal disease in Shanghai.
- 2.—It is an infectious disease and is preventable.
- 3.—It is contracted by taking into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and is conveyed by coughing, speaking or sneezing.
- 4.—These germs are derived from persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs and are found in great numbers in the spit.
- 5.—If the spit is allowed to dry and become dust it is very dangerous and is then a means by which the disease is spread from person to person.
- 6.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into a fire or down a drain.
- 7.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.

Were a committee of Chinese residents to set about establishing a sanatorium for the treatment of some of the innumerable cases of consumption in the Settlement, it would not only benefit the sufferers themselves but, by establishing a routine having for its object the prevention of the spread of infection, would be a means of sanitary education, ultimately reducing the number of cases in the Settlement.

Further remarks on the need of hospital accommodation, sanatorium and dispensary treatment will be found under Hospitals.

Plague.

Plague-infected rats were found in December 1908. A complete plague survey of the Settlement has been maintained since. During 1911 14,929 rats were found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination, and of these 138 were plague-infected, compared with 19,559 and 249 respectively during 1910. During the year nearly 177,040 rats were trapped and burnt. These, with the rats found dead and examined for plague, brought the total number of rats visibly accounted for to 191,969. In addition to the trapping, close on six million phosphorus baits were laid, about a ton of poison being used, which proved a powerful method in dealing rapidly with infected foci. Poisoning on so large a scale carried with it certain risks, but, since using poisoned cubes coloured bright blue instead of the usual method of spreading the poison on bread, no cases of adventitious poisoning have been reported. 11,653 houses, not keeping cats, in plague foci, were temporarily rat-proofed and pulicidally disinfected; bedding, etc. being passed through the steam disinfectant. This temporary rat-proofing included the plastering up of rat holes, bricking up and wire-netting places permitting ingress of rats into houses; the furniture of the house being removed to permit of thorough examination for rat holes and runs.

As regards the distribution of plague infection among rats, the infection has been concentrated in the Northern District, especially near the boundary of the Settlement where it abuts on the beggar settlement of Chapei, which is outside Municipal control and very insanitary. In the Eastern District, where the rat infection was most intense soon after the discovery of plague-infected rats in December 1908, the measures adopted have exterminated infection, no plague-infected rats having been found since May 1910; and the Central District also shows a great improvement on last year's figures, while the Western District has never shown any marked infection and it would appear as if the infected rats found had come over from the Northern District and Chapei. These observations tend to show it is to the introduction of plague-infected rats from the Chapei beggar settlement, where practically no sanitary measures have been taken by the native authorities, that the intensity of the infection of this part of the Settlement is due (*see Plague Spot map*). This and the subsequent occurrence of human plague cases in Chapei show how dangerous such a neighbourhood on the boundary is to the sanitary well-being of the Settlement.

Every endeavour has been made to co-operate with the Chinese, especially in regard to the voluntary efforts of private enterprises represented by the Chinese Public Hospital, and the outcome of this was Municipal Notification 2,086, published January 30, which may be described as a fair working arrangement for dealing with Bubonic Plague.

A case of Bubonic Plague, the diagnosis of which was confirmed in the Laboratory, was notified on May 25 by the medical staff of the Chinese Public Hospital in the Soong-ching-li, Haining Road. The

place of origin, however, was found to be Chapei in a house where two dead rats were noticed in Tien-pao-li, from which the family removed to the house within the Settlement on May 15. Two children of the patient had died, having enlarged neck glands, presumably caused by Plague. The first child died the day after the family moved into the Settlement from Chapei. The family was Cantonese and, suspecting Plague, communicated with the Chinese Public Hospital, who isolated the case and co-operated with the Health Office for preventive purposes. The arrangement previously made (Municipal Notification 2,086) was put into operation immediately, namely, measures relating to the person such as medical examination, isolation and treatment were carried out by the Chinese staff of the Chinese Public Hospital, while measures relating to the dwelling and its surroundings were carried out by the Health Office, such as collection of rats found dead and examination for Plague in the Laboratory, rat destruction by trapping and poisoning, rat-proofing of houses, depriving rats of means of sustenance, disinfection, etc. A house-to-house inspection was made in the neighbourhood and the sanitary staff concentrated for other plague preventive purposes.

This occurrence clearly showed the great danger this Settlement runs through having a neglected pest spot just beyond its borders. As anticipated in last year's Report, Plague again broke out in Chapei two months later and with increased virulence. Between July 22 and August 23 upwards of 30 cases of Bubonic Plague were reported, 26 of which came under the direct notice of the medical inspectors of the Chinese Public Hospital. The area within which these cases were discovered was just beyond the Settlement boundary and limited by Haining Road, North Chekiang Road, the railway line and the line of North Thibet Road, an area holding some 10,000 people.

Referring to the case of Plague which occurred within the Northern district of the Settlement in 1910, the Report for that year said "The special danger of Plague in this part of the Settlement was apparent even at the beginning of the year under review, and attributable to the constant introduction of plague-infected rats from the Chapei district, on which it borders, where no measures have been taken against rats by the Chinese authorities."

In anticipation of this danger a barrier of rat-proofed houses about 250 feet wide had, when the Chapei plague outbreak began, already been formed between the plague-infected spot and the rest of the Settlement. The work of extending this barrier was pushed forward rapidly so that by the end of the year 2,433 houses had been permanently rat-proofed in this neighbourhood at a cost of a little under \$15 a house. As a result rats have diminished so that it has been possible to reduce the plague prevention staff in places where the houses have been rat-proofed, while the salient point may be noted that the sharp outbreak of plague in Chapei did not take hold within Settlement limits.

Notwithstanding this barrier of rat-proof houses, it was considered advisable to erect also a rat-proof corrugated iron barricade along the Settlement boundary line extending from Kaifeng Road north to Haining Road and then east along Haining Road to the Wusieh Mausoleum, provided with rat-proof gates to permit traffic and to be guarded at night, for the purpose of more effectually cutting off infection by rats from the plague-infected area in Chapei just beyond the Settlement boundary.

Another plague preventive measure of considerable permanent value has been the erection of rat-proof house refuse receptacles on Chinese property. A marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys has resulted. It will be apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague-preventive measure.

Although the initial cost of permanent rat-proofing is comparatively large, yet, if adequate building rules are promulgated and new houses built in accordance with the requirements of modern sanitation, not only will it be possible to gradually reduce to extinction the present large plague prevention staff, but this measure of permanently rat-proofing houses forms the greatest insurance against plague in the future and is, in fact, the only permanent safeguard. A house permanently rat-proofed is not only a healthier one to live in but is an almost certain guarantee against Bubonic Plague to the inmates.

Of the rats examined in the Laboratory, about 70 % were *Mus rattus* and the remainder *Mus decumanus*—*rattus* being the black or ship rat, which usually lives in houses, and *decumanus*, the brown or sewer rat. *Mus rattus* largely preponderated among those plague-infected. Of the fleas, *Pulex cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* have been identified, the former being the flea usually associated with the spread of plague from rat to man.

In formulating anti-plague measures the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which usually arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats : No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat-proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague-proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation :—

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by enquiry into the cause of human deaths and by collection of rats, found dead, throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate plague infection.
2. Careful daily collection and disposal of house refuse from every house and storage of house refuse in rat-proof receptacles so as to deprive rats of means of sustenance.
3. Rat-proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid ground floors, removal of ceilings and hollow partitions and stair linings so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Rat destruction by trapping and poison in infected areas beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
5. Preventive inoculation with plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof.

1. Keep cats.
2. Rid your house from rats by trapping and poisoning.
3. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
4. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean ; let no refuse lie about.
5. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats. If rats gain access through windows or other openings on the ground floor keep them out by screening with wire-netting or perforated zinc.
6. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
7. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt ; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands, but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
8. Get vaccinated against Plague if exposed to infection.
9. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

Rats Found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Rats Found Plague-Infected.

		DISTRICT.				Total
		Eastern	Northern	Central	Western	
January	Rats examined	381	1,606	256	183	2,426
	Plague-infected	0	41	5	3	49
February	Rats examined	361	542	259	120	1,282
	Plague-infected	0	4	0	0	4
March	Rats examined	389	419	343	157	1,308
	Plague-infected	0	2	0	4	6
April	Rats examined	407	412	272	149	1,240
	Plague-infected	0	7	1	1	9
May	Rats examined	442	425	276	137	1,280
	Plague-infected	0	6	1	2	9
June	Rats examined	392	433	232	88	1,145
	Plague-infected	0	0	1	0	1
July	Rats examined	115	301	239	132	787
	Plague-infected	0	2	1	0	3
August	Rats examined	323	315	289	133	1,060
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
September	Rats examined	311	320	294	137	1,062
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
October	Rats examined	357	327	366	147	1,197
	Plague-infected	0	2	0	0	2
November	Rats examined	292	409	300	129	1,130
	Plague-infected	0	7	0	0	7
December	Rats examined	271	339	211	141	1,012
	Plague-infected	0	47	1	0	48
Year 1911	Rats examined	4,041	5,898	3,337	1,653	14,929
	Plague-infected	0	118	10	10	138

Summary of Plague Prevention Work.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Eastern.	Northern.	Central.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	4,041	5,898	3,337	1,653	14,929
Rats plague-infected	0	118	10	10	138
Number of traps in operation ...	2,440	4,510	2,540	950	10,440
Number of rats trapped and burnt	53,772	71,917	30,104	21,247	177,040
Poisoned baits laid... ..	1,390,320	2,003,296	1,751,100	615,900	5,760,616
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	3,192	3,324	3,156	1,961	11,653
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	374	2,482	565	1,026	4,447
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	0	0	0

Malaria.

Quite a number of cases of Malarial fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles sinensis* (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris* (Yellow fever bearing) *Culex fatigans* (the host of Filaria) and *Armigeres ventralis*.

The prophylaxis of Malaria resolves itself into (1) suppression of mosquitoes, (2) prevention of infection of man by mosquitoes, (3) prevention of infection of mosquitoes by man.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water-plants, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito extermination work will be found later under that heading.

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has diminished. The cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapt in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food but infective through body vermin. The recommendations regarding the admission of Municipal prisoners will, if carefully carried out, settle the latter point. At the Gaol there were 7 cases as against 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78 and 16 in succeeding years since 1899; such improvement being held to be attributable to the measures of disinfection of body vermin among the convicts.

Dysentery.

Dysentery, with liver abscess as a not infrequent sequel, continued prevalent. It would appear that, unlike the type of Dysentery prevalent in Japan which is bacillar in origin, of relatively greater fatality and unattended by liver abscess, that which occurs in Shanghai is mostly amœbic in origin and prone to produce liver abscess. As regards prevention the remarks made under Cholera apply with equal force to Dysentery.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4, 3, 4 and 4 deaths respectively among resident Foreigners.

Rabies.

8 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment. The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

Observation Kennels.	
Dogs admitted	89
Died	10
Declared rabid	7
Returned to Police for destruction	8
Returned to owners	40
Remaining in Kennels	1

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

Dengue.

From its home in the Malay Archipelago, Dengue has frequently during recent years spread up the coast ports to Shanghai. It very rarely kills, but frequently incapacitates from work a large section of the community. It is an intensely infectious disease, spreading in mass like Influenza, but appears not to be spread by contagion.

Relapsing Fever.

Relapsing fever again made its appearance among Municipal prisoners. The examination in the Laboratory of the blood from certain fever cases has shown that Relapsing fever is probably quite common among the Chinese population and occurs also to some extent among Foreigners. This fever is much more prevalent in Shanghai than has hitherto been thought, a circumstance which may help in the future to clear up certain obscure cases of fever.

It is probable that infection is determined by the presence of body vermin and measures which ensure their destruction will prevent the disease spreading.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague severely affected the dairies in the Eastern District during the year. The mode of incidence appears to show that its origin is not in food, nor is the infection carried by the coolies, but that insects are the probable means of spread. Immunisation by Koch's gall method was offered to all the Chinese dairies, but almost invariably refused. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out so far as possible.

Koch's gall immunising material is prepared as follows :—An animal dying of Cattle Plague, the belly is opened and the diagnosis confirmed by finding the pyloric region, both of the stomach and bowel, congested and eroded. The gall bladder is then seized around the neck and excised by cutting into the liver substance. The cut surface of the bile duct is sterilised by washing with cyllin, 1 in 50, and the gall jetted into a sterile wide-mouthed bottle. The gall should be clean and green and, if thick and red, should, unless very carefully glycerinated, be rejected. An equal quantity of glycerine is then thoroughly mixed with the gall which after repeated shaking is ready for use after seven days. Koch, the originator of the method, found, and it has been subsequently observed by other workers, that fresh gall or glycerinated gall kept less than four days may sometimes convey infection. The use of glycerine with the gall, however, completely removes this disability within a few days and renders its use absolutely safe. This method has been used for immunising over 300 dairy cattle in Shanghai with no untoward result. The immunity, however, does not last long; so that the injection of Koch's glycerinated cattle plague gall should be repeated every three months. It is held that, were all the dairy cattle four times yearly thus injected, Cattle Plague would run a very poor chance of spreading.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some slight loss of cattle as a direct result. There can be no doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved great subsequent financial loss from epizootics of Cattle Plague.

Eight cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56 and 5 during the years immediately preceding.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Small-pox vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta fever and the natural disposal of organic matter in house-refuse.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being more and more utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in the outports. 21,469 specimens were examined, as against 20,559 last year.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive Results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid fever	33	166
Diphtheria	38	183
Malaria	9	68
Cholera	0	6
Plague	3	24
Plague in rats	167	20,533
Tuberculosis	26	152
Relapsing fever	4	9
Malta fever	0	20
Gonorrhoea	12	44
Rabies	17	23
Miscellaneous		242
		21,469

Analyses.

Milk.—449 samples have been examined during the year and of these 54 were returned as adulterated, the extent of the adulteration being indicated in the following table :—

18 samples contained from 1 to 5% of added water.

8	"	"	"	5 to 10,,	"
11	"	"	"	10 to 20,,	"
9	"	"	"	20 to 30,,	"
3	"	"	"	30 to 40,,	"
3	"	"	"	40 to 50,,	"
2	"	"	"	over 50,,	"

Three samples were found adulterated with starch, probably in beancurd. During the summer months a number of samples were tested for the presence of artificial preservatives but in no case was any found. Comparing the number of samples of milk examined with the percentage found adulterated in previous years, a progressive improvement in the quality of the milk supply is shown, as follows :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of samples examined	345	365	383	467	449
Percentage found adulterated	35	24	19.3	13.7	12.0

Shanghai milk contains a large amount of fat, so that 4.5% of fat has been taken as the local standard, compared with 3% the standard of the Society of Public Analysts in England. On the other hand the non-fatty solids are slightly less than in England so that 8.25% has been adopted as the local standard compared with 8.5% the standard of the Society of Public Analysts.

Condensed Milks.—A number of condensed milks, as sold in Shanghai, have been analysed. Their composition was found to agree with the description of the label except that in some cases the term "evaporated cream" is misleading: if the term be taken to mean milk evaporated to the consistence of cream it may pass, for, like others more correctly described as "evaporated milks," they consist of cow's milk concentrated from two to three times the bulk by evaporation.

Water, Aerated Waters and Ice.—12 samples of drinking water and 4 of water intended for industrial purposes have been examined chemically. The results of the monthly analysis of the Shanghai Waterworks water are appended in the following table. The variation in composition is chiefly a matter of concentration or dilution, the relation between different figures remaining practically constant.

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrates.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.							
January	10.6	4.6	8.0	1.5	0.0406	0.0026	0.0203	0.0321	100
February	11.4	4.8	8.0	1.6	0.0412	0.0017	0.0114	0.0256	60
March	12.6	5.6	8.4	2.4	0.0570	0.018	0.0191	0.0272	110
April	12.4	5.4	8.2	1.8	0.0381	0.0019	0.0121	0.0258	65
May	10.1	5.4	8.0	1.5	0.0466	0.0027	0.0152	0.0280	70
June	11.8	6.4	8.1	1.9	0.0422	0.0020	0.0202	0.0282	40
July	10.8	6.1	7.6	1.6	0.0416	0.0021	0.0204	0.0282	150
August	9.8	5.2	7.1	1.4	0.0500	0.0022	0.0152	0.0280	75
September	10.0	5.4	7.2	1.3	0.0501	0.0023	0.0143	0.0278	70
October	11.0	5.8	7.8	1.4	0.0395	0.0022	0.0203	0.0282	100
November	11.4	5.9	8.0	1.6	0.0399	0.0020	0.0199	0.0275	80
December	11.2	5.8	8.1	1.5	0.0416	0.0023	0.0202	0.0281	94

Gas.—The Shanghai Gas Co.'s gas has been examined for the percentage volume of carbon monoxide. This, one of the chief constituents of water gas and very poisonous, should be limited to a maximum of 15 per cent. The volume found has been kept well within the limit. The following are the figures obtained:—

Volume percentage of carbon monoxide.

January	11.2
February	11.0
March	12.1
April	11.4
May	12.2
August	12.6
October	12.0
November	12.2
December	11.6

Food, Liquors, etc.—Food analyses have comprised lard, tea, cream, beer, whiskey, wine, etc.

Tea Testing.—As a result of the action of the American Public Health Authorities to stop the importation of teas containing unnecessary extraneous matter, namely, artificial colour and "facing," 1,202 samples of green tea were sent to the Laboratory, 743 of which were found artificially coloured. In the absence of any definite published requirements of the U.S. government as to the test for "facing," the tests applied were limited to the detection of artificial colouring matter.

The practice of artificially colouring and facing tea would seem to have originated more than a hundred years ago in order to meet a demand from foreign buyers for a tea of uniform pleasing colour and appearance. The Chinese themselves do not drink teas that have been artificially coloured and faced. The facing and colouring is usually done by mixing powdered steatite (French Chalk) with Prussian Blue, the action of the former being that of a dry lubricant to facilitate rolling of the leaf and to dilute the colouring matter—the result being a pleasing glossy bluish-green appearance of the rolled-up leaf. This practice appears to have become one of those queer trade traditions, like the coloured borders on certain piece-goods, that arise apparently without proper reason and tend to continue indefinitely in a world that dislikes change.

Anti-Opium Remedies.—3 native medicines have been examined and morphine found in two of them.

Toxicological Work.—Four examinations in connexion with poisoning cases were made.

Miscellaneous Analyses.—These included analyses of albumen, urine, chemicals, coal, lubricating oils, cement, egg yolk, seeds, etc. The composition of the mixture of kerosene and crude oil for mosquito extermination work was checked by Laboratory tests.

Manufacture of Rat-poison.—During the past year the resources of the Laboratory have been utilised in the production on a large scale of rat destroying preparations. 2,400 lbs. of phosphorus poison made up in the form of small cubes has been made, containing 1 in 80 of yellow phosphorus and coloured a distinct and permanent blue to minimise risk.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed throughout the Far East. 10,044 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 50,220 persons protected against Small-pox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 18,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958, 19,995, 16,879, 17,460 and 10,044 respectively. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber corked tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations done by the Health Office staff will be found under the heading of Small-pox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Small-pox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a temperature of 57° C. becomes inert in 5 minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of virulence at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Small-pox vaccine between these dates can

not be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is October, November and December, that is to say, before Small-pox becomes prevalent. The Chinese following their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination; and it has been found difficult to break them of this habit, which has nothing to recommend it.

Small quantities of Typhoid and other bacterial vaccines, Mallein and Tuberculin, have been sent out from the Laboratory, while a large amount of Haffkine's plague prophylactic was made to meet the large demands from Manchuria and the North during the great epidemic of Pneumonic Plague. The demand for bacterial vaccines prepared according to the methods of Sir Almroth Wright is increasing.

Antitoxins.

On account of the overcrowded state of the Laboratory, which requires enlargement, it has been found advisable to cease the production of Diphtheria and other antitoxins and to import from home. A stock of these products is, however, kept ready for local use.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 327 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 25 persons were treated, in 14 of which the animals responsible were proved rabid by inoculation. Eight of the cases were the result of dog bites within the Settlement.

59 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 7 of which proved rabid. 23 animals suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 17 were proved rabid by inoculation.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 14 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system has been concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to facilitate supervision by the Assistant Health Officer in charge and to co-ordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and there are now five nurses studying the language with this object.

Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from coming into the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms, and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. Admission to the Chinese hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement is expected to result from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese by Chinese under the supervision of the Matron.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

More accommodation is needed for cases among foreigners of minor infectious disease such as measles, chicken-pox, mumps and erysipelas, and for observation of cases before diagnosis is confirmed. Should there be an outbreak of Plague, when both Small-pox and Scarlet fever were prevalent, the accommodation at present provided would be inadequate. Isolated accommodation is also required for cases of Tuberculosis among foreigners, for which there is at present no adequate provision in the Settlement. Were this provided on the Isolation Hospital site and worked in combination with a branch of the Municipal Sanatorium at Mokanshan, benefit would accrue both as regards the prevention and treatment of this disease. At present if a case of consumption occurs in a family which cannot afford to send the patient away to a proper European or American sanatorium, he often has to remain at home, becomes a source of infection to those with whom he comes in contact, and lives under conditions which render small the chance of cure. On the other hand were there adequate accommodation for isolation and treatment it would then be possible to remove the patient to hospital, where the hygienic conditions would tend towards cure and a dangerous source of infection would be removed from the patient's own home. There is also need for dispensaries in different parts of the Settlement for the treatment and education in the means of prevention of Chinese cases of Tuberculosis, for a hospital for advanced cases and for a sanatorium for the treatment and isolation of curable cases.

Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Small-pox	40	8	27	3
Cholera	4	1	0	0
Diphtheria	24	1	21	3
Scarlet fever	22	3	25	7
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0
Measles	10	0	11	2
Relapsing fever	0	0	43	0
Beri-beri	0	0	37	1
Leprosy	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	4	0
Chancreoid	0	0	40	0
Gonorrhoea	0	0	199	0
Other diseases	29	3	410	4
Total	129	16	817	20

Victoria Nursing Home.

The new kitchen block was organised during the year, a resident housekeeper being appointed whose sole duty it is to supervise the cooking and service of food. Considerable improvement has resulted. The object aimed at is to have the food and service the best that can be got. The hot water supply has been increased.

More nurses have been added to the staff, bringing the total number of trained nurses up to 25, an additional house, No. 1 Range Road, being rented to provide accommodation. It is proposed to provide accommodation outside for those nurses at present quartered in the Home so as to throw the top floor open to sick people. It is also proposed to convert No. 9 Range Road into a maternity home and for young children. There appears to be a definite desire for such accommodation which is not met by any other institution in Shanghai.

There have been four probationers in training to become nurses, to whom special instruction has been given.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED					NURSED OUTSIDE				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	12	14	1	3	0	4	2	2	0	0
February	15	10	3	3	0	1	3	2	0	0
March	25	21	1	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
April	7	15	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
May	19	15	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	24	9	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
July	26	10	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
August	25	5	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
September	32	5	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0
October	24	14	2	6	0	2	0	3	0	0
November	17	15	1	3	0	6	0	2	0	0
December	20	14	1	2	0	5	1	2	2	2
Total	246	147	14	33	0	31	9	18	2	2
Cases admitted 440						Nursed outside 62				

Mental Wards.

The Mental wards adequately fulfil their present function. 33 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature on Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to whom the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility and it remains to make some sort of humane provision for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

Police Hospitals.

Indian Police.—The health of the Indian Police shows a progressive improvement. The average number of days off duty sick was 6.5 days per man as against 8 and 7 days in the two preceding years. Tuberculosis of the lungs was again the chief cause of invaliding out of the service. Some improvement has been effected in the general cleanliness and ventilation of quarters. Intestinal troubles have slightly diminished owing to better supervision of kitchen arrangements. Venereal disease shows a small increase. Gin drinking has led to serious ill-health.

Chinese Police.—Ten men were invalided on account of Tuberculosis, all except one living in their own homes. Beri-beri broke out among the men at the Gordon Road Dépôt, which was found bug infested as on a similar occasion last year. Disinfestation was carried out and a vermin proof construction recommended, after which no further cases arose. Cases of Relapsing fever occurred among men living in their own homes. Twelve cases of benign tertian Malaria were diagnosed by laboratory examination. Infectious diseases of the skin and eyes, and venereal diseases, were very prevalent.

Chinese Prisoners.—Weekly inspections of the prisoners in cells at the various Police Stations have been made and, as far as accommodation would allow, all cases of skin and venereal diseases, which are very common, sent for treatment to the Police and Isolation Hospitals; resulting in considerable improvement in the condition of prisoners admitted subsequently to the Gaol. All except one of the cases of Relapsing fever were admitted to the cells in the incubation period. The spread of the disease was prevented by thorough disinfestation from body vermin, isolation of cases, and segregation for 14 days of contacts. There were four cases of benign tertian Malaria and one of the malignant type. Thirteen major operations were done including 5 for radical cure of hernia and 2 laparotomies.

Gaol.—There has been a steady improvement in the health of the Gaol. Tuberculosis was again the main cause of death, most of the cases having signs of the disease on admission.

The incidence of Beri-beri has still further decreased. Since 1899 the number of cases of Beri-beri among prisoners in the Gaol in succeeding years was as follows, namely, 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, and 7. From 1899 to 1901 the ordinary sanitary measures of isolation and disinfection were carefully carried out without success, no special measures against infestation with body vermin being taken. The new Gaol, presumably vermin free, was then occupied and at first no cases of Beri-beri occurred, in marked contrast to the severe infection in the old Gaol. From 1904 till 1909 the cases of Beri-beri gradually increased reaching a maximum in 1909 when the Gaol was found infested throughout with bugs. During the last two years measures were taken to exterminate bugs which, though not entirely successful, are held responsible for the reduction in the number of cases of Beri-beri. The diet during the whole of this period was substantially the same. It is proposed to make one block at the Gaol vermin proof, by making the walls smooth, replacing the wooden skirting boards by cement and by caulking and varnishing the upper and lower surface of the floors, so as to get rid of all cracks and crannies which might harbour vermin.

An admission block has been erected during the year, which provides facilities for the proper physical examination of prisoners on admission, so as to secure the general mass of prisoners against infection from outside.

Sanatorium.

Since the opening of the Municipal Sanatorium in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76 and 81 during the past year. Some of these were convalescent after illness and others so run down in health that sanatorium treatment was advisable in the interests of the service. The general consensus of opinion among the visitors was satisfactory as regards benefit to health and enjoyment, and confirmed the opinion held that Mokanshan is the best available place for a Municipal Sanatorium for Shanghai.

The railway to Hangchow has assisted in overcoming the difficulty in communication. Leaving Shanghai at noon Hangchow is reached at 5 p.m. the same day and the journey by creek from Hangchow to Sanjaopu at the foot of the mountain is conveniently made during the night. The ascent is made the following morning and the Sanatorium reached before tiffin time, that is to say, within 24 hours of leaving Shanghai.

The typhoon of September, the most severe within the memory of the oldest resident, played havoc with the more exposed of the two houses. Owing to the prevalence of typhoons and white ants it is considered that a re-inforced concrete building on a larger scale than the present house will, in the near future, be the best means of utilising the undoubtedly fine site.

Ambulance Service.

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the Municipal Hospitals at a cost of \$3. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations.

Police Hospital.

	INDIANS			CHINESE					
	Admitted	Died	Invalided out of the Service	Admitted		Died		Police Invalided	Prisoners Released
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners		
Small-pox					1				
Cholera									
Typhoid fever	1								
Diphtheria									
Scarlet Fever									
Measles									
Influenza									
Tuberculosis	6		6	8	3	1		10	
Malaria	8			12	5				
Relapsing fever				5	18				
Lobar pneumonia	5	1		2	2		1		
Hydrophobia									
Beri-beri				7				5	
Syphilis	6			5	5				
Plague									
Tetanus									
Erysipelas									
Typhus fever									
Dysentery	12			25	18				
Sprue									
Diarrhoea	12			9	6			1	
Abscess of Liver									
Cancer				1				2	
Sarcoma									
Cardio-vascular Diseases				2	3			2	
Bronchitis	9			4	5		1		
Diseases of Kidney									
Sunstroke									
Suicide									
Trachoma				1	2				
Conjunctivitis	6			66	34				
Fistula				4	7				
Hæmorrhoids	2				4				
Diseases of the skin	4			34	14				
Gonorrhoea	11			21	28				
Chancroid	3			4	43				
Severe injury				1	1				
Slight injury	24			22	19				
Slight ailments	119			172	39				
All other causes	77		2	57	83	1		1	
Total	305	1	8	462	340	2	2	21	0
				Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners	
Number of out-patients				1,232		350		359	
Average number of days off duty sick				6.5		3.8			
Average strength of force				514		977			

Gaol Hospital.

Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.	Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.
Small-pox				Cardio-vascular Diseases	2		1
Cholera				Bronchitis	16		
Typhoid fever				Diseases of Kidney			
Diphtheria				Sunstroke			
Scarlet fever				Suicide			
Measles				Trachoma	1		
Influenza				Conjunctivitis	2		
Tuberculosis	14	4	12	Fistula	1		
Malaria	1			Hæmorrhoids	7		
Relapsing fever	3			Diseases of the skin	9		
Lobar pneumonia	1	1		Gonorrhœa	110		
Hydrophobia				Chancroid	86		
Beri-beri	7	1	9	Severe injury			
Syphilis	9			Slight injury	15		
Plague				Slight ailments	100		
Tetanus				All other causes	157		
Erysipelas							
Typhus fever							
Dysentery	20		1				
Sprue							
Diarrhœa	14			Total	569	6	23
Abscess of Liver							
Cancer							
Sarcoma							
				Number of prisoners admitted			1,942
				Average number of prisoners in the Gaol			878
				Vaccinations			343

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

The foreign Sanitary Inspection Staff is now composed of 4 Inspectors and 22 Assistant Inspectors. The Inspectors possess both the Sanitary Inspector's and the Food Inspector's certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, while six of the Assistant Inspectors possess the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. By means of a system, inaugurated four years ago, of examinations in sanitary knowledge as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, health inspectors, recruited locally, are being trained to a high state of efficiency.

Sub-district records have been prepared which give in fullest detail all the information regarding the locality required by the sub-inspector for the performance of his duties. These records are added to as new circumstances arise and make it possible quickly to hand over a sub-district without dislocation of work.

Great importance is attached to an adequate knowledge of colloquial Chinese by the Sanitary Staff. A phrase book has been prepared which gives not only phrases in common use in sanitary work, but is arranged in such a way that a knowledge of the requirements of local sanitation is automatically drilled into the head of both pupil and teacher. It has thus become possible to utilise the services of the Chinese teachers for lecturing and other sanitary work during the hours when the sanitary staff are so employed, and by this use of Chinese of better education to remove ignorant prejudices and promote good feeling between the work of the Health Office and the Chinese public with a view to disease prevention.

Sub-District Offices.

The institution of subsidiary Health Offices in each of the seventeen sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes has been developed during the year. Chinese houses have been rented and turned into pretty good local centres for sanitary work. The practical sanitary work has been decentralised. Each sub-district office controls the sanitation of the sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 30,000 inhabitants, or 3,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record are being provided. Vaccinations are done weekly; public-health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease will be reported and lectures on sanitary matters are given weekly. The sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the sub-district office is a Health Office in miniature full of possibilities for the future.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Plague Prevention, Keeping of Cats and Mosquito notices. Each district has its fogleman whose duty it is to collect crowds round him by means of a bell in the alleys and tea-houses to whom he recites the notice appropriate to the occasion. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the native population has been made and distributed. A translation into Chinese of the plague number of the Municipal Gazette has been made. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community. A Notice Book has been compiled for the use of the staff giving in English and Chinese all the notices which are in use.

Lectures.

A Chinese of the more educated class is employed to lecture on health matters once weekly at each sub-district office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Small-pox, plague prevention by rat proofing houses and rat destruction, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito extermination, general preventive measures, together with extracts from the Chinese edition of the Annual Health Report.

Daily at many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the school master, and is generally well received.

The learning of Chinese by the foreign sanitary staff cannot but be a benefit in enabling them to instil the sanitary idea directly into the minds of Chinese residents.

Staff Instructions.

"Staff Instructions" giving in full detail the work of the sanitary staff under all ordinary occasions were published during the year and should do much to systematise sanitary work. Practical sanitation in Shanghai differs greatly from English practice and calls for comparatively greater sacrifice and effort. The great requirement of the foreign sanitary inspector, and one in which there is much room for further improvement is careful supervision of the work of the Chinese staff in all its details so as to ensure honest work.

Chinese Dwellings.

The finding of plague-infected rats brings up acutely the question of the insanitary condition of houses built according to the Chinese Building Rules, against which protest was made at the time the rules were made and frequently repeated since. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is, on account of the special danger which the Settlement runs from Plague, insanitary. At present the space left between the floor-boards and the ground becomes a receptacle for any filth that finds its way between the floor-boards and provides a home for rats and enables them to make an entry into any other parts of the house which are hollow, such as the space between the ceiling and the first floor and into the roof space and among the tiles, in all of which places rats may find seclusion. In this way Plague, which almost invariably is spread by rats, may get into a house and infect the residents. The basement of a Chinese house should therefore be solid; cement in the cookhouse and yard and wood in the living-room laid directly on tar macadam or similar material impervious to water and rats. Wooden floors if properly laid in this way will in actual practice last longer than when an open ill-ventilated space is left below. The space below the basement floor is now usually little more than a receptacle for garbage which never has a chance of being removed. There is usually a hollow space between the ceiling and the first floor, in lath and plaster partitions, between the ceiling of the second storey room and the roof, and in stair linings; against which hollow spaces, the same reasons apply.

Amendments of the Chinese Building Rules, having for their object the exclusion of rats, were approved and published on March 30 and came into force six months later. These amendments provided for a solid ground floor and prohibited hollow lath and plaster walls and partitions. The question of prohibiting ceilings, the importance of which had been frequently pointed out, was allowed to lapse temporarily in deference to the wishes of property owners, pending the proof that the removal of ceilings in the majority of houses will not appreciably affect the comfort of the tenants or lower rents. As a result of the rat-proofing work, carried out chiefly in the plague-infected Northern district during the latter half of the present year, close on 5,000 houses now have solid ground floors and either have had all ceilings removed or were without ceilings to begin with as is practically universal throughout the rest of China. In no case have tenants vacated their houses as a result of these rat-proofing operations. Farther particulars will be found under the heading of Plague.

Foreign Dwellings.

The attention of architects is called to the clause in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, Berkefeld filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from, a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen.

As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions are better avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being made solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need of rat-proofing buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have been satisfactorily met. Careful checking has accounted for nearly every ton sent away from the shoots. The cost of disposal was \$4,912, as against \$8,305, \$6,430 and \$7,105 in the preceding three years. "Country boats" have been encouraged to come to the shoots and remove house refuse for agricultural purposes, and of the total quantity brought to the shoots well over half has been disposed of in this way, and nearly a fifth used for filling and raising purposes.

The cost of collection of house refuse in Shanghai is 34 Mexican cents a ton and of disposal of the same $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a ton; together $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents a ton, or 9d. a ton, as against 9s./1d. for London house refuse.

Observations extending over ten years on the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse, with frequent inspection of the garbage heaps, tend to show that within a year and a half all the decomposable organic refuse disappears by oxidation, which is tantamount to slow combustion—the heat generated spontaneously in a garbage heap being very considerable—and leaves an innocuous mass, without smell, which forms a suitable material for filling in low-lying ground and shallow stagnant pools. It is not necessary to go so far as to recommend its use for raising building sites to be used within five years, but it would be excellent material for raising garden sites and for filling the holes left near houses by the excavation of mud if not below the ground water level. In the large garbage heaps at the Dépôt, the nuisance from smell and flies disappear after three months; and in properly conducted filling-in operations it is possible by covering recent house refuse with a layer of clean earth to remove nuisance from these causes and at the same time promote oxidation and destruction of the objectionable organic matter. It is hoped, therefore, that anyone desiring such filling-in operations will communicate with the Health Officer. In this way it is hoped to avoid to some extent the further objectionable accumulation along the banks of the creek and the dumping of garbage into the waterways, which is difficult to entirely prevent. When it is remembered that every stagnant pool means mosquitoes, which are the potential cause of Malaria, it is held that any temporary nuisance that may occur during the course of filling-in is outweighed by the sanitary advantages which subsequently accrue. This method, therefore, is advisable both from the point of view of economy and sanitation. Unfortunately distance prevents the use of this method for the refuse from the crowded districts of the centre of the Settlement, unless some arrangement could be made with the Tramway Company for cheap and rapid transit of house refuse in large quantity.

As it is becoming more and more difficult to rent suitable dumping places for house refuse, one or more sites are being acquired to provide permanent dépôts so near the centre of the Settlement as will afford easy access for inspection with the object of preventing dumping in the water, to enable boats to return to their shoots by the following morning and to facilitate disposal of the material within the Settlement for raising and filling-in purposes. In this way it is hoped that the whole of the house refuse of the Settlement will be disposed of in an efficient and sanitary manner, giving rise to no permanent heaps and banishing, as far as possible, dumping in the creeks.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Yang-tzepoo	Kashing	Fearon	Kansuh	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ 4 barrowloads to the ton	0	0	31,962	14,078	15,200	25,642	6,576	93,457
Tons sent to Dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	0	0	13,469	2,716	10,697	7,998	161	35,121
Tons sold to country-boats for agricultural purposes	0	0	18,493	11,282	4,503	17,624	6,414	58,316
Average price per ton cents	0	0	3.7	4.7	6.1	7.3	8.4	6.4
Tons brought to shoot and barged away for filling and raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes	7,278	5,219	636	20	213	238	5,038	18,642
Receipts from filling and raising \$	277	0	0	0	0	0	148	425
Cost of boats supplied \$	0	0	1,330	240	762	940	128	3,400
Dredging \$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dépôt								
Tons dumped at dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement at the dépôt @ 40 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage								
								35,224
Cost of Labour for unloading								\$1,937
Dredging								0
Total expenditure during the year								\$4,912

House Refuse Receptacles.

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 2,523 house refuse receptacles of rat and fly proof construction have been erected during the year throughout the Settlement. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure. The approved form of receptacle is made of brick and cement or of cement concrete, is 3 feet long by 2 feet deep, with a sloping top having a small iron slam door which cannot be opened beyond the vertical and so automatically shuts itself after house refuse has been emptied in; and having an iron door at the side with a special fastening of which the house refuse removal coolie only has the key and through which the refuse is daily removed. These receptacles have been put up by the sanitary staff, the property owners providing the necessary materials.

Drainage and Paving.

It has been considered a duty in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, not only to point out sanitary defects but also, when requested, to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection, is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. The use of gully traps with hinged grids with lineal openings is desirable,

instead of the small circular openings at present so frequently used. Although the standard of drainage is improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as to obtain maximum self-cleansing and ability to stand the test of hard wear and tear. Much of the cement drainage material used by private contractors is of poor quality.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. The flatness of the Settlement necessitates the maintenance of certain waterways, and the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek, if properly maintained, are among them. The maintenance of the main artery creeks so as to permit of daily tidal flushing is a vital necessity. When a creek gets into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view.

Mosquito Extermination.

A special staff was organised which worked from the beginning of April until the middle of October. The results are considered satisfactory, a diminution in the number of mosquitoes, estimated at from 25% to 75%, having been effected. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the Foreign inspector.

Co-operation was obtained from most Foreigners but the majority of Chinese showed a complete indifference, amounting occasionally to active opposition. No prosecutions were undertaken to enforce these mosquito extermination measures but this would appear desirable in flagrant cases after repeated warning.

A good class of coolie was obtained, paid at the rate of \$10 monthly, and heavy fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Assistant Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as native gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., i.e. those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently received the special attention of the Assistant Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water.

The thicker oils, containing a large proportion of crude petroleum, were not found to form good spreading films even in the hottest weather—equal parts of kerosene and crude oil was found of most value.

With greater attention to detail and increased foreign supervision considerable further improvement is anticipated.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered *articles of this kind capable of holding rain water* should be carefully collected from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other *vessels of water* which cannot be dispensed with should be emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc. being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc. should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. *Gully traps* that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow rain water pools and slushy places can generally be obliterated by a *scratch drain* or levelled with house ashes, ponds and ditches by *filling-in* with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by *small fish* but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be oiled weekly preparatory to *filling-in*.

A weekly inspection of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION WORK.	
Stagnant waters on land removed	43,636
Stagnant waters in and around houses removed	78,115
Stagnant waters oiled weekly	44,558

Flies.

Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly" the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to food stuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision of 2,523 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licensees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions. It should be noted that the coolies carrying washing to and from the licensed laundries are provided with Municipal Distributing Tickets, so that residents can easily identify the licensed laundries. It is advisable to insist on seeing this ticket from time to time, as there are several insanitary laundries outside the Settlement, especially in Pootung, which it is impossible to license. If the public, including the shipping community, were not to patronise these insanitary laundries they would soon cease to exist.

Licensed Laundries.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Northern District.</i>		
Yau Ah Sung	Yok Shing	846 Woosung Road
Kyeu Kya Woo	Miller	308 Miller Road
Zung Kyung Kyi	Chin Kee	1113 Woosung Road
Waung Ah Sz	Wong Zung Chong	1381 Haining Road
Lieu Ke Kyi	Yah Tah Tung	2818 Haining Road
Foo Ming Sung	No. 1 International	709-10N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Wong Ling Kyung	No. 2 International	711-2 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Toong Ping Yang	No. 3 International	722-3 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Woo Ding Zung	No. 4 International	719-20N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Lui Sung Kyi	No. 5 International	718 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Pih Au Foo	No. 6 International	718 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Zau Ah Paung	No. 7 International	713-6 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Tsz Kyung Zien	No. 8 International	Y779 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Waung Yuen Kyi	No. 9 International	Y729 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Woo Yuh Kyi	No. 10 International	Y729 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Zau Ah Paung	No. 11 International	Y725 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Cheu Miao Kung	No. 12 International	517-8 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Sung Tsung Kyi	No. 13 International	Y725 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Yau Yen Kyi	N.Y.K.	375 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Shiminosoki Miyamoto	Miyamoto	439-40 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
Shinzo Shimbo	Soriten Sha	411 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Waung Ah Kyeu	Ah Chow	465-6 Dent Road
Li Van Shing	Old Ah Foo	469-71 Dent Road
Au Loong Tshang	Jackson	472-3 Dent Road
Tsang Sung Da	Big Sam	66-8 Dent Lane
Foo Ah Yui	Wo Yue	1859 Seward Road
Sz Zung Pok	Yu Shing	1860 Seward Road
Zung Tshung Kyi	Ching Kee	1861 Seward Road
Drung Mew Shing	Mew Shing	1862 Seward Road
Zi Pau Daung	Ah Ling	1863 Seward Road
Drung Dzoee Foo	Ah Foong	1864 Seward Road
Tsang Sz Ming	Big Jim	1192 Yuhang Road
Foo Ping Soong	No. 1 Kashing	262-3 Harbin Road
Tseu Tsao Faung	No. 2 Kashing	260-1 Harbin Road
Daung Ming Kwe	No. 3 Kashing	258-9 Harbin Road
Yeu Loong Le	No. 4 Kashing	257-8 Harbin Road
Yau Yong So	No. 5 Kashing	256 Harbin Road
Sz Zau San	No. 6 Kashing	255 Harbin Road
Kaung Z. Le	No. 7 Kashing	254 Harbin Road
Kaung Shing Tsoong	No. 8 Kashing	253 Harbin Road
Woo Mew Daung	No. 9 Kashing	251-2 Harbin Road
Kung Siang Dzien	No. 10 Kashing	250-1 Harbin Road
Nyi Ah Ding	No. 11 Kashing	249 Harbin Road
Soong Pau Yong	No. 12 Kashing	248 Harbin Road
Au Sung Tshang	No. 13 Kashing	247 Harbin Road
Sung Ah Nyi	No. 14 Kashing	245-6 Harbin Road
Faung Ah Meu	No. 15 Kashing	243-4 Harbin Road
Ng Ah Ding	No. 16 Kashing	242 Harbin Road
Tsang Tsong Ling	No. 17 Kashing	241 Harbin Road
Ting Nyung Mok	No. 18 Kashing	240 Harbin Road
Lieu Sz Pok	No. 19 Kashing	239 Harbin Road
Lieu Tsoong Yoong	No. 21 Kashing	236 Harbin Road
Tsang Yoong Do	No. 22 Kashing	235 Harbin Road
Tsang Wu Yui	No. 23 Kashing	233 Harbin Road
Zi Ah Ping	No. 24 Kashing	231-2 Harbin Road
Yung Ah Yang	No. 25 Kashing	229-30 Harbin Road
Yung Vung Li	No. 26 Kashing	227-8 Harbin Road
Yung Vung Zung	No. 27 Kashing	225-6 Harbin Road
Lauh Ah Ngauh	No. 29 Kashing	221-2 Harbin Road
Dung Ah San	No. 30 Kashing	219-20 Harbin Road
Tsu Ah Au	No. 31 Kashing	217-8 Harbin Road
Waung Ping Yang	No. 32 Kashing	216 Harbin Road
Li Siau Pung	No. 33 Kashing	212-4 Harbin Road
Tsoong San Lih	No. 34 Kashing	210-11 Harbin Road
Tseu Tshing Zi	No. 35 Kashing	264 Harbin Road
Yung Kyi Dzeu	No. 36 Kashing	238 Harbin Road
Yung Shong Tsz	No. 37 Kashing	232 Harbin Road
Yung Ding Dzeu	No. 38 Kashing	237 Harbin Road
Au Fok Zung	No. 39 Kashing	215 Harbin Road
Ghe Ke Dzung	No. 40 Kashing	275 Harbin Road
Yui Sung Zung	No. 41 Kashing	273 Harbin Road
Woo Ah Yi	No. 42 Kashing	272 Harbin Road

Licensed Laundries—continued.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Laundry.	Situation.
<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>		
Chen Ah Ping	No. 43 Kashing	271 Harbin Road
Au Sung Kyi	No. 44 Kashing	270 Harbin Road
Z Taoong Ling	No. 45 Kashing	269 Harbin Road
Tsung Tsz Yoong	No. 46 Kashing	268 Harbin Road
Waung Seu Me	No. 47 Kashing	267 Harbin Road
Yang Pak Ping	No. 48 Kashing	265 Harbin Road
Loong Yak Kyi	No. 50 Kashing	220 Harbin Road
Waung Ping Sing	No. 51 Kashing	260 Harbin Road
Waung Yih Yung	No. 52 Kashing	234 Harbin Road
Sung Zung Sung	No. 53 Kashing	179-80 Harbin Road
<i>Western District.</i>		
Au Sung Fok	Yung Shing Washing Co.	314 Chungking Road
Li Ah Pau	Yung Shing Washing Co.	316 Chungking Road
Zung Ah Vung	Yung Shing Washing Co.	318 Chungking Road
Ng Yoong Le	Yung Shing Washing Co.	301 Chungking Road
Toong Yoch Le	Yung Shing Washing Co.	311 Chungking Road
Zung Siau Kwe	Yung Shing Washing Co.	310 Chungking Road
Zah Ah Kyeu	Woo Kee Washing Co.	259 Taku Road
Tsha Tshung Dziang	Doo Foo Washing Co.	55 Yates Road
Luk Ah Tshoo	Ziang Shing Washing Co.	211 Weihaiwei Road
Waung Ziang Sung	Ziang Shing Washing Co.	211 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zung Ling	Shz Sing Washing Co.	105 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zien Shang	Shz Sing Washing Co.	104 Weihaiwei Road
Dzung Ah Ng	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Zung Zu Kok	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Ng Siau Tshuh	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Yui Zung Kyung	Yung Sun Washing Co.	210 Weihaiwei Road
Yu Jau Siang	Sz Shing Washing Co.	94 Weihaiwei Road

Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Waterclosets.

Applications are still received from time to time for permission to install waterclosets. Foreign Building Rule 76 is now, however, quite clear and definitely prohibitive under all circumstances. The main object is the safeguarding of the water supply.

Insanitary Areas.

The northern and western limits of the Northern District abut on a most insanitary neighbourhood wherein dwell an increasing population composed chiefly of beggars and other undesirables living under such unhealthy conditions as to be a serious menace to the health of the Settlement. With Plague threatening the Settlement the need for extension for the purposes of sanitary safety is more urgent than ever, as the preponderance of plague-infected rats in this locality and the resulting occurrence of human cases of Plague are attributable to the continual introduction of rats from the Chapei district owing to the absence of the necessary sanitary measures. A clear interval of at least a mile should be left between the thickly populated parts of the Settlement and the boundary.

Public Latrines and Urinals.

The practice of coating urinals with crude petroleum has greatly improved their condition, preventing deposit in a remarkable manner. In order to prevent disease carried by flies from infected fæces the fly-proofing of latrines was undertaken but not altogether with success through wanton destruction and theft of the material used.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be efficiently done and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200,

1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000 and for 1910 \$7,500. There is a ready demand throughout the year for use in growing such crops as indigo, and were it not for its employment also in growing market produce for the table, which it is practically impossible to prevent, the method of disposal is more sanitary than any other and, as regards the economy of nature, nearly perfect.

Smoke.

There is no doubt that the smoke nuisance, which is becoming more and more obvious, could be considerably lessened by intelligent stoking and especially by mechanical stoking. The coal most commonly used is, however, of a smoky bituminous nature.

Storage of Dangerous Materials.

Arrangements are being made for the licensing and inspection of premises for the storage of dangerous materials namely, those which, on account of fire or explosion, may endanger life or property such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, carbonite, nitro-cotton, smokeless powder, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzene and other very volatile and inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasoline and other very volatile and inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient in dangerous quantity.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Eastern.	Northern.	Central.	Western.	
Vaccination against Small-pox	1,272	1,179	346 }	671	4,590
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of infectious disease	21	71	1,122 }	11	116
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from infectious disease	655	397	452	103	1,607
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	751	543	373	269	1,936
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	35,997	14,424	2,512	2,127	55,060
Houses cleansed and limewashed	3,760	7,354	231	2,506	13,851
Ventilation and lighting amended	19	6	0	0	25
Defective drainage amended	98	228	71	231	628
Insanitary wells abolished	19	11	3	6	39
Proper water supply provided	5	1	0	0	6
Rat-and-fly-proof refuse receptacles provided	473	938	419	693	2,523
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	54	48	50	13	165
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	226	9	0	59	294
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	165	51	0	26	242
Smoke nuisances suppressed	3	0	12	2	17
Offensive trade processes amended	0	1	0	6	7
Beggar boats removed	137	0	0	36	173
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	52	169	123	223	567
Insanitary conditions reported by Health Office	597	1,004	477	377	2,455
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	454	2,112	63	90	2,719
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	12	2	1	3	18
Notices of intention to proceed served	2	0	0	1	3
Samples taken for analysis	93	105	48	249	495
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	8,040	9,193	1,430	2,229	20,892
Hawkers brought into Markets	1,330	1,959	50	1,177	4,516
Food prosecutions	25	38	21	4	88
House refuse prosecutions	210	210	20	1	441
Laundry and other prosecutions	29	10	0	0	39
Tons of ordure removed	14,500	30,534	19,750	12,980	77,764
Tons of house refuse removed	24,656	34,437	41,293	11,614	112,099

Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 1 to October 31. The number of persons admitted was 9,124 as against 14,104, 13,592 and 9,831 in the three preceding years. The smaller number appears to have been due to the unusually cool weather and to the lessened number of spectacular events; the actual number of swimmers having, if anything, increased in number. The average temperature of the water in the bath was about 2° less than last year. The condition of the water was regularly and carefully tested and, by the use of one part in a million of copper sulphate at each filling, a high degree of purity was maintained and the "sore ears," so frequent an occurrence in local swimming baths, was not heard of. Lessons in swimming were given throughout the season by the Assistant Sanitary Inspector on duty, 17 persons being thus taught this useful and healthy accomplishment, mostly boy scouts.

VII.—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance.

The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done. The bacterial content has only occasionally been above 100 per cubic centimetre. The question of the prohibition of waterclosets is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply, and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community.

Milk Supply.

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are now required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. The extreme step of withdrawal of the licence was taken in the case of Yak Kyi Dairy during the year on account of ineradicable adulteration of milk after repeated prosecutions. As regards the result of punishment inflicted at the Mixed Court for adulteration, it has been found, after observations extending over several years, that fining is the least effective, the offence being invariably repeated, while it tends to increase the price of milk to compensate for losses sustained. On the other hand imprisonment and the cangue have a marked deterrent effect.

Licensed Dairies.

Name of Licensee.	Name of Dairy.	Situation.	Number of Cattle.
<i>Eastern District.</i>			
John Cromarty	Riverside Farm	5 Batavia Road	24
Li Ah Kwei	Shanghai Dairy	Rangoon Road	6
A. M. A. Evans	Inshallah Dairy Farm	11 Ward Road	51
Mary F. Langley	American Dairy	446 Thorburn Road	26
Winifred Flood	Farfield Dairy	19 Kwenming Road	10
Tsang Ts Yui	Wayside Dairy	1543 Tongshan Road	12
J. Noble	Kalgan Dairy Farm	701 E. Yuhang Road	18
B. Ishiaki	Sankosha Dairy	90 Lower Yangtzepoo Road	3
Christina Moore	Ivy Dairy	69 Ward Road	23
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Mrs. Gundry	Private Dairy	187 N. Szechuen Road	10
Mrs. MacLachlan	The International Dairy	N. Szechuen Road, Ex.	29
Tsang Tsu Liang	Hongkew Dairy	133 N. Szechuen Road	36
Yong Shu Fong	Yong Shu Fong	N. Honan Road	6
Mo Hung Sing	Mo Hung Sing	N. Szechuen Road, Ex.	29
Za Wei Sing	Ching Kee	N. Honan Road, Ex.	12
Tsa Ang Kyi	Hong Kee	N. Szechuen Road, Ex.	33
Tsung Siau Pau	Pau Chee	N. Honan Road, Ex.	34
Mo Ah Doo	Ah Kyi	1053 N. Honan Road	8
<i>Western District.</i>			
B. W. Shaw	The Farm	10 Siccawei Road	129
D. W. Crawford	Crawford's Dairy	11 Siccawei Road	41
S. Hertzberg	St. George's Farm	205 Bubbling Well Road	8
A. Culty	Culty's Dairy Co.	Avenue Paul Brunat	72
George Dallas	The Australian Dairy Farm	16 Siccawei Road	41
Mrs. A. Samson	The Dairy & Farm Produce Co.	16A Siccawei Road	1
Tsu Yun Zai	Hung Fei's Dairy	1849 Bubbling Well Road	15
Li Yuen Sung	Yuen Sung	1789 Bubbling Well Road	32
Kyi Yak Tsing	Zee Butler	601 Burkill Road	27
F. C. Eça da Silva	Gordon Road Dairy Co.	1128 Gordon Road	18
Yau Z. Kya	Yui Chong	756 Avenue Road	14
Tsa Ah Hoo	Fok Kyi	1401 Avenue Road	29
Sun Ah Kung	Hop Shing	1 Yu Yuen Road	20
Dau Siau Mau	Kiang Soo	Jessfield	6
			849

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. Arrangements have been made for the licensing of bakeries, fruit, vegetable, fish and other foodstuff shops, ice-houses, and aerated water factories under powers conferred by the amplification of Bye-law XXXIV.

20,892 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc. were seized. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. When the danger of their wares was quite obvious they were confiscated and destroyed. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Bakeries.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
Tseu Dzau Yung Wauing Sing Fah	<i>Eastern District.</i> Chong Sin & Co. Shin Jei & Co.	9 Taiping Road 21 Mukden Road
	<i>Northern District.</i> The German Bakery	6 Broadway
Carl Fiedler	Vienna Bakery	116 "
S. Baumann	California Bakery	103-4, "
Siau Tuh Ming	Fong Faung Bakery	534-5, Fearon Road
Zung Kyung Sung	Fukuya Bakery	40 N. Szechuen Road
Chigikichi Mano	Pao Dah Bakery	4 N. Soochow Road
Tsang Ziang Ting	Hongkong & Shanghai Bakery	K 2232, Boone Road
Daung Fok Tshoo	<i>Central District.</i>	
Hall and Holtz	Fuhlee Bakery	3 Soochow Road

Foreign Food Shops.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
Tsang Nyoen Fah	<i>Eastern District.</i> GAME, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.	J K 1 & 2 Chusan Road
	Tsang Men Zung	
Siau Kam Cheung Lau Iung Faung Ts Vung Li Eu Kyi Kyung Ting Hyuin Li Li Oen Vi Zung Kyi Tsang Kya Van Richard Neumann Fritz Pasche Wilhelm Futterer G. Steiger Bau We Kyung Vi Kyung Fal Yi Zung Tshoo	<i>Northern District.</i> BUTCHERS.	
	Yhung Kee	5 & 6 Market Street
	Chang Kee	957 Woohang Road
	Zungoo	17 Market Road
	Shing Loong	72 Tiendong Road
	Yue Shing	671 Tiendong Road
	Fook Loong	1578 Woosung Road
	General Supply Co.	1457 Woosung Road
	Yun Chong & Co.	672 Tiendong Road
	Die Deutsche Schlachtereie	14 Astor Road
	do.	7 Broadway
	do.	1106 Broadway
	G. Steiger & Co.	63 North Szechuen Road
	Cosmopolitan Butchery	178 Boone Road
	Dzang Loong & Co.	32 & 33 Miller Road
	San Mow	105 Tiendong Road
Dzau S. Yoong Vi Cheng Fah Yui Ming Kwen Zau Sung Ling	VEGETABLE AND GAME DEALERS	
	Hung Tai & Co.	32 & 33 Miller Road
	Cheng Kee	1 & 2 Market Road
	Yuen Kee	1451 Woosung Road
	Han Mow	677 Tiendong Road
Wu Zen Pao Daung Soong Kyi Daung Yoen Zung Oen Yang Hung Oo Kyung Z	FRUIT SHOPS.	
	Wumeu Shing	515 Range Road
	Dah Chong	111 Broadway
	Oong Zung	20 Tiendong Road
	Yui Tsang Yoong Wo Ter Mow & Co.	30 Tiendong Road 263 Broadway

Foreign Food Shops.—*cont.*

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
FRUIT SHOPS—<i>cont.</i>		
Loo Kew Tshoo	Hing Loong Fat	16 Tiendong Road
Li Woo	Nyi Me Tsa	32A Tiendong Road
Vi Kyung Fa	Sung Meu	1458 Woosung Road
Kyang Sung Kyi	Kyang Huh Sung	566 Woosung Road
Ng Ah Fah	Ng Ho Ta	911 Boone Road
Au Kyung Da	Kyung Da	579 North Honan Road
Woo Ah Faung	Woo Faung Kyi	718 Elgin Road
Li Sih	Nyi Yah	968 Miller Road
<i>Central District</i>		
BUTCHERS.		
Tsai Chu Sheng	Hop Sing	23 Maloo Market
Wai Dee Kyung	Tsin Tai	11 Maloo Market
Nyeu Ching Kwen	Hop Foong	17 Maloo Market
Dong Yue Ding	Hong Kee	19 Maloo Market
Zung Kwen Hwo	Yung Tai Foo	29 Maloo Market
V. Vizenvinovich	Hopkins's Butchery	1a Ningpo Road
GAME AND VEGETABLE DEALERS.		
Dzau Sung Ling	Shun Maw	12 Maloo Market
Ling Yun Kung	Zung Mow	14 Maloo Market
Tsao Kyi Ling	Yah Dah	15 Maloo Market
Vi Hyung Sung	Nie Maw	16 Maloo Market
Loh Ah San	Tai Mow	18 Maloo Market
Zung Tsau Ming	Chen Kee	30 Maloo Market
Li Ping Gee	Yung Mow	26 Maloo Market
Li Zung Hyau	Fook Mow	31 Maloo Market
Gee Wei Tsao	Sai Shing	33 Maloo Market
FRUIT SHOPS.		
Woo Ah Dzien	Tuh Tsauung	23 Nanking Road
Sung Yoong Zien	Nyi Shing	85 Nanking Road
Nyul Ah Kwhe	Yak Shing	267 Nanking Road
Zung Soong Zung	Tuck, Fong and Co.	335 Nanking Road
Waung Lau Doo	Tak Ta Ziang	412 Nanking Road
Loh Kyung Yoong	Sung Kyi	513 Nanking Road
Ling Ta Zung	Sun Mow	27 Maloo Market
Yin Kwaung Hyung	Kwoong Shing and Co.	25 Maloo Market
Dong Zien Sung	Chun Chong	24 Maloo Market
<i>Western District.</i>		
BUTCHER.		
H. Quelch	Dombey and Son	143 Bubbling Well Road

Aerated Water Factories.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
<i>Central District.</i>		
Llewellyn and Co.	Llewellyn and Co.	9 Canton Road
J. L. Chang	The Union Aerated Water Factory	358-9 Yunnan Road
Ludwig Goetschel	The Shanghai Aerated Water Factory	129 Szechuen Road
<i>Northern District.</i>		
A. S. Watson and Co.	A. S. Watson and Co.	134 North Szechuen Road
Tokichi Kondow		Y1008 " Extension
<i>Eastern District.</i>		
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.	The Aquarius Co.	2 Muirhead Road

Ice Factories or Ice Houses.

Name of Licensee.	Known as	Situation.
	<i>Eastern District.</i>	
The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co.	The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co.	69 Yangtzepoo Road
The Oriental Ice Co.	The Oriental Ice Co.	8 Thorne Road

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. 48 animals were rejected as being unfit for food, against 146 last year. One animal only was rejected on account of Tuberculosis, showing how small is the prevalence of Tuberculosis among Chinese cattle. 8 cattle were rejected for Cattle Plague, as against 5 last year. A separate place has been set apart for the slaughter of sheep.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

The pig slaughtery which was established by the Health Office in July 1910 in Chengtu Road, as a result of native official interference which caused a strike among the pork butchers, was handed over to the pig killers at the end of February in return for payment of the cost of installation. During the time it was worked by the Health Office 43,090 pigs were killed yielding at the fee charged of 8 cents each \$3,447 which gave a profit of \$1,500. Since turning the concern over it has been well conducted.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under constant inspection, so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,170 oxen, 1,601 buffaloes, 263 sheep, 215 ponies and 151 dairy cattle were dealt with at these places.

Markets.

A small market is required for Lower Yangtsepoo. Efforts have been made to get all street hawkers of foodstuffs into the market with varying success in the absence of police compulsion day and night. It is proposed to permit street hawking under licence, provided the hawkers are provided with fly-proof baskets.

Enlargement of the Hongkew Market is called for as a result of its great popularity and resulting overcrowding. An immense business is done in foodstuffs at this Market.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	8	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Liver flukes	17	12	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	3
Bruising	1	3	0	0
Improperly dressed	1	1	1	0
Poor condition	1	0	0	0
Total	28	16	1	3

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	15,742	28	5
Sheep	30,255	16	307
Calves	4,127	1	0
Pigs	3,340	3	0

Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911
Beef	lb. \$	.07	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.19
Fowls	lb.	.10	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18
Eggs	doz.	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16
Snipe	each	.07	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.19
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.25
Potatoes	picul	1.50	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.30
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.18
Rice	200 lbs.	2.85	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	8.60
Barley	picul								2.40	3.45	3.85
Laundry	100					2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
House Coal	Ton	Tls.6.50	9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.60
Exchange	Tael=	5/10½	5/7½	5/2½	4/9½	4/4½	3/8½	2/8½	2/8½	2/4½	2/5.1½

Markets.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Maloo	305 stalls 360 spaces 16 shops	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	380 stalls 375 spaces 21 shops	380 stalls 430 spaces 22 shops	387 stalls 490 spaces 30 shops	399 stalls 450 spaces 26 shops	395 stalls 414 spaces 31 shops	387 stalls 459 spaces 26 shops
Hongkew	440 stalls 480 spaces	380 stalls 500 spaces	405 stalls 500 spaces	560 stalls 425 spaces	560 stalls 420 spaces	562 stalls 425 spaces	564 stalls 430 spaces	568 stalls 444 spaces
Elgin		70 stalls 180 spaces	100 stalls 200 spaces	110 stalls 240 spaces	110 stalls 320 spaces	108 stalls 334 spaces	106 stalls 337 spaces	109 stalls 360 spaces
Sinza		56 stalls 80 spaces	60 stalls 90 spaces	70 stalls 160 spaces	75 stalls 164 spaces	105 stalls 232 spaces	115 stalls 328 spaces	112 stalls 363 spaces
Wayside		30 stalls 45 spaces	27 stalls 55 spaces	22 stalls 60 spaces	26 stalls 64 spaces	27 stalls 86 spaces	30 stalls 115 spaces	27 stalls 80 spaces
Mohawk		16 stalls 32 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	16 stalls 30 spaces	18 stalls 63 spaces	25 stalls 61 spaces	24 stalls 66 spaces	22 stalls 71 spaces
East Hongkew				104 stalls 147 spaces	67 stalls 167 spaces	69 stalls 190 spaces	72 stalls 202 spaces	69 stalls 202 spaces
Yangtszepoo							33 stalls 130 spaces	22 stalls 90 spaces

Prosecutions.

Name.	Address.	Offence.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.		
19 persons ...		Dumping house refuse. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$0.50 to \$2.
8 Hawkers ...		Selling cut water melon. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$0.50 to \$2.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.		
Leu Tsung Ta ...	1552 Woosung Road ...	Opening a bakery without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.
Tsang Wing Sze ...	616 Tiendong Road ...	Retailing fresh foodstuffs on the public road. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.
Li Yung Sun ...	Unknown	Pocket picking in Hongkew market. <i>Penalty</i> —Three weeks' imprisonment.
Tsang Ah Zung ...	1277 Hanbury Road ...	Allowing workmen to commit nuisances. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.
Chang Ah Sze ...	Miller Road ...	Selling cut melon. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
Wong Sung Li ...	Miller Road ...	Selling cut melon. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
Yung Sing Ding ...	Yalu Road ...	Selling cut melon. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
3 space holders ...	Hongkew Market ...	Sub-letting space in market. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
11 Hawkers ...		Selling in market without permission. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
Wauing Yui Kyi ...	International Laundry, 729 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension	Not keeping laundry in approved sanitary condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$5.
Zau Ah Paung ...	International Laundry, 713 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension	Allowing employes to spit on floor. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.
Woo Ding Zung ...	International Laundry, 719 N. Szechuen Rd. Extension	Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.
Zien Kwen Sung ...	Sing Chee Dairy ...	Adulterating milk. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$30.
Dzung Siau Pau ...	Pau Chee Dairy ...	Not keeping premises in approved sanitary condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$15.
Zau Li Sung ...	Paoshan ...	Selling milk from unlicensed dairy. Milk adulterated. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$20 or 3 weeks' imprisonment.
Siau Tuh Ming ...	Californian Bakery, Broadway	Not keeping premises in approved sanitary condition. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$3.
Ng Li San ...	Tsung Sung Aerated Water Factory, Tien- dong Road	Selling unsound soda water. Selling mineral water without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$123 or 2 months' imprisonment.
Yui Ding Ts ...	Yue Chong Aerated Water Factory, Tien- dong Road	Selling unsound soda water. Selling mineral water without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$25 and ordered to discontinue business.
Lok Wong Sze ...	604 Tiendong Road ...	Opening fresh food shop without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$2.
Dzung Foong ...	679 Tiendong Road ...	Opening fresh food shop without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$2.
Tsang Shing Ching	2074 Boone Road ...	Opening fresh food shop without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
Chon Sing Pao ...	271 Haining Road ...	Opening fresh food shop without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
Li Yui ...	1005 Haining Road ...	Opening fresh food shop without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
Tsoong Yao ...	3036 Haining Road ...	Opening fresh food shop without a licence. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.
Wauing Chung Nyoen	PH 212 Boundary Road	Manufacturing aerated waters on unlicensed premises. Manufacturing and exposing for sale unsound aerated water. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$150 or 6 weeks' imprisonment.
Dzung Ah Sz ...	Paoshan ...	Dumping coffins within Settlement limits. <i>Penalty</i> —2 weeks' imprisonment.
Yung Dau Dau ...	XA 79 N. Fokien Road	Allowing hawking of fresh food in tea shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$2.

Prosecutions—Continued.

Name.	Address.	Offence.
NORTHERN DISTRICT—continued.		
Koo Ah San ...	Unknown. Nightsoil ...	Throwing ordure down a drain.
210 persons ...	coolie... ..	Penalty—1 week's imprisonment.
3 persons ...		Dumping house refuse.
		Penalty—Fined \$0.50 to \$3.
		Exposing unsound food for sale.
		Penalty—Fined \$0.50 to \$3.
EASTERN DISTRICT.		
Sung Ah Minu	LL 447 Thorburn Road	Adulteration of milk.
Cheu Ah Ping	CH 271 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$30.
Yang Ah Tee	CH 275 Harbin Road	Allowing workers to sleep on ironing tables.
		Penalty—Fined \$10.
		Allowing workers to sleep in laundry and to use bedding sent to be washed.
Au Loong Tshang	472-473 Dent Road	Penalty—Fined \$15.
		Allowing workers to wear clothing sent to be washed.
Li Van Shing ...	469-471 Dent Road ...	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Allowing workers to wear clothing sent to be washed.
Cheu Ah Ping ...	CH 271 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Not keeping laundry in approved sanitary condition.
Wong Sing Fah ...	CF 21, Mukden Road...	Penalty—Fined \$15.
		Not keeping laundry in approved sanitary condition.
Wo Chung Sung ...	JE 742-3 Tongshan Road	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Keeping unlicensed laundry.
Ng Si Ling ...	CH 269 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$2.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Yung Shing Sez ...	CH 232 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$3.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Wong Seu Me ...	CH 267 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$3.
		Neglecting to maintain laundry in an approved sanitary condition.
Li Van Shing ...	469-471 Dent Road	Penalty—Fined \$15 or three days' imprisonment.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Sz Ah San ...	CH 255 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$35.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Ng Meu Daung ...	CH 251 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$10.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Yin Pau Yoong ...	CH 372 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Soong Pau Yoong...	CH 248 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Faug Ah Meu ...	CH 242 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Soong Pau Soong...	CH 272 Harbin Road	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Allowing workmen to squirt fluid from the mouth on to clean clothes sent to be washed.
Dzung Meu Shing	J 1862 Seward Road ...	Penalty—Fined \$10.
		Allowing workers to sleep on ironing tables.
Sing Tsung Kyung	J 1863 Seward Road ...	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Allowing workmen to sleep on ironing tables.
Zung Dzoo Foo ...	J 1864 Seward Road ...	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Allowing workmen to sleep on ironing tables.
Wong Ah Nyi ...	J 1771 Seward Road ..	Penalty—Fined \$7.
		Keeping unlicensed fruit stall.
Dzung Ah Sz ...	J 468 Seward Road ...	Penalty—2 days' imprisonment.
		Keeping unlicensed fruit stall.
Do.	J 468 Seward Road ...	Penalty—Fined \$3.
		Exposing unsound fruit for sale.
Yau Zien Zien ...	East Yuhang Road ...	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Non-compliance with order to remove insanitary pig sty.
Jiu Ping Dzen ...	Wayside Road ...	Penalty—Fined \$5.
		Failing to amend defective drainage.
Wong Ah San ...	Seward Road ...	Penalty—Work to be done in 7 days.
		Stealing rat traps.
		Penalty—3 days' imprisonment.

Prosecutions—Continued.

Name.	Address.	Offence.
EASTERN DISTRICT—continued.		
Wang Yui Faung } Ng Wo Dzong } Tsa Chu Dzang }	Country houses off } Barchet and Dalny } Roa-ts. ... }	Obstructing mosquito coolies in their work. <i>Penalty</i> —To find surety for future good behaviour.
Wang Ah Nyi ...	Ward Road ...	Keeping cesspool on property. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.
Dang Yong Wo ...	J 1737 Seward Road ...	Extorting money from coolies. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.
Wang Ah Shing ...	A 609 Broadway ...	Exposing cut melon for sale. <i>Penalty</i> —2 days' imprisonment.
Dzung Foo Dzong	A 590 Broadway ...	Exposing cut melon for sale. <i>Penalty</i> —2 days' imprisonment.
210 persons ...		Dumping house refuse. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$0.50 to \$2.
15 persons ...		Selling unsound fruit. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$0.50 to \$3.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Tsa Zung Yui ...	906 Markham Road ...	Selling adulterated milk. Dairy closed.
Wong An Kyung ...	1128, Gordon Road ...	Selling adulterated milk. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$100.
Yau Z. Kya ...	756 Avenue Road ...	Selling adulterated milk. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$30.
Dzung Kyung Pau	81 Park Road ...	Keeping an unlicensed fruit shop. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$2.
Sun Yui Chung ...	81 Park Road ...	Officiating in the Sinza Market as a Municipal Council employé and creating a disturbance. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$10.
Tse Ah Hyi	Markham Road ...	Dumping house refuse. <i>Penalty</i> —Fined \$1.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—As this cemetery will probably not be filled for another fifteen years it is advisable in the near future to acquire the Bubbling Well corner so as to complete the site, removing at the same time a most insanitary and unsuitable neighbourhood, and allow of the carrying out of a broad garden design which will be not only to the advantage of the cemetery but of the Bubbling Well rendezvous.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—The appearance of this fine old cemetery, which is nearly full, has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement has been appropriately cared for and presents a neat appearance.

Pootung Cemetery.—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent wall round it.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This cemetery from a general latrine, piggery and place for dumping the dead bodies of nameless children has been converted into a picturesque memorial of those who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels. Referring to the proposal to demolish the old city wall, it would be a thousand pities were the part of it destroyed which forms so interesting and symbolic a background to this Cemetery.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1911
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	...
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783	...
Shantung Road ...	1841	1871	469	...
Pahsienjao	1869	...	2,968	57
Bubbling Well ...	1898	...	1,789 and 187 cremations	115 and 10 cremations

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies.	Chinese bodies.	Autopsies.	Inquests.
January	6	12	2	12
February	2	6	1	5
March	3	7	3	4
April	2	11	1	10
May	2	12	1	12
June	2	13	2	14
July	2	5	2	6
August	1	18	0	17
September	2	19	2	21
October	1	23	0	23
November	6	17	4	18
December	5	8	1	10
Total	34	151	19	152

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The decision recorded in the following correspondence with the Hospital was the outcome of considerable discussion by the Watch Committee and by the Council on the subject of the administration both of the General Hospital and of the Victoria Nursing Home.

It appeared probable to a section of the Council that, in the future, some form of co-operative control would be necessary, either by means of a joint advisory Medical Board, or otherwise. In the meanwhile the first essential appeared to be that the Shanghai General Hospital should be placed in a position to meet the Settlements' hospital requirements, and the Council was unanimously of opinion that the proposals of the Governors were calculated to attain this result in a satisfactory manner. It was understood that the French Council had already intimated readiness to accept liability for one-third of the proposed financial guarantee, and the Council, by means of the Budget for 1911, recommend to the Ratepayers acceptance of responsibility for a two-thirds share.

The full text of the Hospital Trust Deed was published in the Municipal Gazette on March 9, so that the position of the institution might be clear to the public.

Shanghai General Hospital, January 27, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that at a meeting of the Governors of the Hospital on January 13, it was unanimously resolved as follows:—

"That in view of the decision of the medical body that immediate steps should be taken to re-build the female wards; and the necessity of providing suitable accommodation for the Sisters, it is resolved to approach the two Councils with a view to obtaining (in addition to the existing grants towards cost of charity patients) further grants not exceeding Tls. 20,000 per annum in the proportion of two-thirds from the General and one-third from the French Municipalities to meet the interest on the cost of the new buildings."

As the Council is aware the re-building of the Shanghai General Hospital, which was undertaken early in 1903, proceeded in that and the ensuing years up to 1906, and the new block which cost Tls. 210,000 provides accommodation for the following:—

10 first-class male patients.
26 second-class " "
38 third-class " "

It further contains quarters for 60 native servants, store rooms, dispensary, operating rooms, X-ray rooms, waiting rooms, lifts, offices, kitchens, boiler house, carriage house, mortuary, etc.

The Governors are now desirous of erecting further buildings to afford suitable accommodation for female patients, children, and the Hospital Sisters; the assistance of the medical body is being availed of in the matter of the details of such requirements.

Under the present conditions the income and expenditure of the Hospital approximately balance from year to year; from this it will be apparent that further capital expenditure cannot be undertaken unless funds are provided from outside. The bank overdraft now stands at Tls. 126,500 and the Governors do not feel justified in asking for any substantial increase under present circumstances.

The proposal which is outlined in the foregoing Resolution is that the Governors shall increase their indebtedness to the bank to the extent of Tls. 350,000, inclusive of the estimated cost of the new buildings, and that the interest at 6 per cent. on this sum shall be guaranteed by the Council and the French Council in the proportion of 2 to 1.

This will involve increasing the present Annual Grant made by the Council from Tls. 4,000 to approximately Tls. 18,000, and I am directed to ask that the scheme may be submitted, with the Council's support, to the Ratepayers for sanction at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, and that to this end the Council will make provision for this increased grant in the Budget for 1911. I am to state that not more than Tls. 6,000 is likely to be required for this year in addition to the existing grant of Tls. 4,000.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. F. LAVERS,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 4, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 27, and, in reply thereto, to state that after full consideration of the Hospital development scheme which you have outlined, the Council has decided to insert in the

forthcoming Municipal Budget provision for an increased grant of Tls. 10,000. The Chairman will also present the scheme in full for the Ratepayers' information, so that the liability of future years may be clearly comprehended.

With regard to the annual published statement of accounts, the Council is of opinion that they should be presented in a simpler form, so as to show the exact financial position of the Hospital, the value of its land and other properties, and its total income from various sources. To this end it is suggested that the form of the accounts be modelled on that adopted in respect to Municipal accounts, and be subjected annually before issue to scrutiny by the Municipal Treasurer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. F. LAVERS, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 4, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to previous verbal negotiations, on the subject of the project for completing the re-building of the Shanghai General Hospital, and in consideration of the Bank's advancing for this purpose the sum of Tls. 282,183, in addition to the overdraft of the Hospital at December 31, 1910, amounting to Tls. 126,496, the Council hereby guarantees payment of two-thirds of the interest at 6 per cent. on the total overdraft so formed, i.e., a sum not exceeding Tls. 16,347 per annum, and also holds the Bank guaranteed against any loss which may accrue from the advance, to the extent of two-thirds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.,
Manager, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

WEATHER DIAGRAM

1911

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R
2	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
3	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙
4	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙
5	⊙	⊙	R	R	R	R	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	R	⊙
6	⊙	⊙	R	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
7	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙
8	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	R	R	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	R
9	R	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
10	⊙	⊙	R	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
11	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙
12	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
13	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	R
14	⊙	R	R	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙
15	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
16	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙
17	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
18	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
19	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
20	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
21	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R
22	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R
23	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
24	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙
25	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R
26	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
27	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
28	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
29	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	R	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
30	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
31	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M. TO 9 A.M.	9 A.M. TO NOON
NOON TO 3 P.M.	3 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

⊙ DENOTES DRY WEATHER
R DENOTES RAINY WEATHER
F DENOTES FROST
S DENOTES SNOW

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the working of the Public Works Department for the year 1911.

A diagrammatic method of recording the retardation of outdoor works due to stress of weather, wind, temperature or rain having been approved by the Observatory Authorities, records have been kept from day to day and are reproduced here. It will be readily understood that the actual rainfall during any particular period does not necessarily correctly indicate the extent to which outdoor work is impeded. On the other hand it does not necessarily follow that absence of rainfall allows of outside work being carried on, as certain kinds of work cannot be carried on until the effects of a rainfall or frost have disappeared. It should be observed, however, that these records are from the Public Works Department observations only. The results of observations over a more extended range will be published from Siccawei in the "Calendrier Annuaire."

Unusual trouble with contractors has been experienced during the past year. Particularly is this noticeable in connexion with reinforced concrete work, two contractors having failed to take up their contracts. The reason for this may perhaps be attributed to lack of experience and, though it is always stated in advertisements calling for tenders that only contractors having experience in such work need apply, it is often found on subsequent enquiry that many of those tendering have had no such experience. This is to be regretted, as it limits competition; at the same time the importance of employing a reliable contractor cannot be over estimated. The only hope is that some of the sub-contractors or foremen at present engaged on such work may in time acquire sufficient experience and capital to enable them to set up for themselves.

Apart from reinforced concrete work, however, there has been a tendency on the part of some of the native contractors, particularly in regard to the supply of materials, to evade their obligations. I am averse to instituting a "black list," but I think the establishment of a list of "authorized contractors" would be the means of making some of them realize that contracts are made to be fulfilled and not broken.

The amended Building Rules with regard to the rat-proofing of the ground floor of native houses came into effect in October but no opposition has been met with on the part of contractors and property owners. The hollow space that existed under the floors of all native houses, erected under the old Building Rules, is now abolished, the space being filled in with tarred stone on which the floor joists and boards are laid direct. The tarred material for filling under the floors is prepared by this department. Apart from the material prepared for rat-proofing new houses, 5,821 tons of material was prepared for the Health Department for rat-proofing existing native houses, in the preparation of which four furnaces were kept fully employed.

As will be seen from the tabulated statement, the number of permits issued for the erection of new buildings is scarcely more than half the number issued in 1910. The reason, of course, is not far to seek. Over building in previous years, combined with depressed trade and the Revolutionary movement have caused a slump in building, as the building trade, is, as a rule, a direct indication of the state of trade generally. The influx of refugees whilst filling a large number of native houses has not, so far, stimulated building.

Further extensive experiments in road construction have been carried out during the year, mostly with bituminous binders in place of the usual binding of Soochow sand and water. The chief difficulty to be contended with in Shanghai is the great range of temperature, varying from 168 F. in the sun to 10.5 in the winter. A compound that is sufficiently "stiff" to prevent its becoming soft and "sticky" in the hot summer months must contain such a large proportion of pitch that in the cold frosty weather it is liable to crack and cause disintegration of the road, and the necessary repairs entailed are difficult to effect in the cold weather. The most satisfactory results have been obtained with material prepared in the dépôt, and brought on to the work ready for use. This, however, increases the cost of work on account of the additional haulage of materials to and from the dépôt. The alternative to this method is to put the stone direct on the road and grout it

with a bituminous binder. This is successful when the work is carried on during a prolonged spell of hot weather, but even one shower of rain may have a very injurious effect upon the ultimate life of the road, as it is difficult to ensure dryness of the lower layers of stone once they have been saturated with water and dryness is absolutely essential. When the material is prepared in the dépôt, the stone is heated in order to drive off the moisture, and hot tar is applied to the stone immediately. Once the stone has been so treated it is impervious to moisture, but even in this case dry weather is essential for the laying and rolling of the material.

The advantages and disadvantages of bituminous roads enumerated in the Report for 1910 have, generally speaking, been borne out by observations during the last twelve months. The advantages are not as substantial as they would be if the use of bituminous roads was more extensive. At present the experimental sections are in isolated positions and adjoining ordinary water bound macadam roads, consequently the mud and dust from the old roads are carried on to the new roads by the traffic. Traffic conditions here are also severe, due not only to the number of vehicles but also to heavy loads carried on narrow tyres, particularly in the case of wheelbarrows and handcarts.

Two tar sprayers have been obtained during the year and have proved very useful, particularly for spraying tarred footpaths. A hot mixture of ordinary coal tar and dessicated tar has been found to give the best results, dessicated tar alone being too dense to pass through the nozzle in a proper spray. They have also been used for tarring the surface of ordinary macadam roads, but surface tarring (or varnishing) appears to be successful only on roads subject to light traffic, and even then frequent sprays are required.

Two new steam rollers of a special type have been added to the plant. These rollers, being much quicker moving and also smaller than the ordinary type of steam rollers, are found of great advantage for repairs to the road on or along the tramway tracks.

The more important experiments carried out during 1911 are summarised below and, for the purpose of comparison, other classes of roads are included in the summary. This tabulated statement is supplemental to the statement published in last year's Annual Report.

Road	Method of Construction	Cost per fong	Date of Constrn.	Remarks
Thorburn Road—Ward Road to Baikal Road	Foundation of 7" of quarry spalls well packed and rolled, 4" layer of tarred $\frac{1}{2}$ " stone and $\frac{1}{2}$ " layer of tarred $\frac{1}{4}$ " stone well rolled. Surface painting of dessicated tar and a blinding of machine sand.	Tls. 18.80	Aug. to Nov. 1911	Mostly carried out by convict labour. On account of distance from wharf, haulage of materials was expensive. Wearing well, but subject to light traffic only.
Kiangse Road, west side, north of Hankow Road	5" of 2" broken stone, 2" of 1" broken stone, 1½ gallons of Tarvia per square yard grouted into material in two courses, and well rolled with $\frac{1}{2}$ " broken stone. Surface painting of Tarvia and a blinding of machine sand.	16.00	Oct. 1911	Has not worn well so far, probably due to the difficulty of properly consolidating 7" of dry broken stone in unfavourable weather.
Kiangse Road, east side, north of Hankow Rd.	Same as above with the exception of the 5" of 2" broken stone.	10.00	Oct. 1911	Very good.
Siking Road—Kiangse Road to Honan Road	4" layer of $\frac{1}{2}$ " tarred stone and $\frac{1}{2}$ " layer of $\frac{1}{4}$ " tarred stone, well rolled. Surface painting of dessicated tar and a blinding of machine sand.	9.56	July 1911	Fair.
Szechuen Road, north of Canton Road	Foundation 6" cement concrete. Floating of $\frac{1}{2}$ " cement mortar 2" lithofalt blocks grouted with bituminous solution.	75.00	Aug. and Sept. 1911	To be reported on after twelve months.
Nanking Road—Chekiang Road to Loong-fai Bridge	Foundation 6" cement floating of $\frac{1}{2}$ " cement mortar. 4" Jarrah blocks grouted with coal tar.	70.00	Mar. and Apl. 1911	Unsatisfactory at first on account of shrinkage of blocks since re-cramping of blocks no trouble has been experienced.
Connaught Road—Jessfield Road to Gun Club	Foundation of 7" quarry spalls 4" of $\frac{1}{2}$ " broken stone and binding of Soochow sand.	14.00	Oct. to Dec. 1911	Fairly good. This road is inserted for comparison of cost with bituminous and "patent" roads.
Chapoo Road, south of Haining Road	3" of $\frac{1}{2}$ " broken stone grouted with dessicated tar. Surface painting of dessicated tar and blinding of machine sand.	12.00	Oct. 1911	Fair.

Until this year the foundation of all roads consisted of broken bricks. These bricks are largely obtained from old buildings destroyed during the Taiping Rebellion. Latterly it has been difficult to obtain good bricks and partly on this account, and partly in order to improve the method of construction, we are now using stone spalls for road foundations almost exclusively.

The wood paving in the Nanking Road west of Chekiang Road caused considerable trouble in the summer, due to excessive shrinkage of blocks. After the whole area had been re-cramped, no further difficulty was experienced. The wood paving of the eastern end of Nanking Road will need attention this coming summer, in order to drain away the water that at present lies in the joints. The blocks are practically floating in wet weather, and under heavy traffic the water spurts up through the joints. Remedial measures were taken on one section, and the extension of these measures next summer should have the desired effect of draining off the water that at present stands in the joints. On account of the slipperiness of the wood paving under certain climatic conditions, frequent watering has been dispensed with, and regular washing of the surface in the early mornings is now resorted to.

Further experiments have been carried out in the use of granulated calcium chloride as a dust preventative. The two chief disadvantages of this are :—

(1) The heavy rainstorms that we experience in Shanghai tend to wash away a large portion of the material that deliquesces on the road surface.

(2) It can only be used upon roads on the outskirts of the Settlement, as sweeping of the road also has the effect of removing the material, and in streets even subject to moderate traffic, the sweeping cannot be neglected. Apart from the above it is, however, undoubtedly very efficacious as a dust layer.

Harrows drawn by buffaloes have been found very useful for raking mud roads. Although a better surface to the road is obtained by manual labour, the work is much quicker, the main object being to remove the ruts before the road becomes hard under the influence of dry weather.

The typhoon of August 11, caused considerable damage to the roadside trees, but with the exception of the destruction of the stone embankment and road beyond the "Point" the damage to Municipal property was not great. The maximum tide level registered was 14 feet above Customs Zero, being 1'6" higher than the high water mark of ordinary spring tides, and 2 feet less than the water level during the typhoon experienced in September 1905. The maximum rainfall ever recorded in Shanghai in 4 hours was registered at Siccawei Observatory on July 30 being 3.89 inches. The highest ever recorded for one hour is 3.66 inches in 1875. On account of the average ground level of Shanghai being so little above high water level, flooding of the low lying streets must always be expected with a heavy rainstorm occurring about the time of a high water in the river.

Statistics and details of various works are appended.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges under the control of this Department (including bridges under construction) is now 56, and may be divided as follows :—

Steel Bridges	17
Concrete Bridges	8
Wooden Bridges	31

In addition to the above there are 151 culverts, mostly of concrete, varying in span from 3' to 12'.

Soochow Creek.—Extensive repairs have been carried out to the bridges at Chapoo Road and North Szechuen Road. All the other wooden bridges have been repaired and painted as required.

With regard to the old "Stone Bridge" which was closed to traffic in September 1910 by the Chapei Authorities, no very practical steps have yet been taken toward building a new bridge and removing what is a serious obstacle to both highway and waterborne traffic, and a great detriment to the conservancy of the creek. Below the old bridge a temporary footbridge was erected early in the year by a native benevolent society, this bridge is still in use.

Yangkingping.—All the bridges have been painted and minor repairs effected as required. A small steel bridge west of Honan Road was found to be so far corroded as to be considered dangerous. It was therefore closed to traffic.

The Bund Bridge is being replaced by a three-hinged reinforced concrete arch of 45 feet span, and 100' in width. In order to interfere as little as possible with traffic it was arranged for the work to be carried out in two sections. The western section, comprising so much of the work as was clear of the old steel structure, was completed and opened to traffic early in December, and the old structure was thereupon dismantled. The reinforced concrete piles for the bridge were made at the Concreteware Yard by convict labour. A contract for the remainder of the work was made in May. It is to be hoped that the completion of the bridge and the inauguration of a through tram service will minimise the hindrance to traffic now caused by standing cars.

Defence Creek.—The reconstruction of the Peking Road Bridge was delayed by the negotiations for the acquisition of property for widening the road immediately adjoining the bridge, and though a contract was made in July the native contractor was subsequently unable to take up the work. A new contract was entered into in December, and work was immediately commenced. The new bridge will very considerably improve the communication between Peking, Sinza, West Thibet and Pingchiao Roads. The design is a straight girder type of reinforced concrete 28' in span and 135' in extreme width. The work is being carried out in two sections, so as to inconvenience traffic as little as possible.

Hongkew Creek.—The reconstruction of the Seward Road Bridge was completed early in the year, and the deck paved with Jarrah blocks. There still remains the alteration to the water mains to be carried out. Extensive repairs have been effected on the Yalu Road Bridge amounting to more than one quarter of the original cost of the bridge seven years ago. The other wooden bridges have been repaired as required.

Yangtszepoo Creek.—Small repairs have been carried out on the Yangtszepoo Road Bridge. A private bridge has been erected south of Wayside Road Extension.

Sawginkiang.—The approach to the Dixwell Road Bridge has been improved by the construction of a short length of concrete bunding south of the bridge. This bridge will not serve its purpose until the Dixwell Road is bunded and made up southwards to Sawgin Road.

Singkeipang.—Yuenfong Road Bridge has been extensively repaired and the other wooden bridges also as required.

Various.—The wooden bridges on the Rubicon system of roads have all been overhauled and minor repairs effected. Two small wooden bridges, on the Ferry Road were replaced by culverts 4'6" and 3' in diameter, as the bridges, being of a temporary nature only, were unsafe for heavy vehicular traffic.

RIFLE RANGE.

Plans have been prepared for a new Range based on the new British Army Regulations. The number of targets will be increased from 6 to 12. The markers' gallery, the foundations for half of which are already completed, is of reinforced concrete. The work is being done by contract. The stop-butt, 310 feet long, 100 feet wide and 50 feet high, is being carried out by convict labour. The total cubic contents of the finished butt will be 6,760 fong. Work was commenced on October 26, and since then the average number of convicts employed per working day has been 204. At the end of the year the mound was 3' 6" high, 1,233 fong of mud having been moved, giving an average earning of a little over 10 tael cents per day per convict. The new range will be 1,000 yards long, as compared with 800 yards as at present, and provision has been made for the erection of a revolver range at the rear of the new butt should the demand for one arise.

PRECAUTIONARY PLAGUE MEASURES.

Owing to the outbreak of plague on the confines of the Northern District, this Department was called upon to erect rat-proof barricades of corrugated iron at short notice. The first section was carried out under police protection, as the rowdies in Chapei made a determined effort to destroy the barricade, and the Police had to be called upon to drive them back. The second section was erected on August 11, when a length of over a thousand feet was erected along the Haining Road in a little over three hours. 200 coolies were employed on this work.

In connexion with the rat-proofing of native houses in the plague area by the Health Department, special furnaces were erected for the preparation of the tarred material for filling in underneath the ground floors. Four depôts were kept fully occupied and 5,821 tons were supplied to the Health Department, in addition to 758 tons supplied to contractors for rat-proofing new houses.



REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE OVER THE SAWGINKIANG AT DIXWELL ROAD.

BUILDINGS.**Fire Brigade.**

Hongkew Fire Station.—Sketch plans were prepared in March 1906 for extensions to this Station, but, owing to changes in the personnel of the Brigade and also to doubt as to the wisdom of expending funds on this unusually flimsy structure, the matter fell into abeyance until July 1911, when plans were approved for extending the residential portion over the stables, thus providing two extra bedrooms 32' x 15', messroom 22' x 20', with kitchen, servery and boys' room. A detached block in the yard provides quarters for mafoos and motormen, and a small latrine has been added in the N.W. angle of the site. The contract was signed in September, and fair progress has been made with the work.

Sinza Fire Station.—This Station was officially opened on January 26. A description of the buildings appears on page 159 in the Report for 1909. The roof turret, originally provided for signalling purposes, was in June transformed into a subsidiary watch-tower with glazed sides and with a flat roof.

Police.

Western Police Dépôt.—In compliance with the Captain-Superintendent's scheme for inspection and registration of vehicles in the Western District, a portion of the Indians' quarters at the west end of their main building has been converted, at a trifling cost, into a suitable office for the necessary staff. A shed has been erected adjoining the office to facilitate examination of vehicles in wet weather. The contract was signed in August and the work completed in October.

A Magazine for the storage of explosives has been built at the north side of the site, 12' x 8'. The building is substantially constructed of 20" brickwork, built in cement, and with a flat roof of reinforced concrete. Access is provided on the south side by a strong door and iron grill gate, the entrance being under observation from the north windows of the main building. The work has been carried out departmentally and is now practically completed.

Central Station.—To form an extension of the Criminal Investigation Office at this Station, a portion of the old yard was roofed over thereby providing a finger-print studio 17' x 13', dark-room 13' x 5', and prisoners' waiting-room 13' x 10', on the first floor, and a printing-press room on the ground floor.

Hongkew Station.—A small Gurdwara has been provided at this Station by extending the old verandah at the south-east end of the Indians' quarters to abut upon the Bell Tower. A room is thus provided on the first floor 20' x 18' 6" with access from the east end of the verandah. The construction is of timber throughout.

Harbin Road Sub Station.—With the lessors' permission, and at their expense, the accommodation at this Station has been increased by extending the foreign quarters at the north-east angle of the building, thereby enlarging the dining-rooms on both floors and providing more adequate kitchen and servants' rooms, both for Inspector and Constables. The dining-rooms are now 18' x 14', kitchens 14' x 10', servery 10' x 6', larders 6' x 4', and boys' room and scullery each 9' x 6'. The contract was signed on May 31, and the work finished in September.

Police Box.—A Police "box" 15' x 10' was erected at the junction of Baikal and Thorburn Roads in January. The construction is of timber with felt roofing material.

Sikh Gurdwara.—The site of this building has been enclosed on the south, east and north sides by a plain brick wall with artificial stone coping, the cost being defrayed by the Sikh community, whose wish it is to complete the boundary wall on west side as early as funds permit. A small addition to the site has been effected by the purchase of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mow at the south end, the creek has been filled in, piled, and a portion of the above wall erected thereon. The work was finished in October.

Casual Wards and P.W.D. Dépôt.—In the spring of this year arrangements were made with the H.B.M. Office of Works whereby a portion of the British Gaol has been rented to form a Casual Ward, reference to which was made in the Annual Report for 1909 (p. 48) and 1910 (p. 44). Plans were approved in June and, with the exception of minor details, constructional work is complete. An old one-storey building originally intended for workshops in connexion with the Gaol, but subsequently used for stores, lent itself favourably for adaptation to Casual Ward requirements, there being four rooms, 17' x 15', which will now be utilised as sleeping room, common room, kitchen, and bath and conveniences, without entailing costly alterations

of any kind. A light shed with corrugated iron roof has been erected in the Casual Ward area to permit of manual labour being carried on in all weathers.

The remainder of the area will form an additional dépôt for Public Works Department use, and will somewhat relieve the congestion in the present dépôt in Soochow Road. The old cottage heretofore forming warders' quarters has been renovated to provide a suitable house for a District Inspector, on the understanding that the ejected warders should be provided with quarters elsewhere, and to this end two smaller and detached blocks of quarters have each been raised an additional storey and modified to suit requirements.

The entire leased area has been completely isolated from the Gaol proper by two short lengths of high brick wall, thus linking up the Gaol walls with the angles of the main building, and it was necessary that these walls should be completed before the interior works could be commenced. The outer Gaol wall was cut through on November 3, under a guard of Municipal Police, who remained on duty until the division walls were completed and sufficiently set to be regarded as safe. The entrance to both Casual Ward and Dépôt will be from the Soochow Road. A contract for the work was signed on October 25, the total estimated cost being Tls. 5,440.

Gaol.

Laundry Block.—The general construction of this building was completed in the summer by convict labour (see Report 1910) and all interior work is now in progress. Estimates for the necessary boiler and steam-heating works were accepted in September, and the bulk of machinery indented from England has already arrived.

Receiving Block.—This building is again undergoing extension whereby a larger room is being provided for the doctor examining incoming convicts, a booking-office and dressing-room 20' x 18', and a fuel store 18' x 16'. On the first floor an area of 50' x 18' is provided for extension of clothing store and of offices, the old accommodation being inadequate for the increasing clerical work resulting from the Gaol having become in reality an industrial institution. The plans were approved in October and fair progress has since been made, all work being executed by Gaol labour.

Latrine.—A small latrine has been added at the south-east angle of the Gaol compound for Warders' use.

Indians' Quarters.—Sketch plans for a block of quarters to house 50 Indian warders were prepared in June, the intention then being to appropriate that portion of the Gaol site now occupied by the Wayside market. Slight modifications of the site have since been suggested, but nothing finally decided upon.

Health Department.

Inspectors' Quarters, 42-3 Woosung Road.—These old houses, standing at the junction of Woosung and Range Roads, and recently purchased by the Council as an extension of the Isolation Hospital site, have been remodelled and extended to form quarters for two married Inspectors. The old Chinese houses standing between the two blocks have been demolished and the site utilised for a carpenter's shop and yard, in conjunction with a district sub-office. Each building now provides five living rooms with all necessary quarters for servants, and with the principal rooms overlooking the Isolation Hospital garden.

The ground floor of No. 42, previously used as a stable and coach house, has been converted into Inspector's office and store rooms. Plans were approved in August and the contract signed in October, delay having arisen owing to the contractor, whose tender was accepted, failing to provide adequate security for the completion of the undertaking, and thus necessitating the work being placed in other hands at a slightly increased figure. The buildings will shortly be ready for occupation.

Latrines.—A public latrine is in course of erection at the junction of Wuchow and Sawgin Roads. Plans were approved in November and the work will shortly be completed.

Public Works Department.

Workshops.—Various designs have been prepared during the year for a Public Works Department dépôt in Tungchow Road, immediately behind the East Hongkew Market built in 1906. The scheme embraces blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, painting shed, inspector's offices, stores, and a large fitting and machine shop, wherein all repairs can be executed, thus abolishing the necessity for the existing Fire Department

shops at the south-east corner of the Isolation Hospital garden. Quarters are also provided for a Superintendent at the south end of the site. The final plans were approved in November, estimates have since been obtained and the work will shortly be proceeded with.

District Depôts.—Furnaces and depôts for the preparation of tar macadam and tarred chips for rat-proofing native houses have been erected at Sinza Depôt, Thorne Road Depôt and Soochow Road Depôt. These establishments consist of furnaces covered with iron plates for drying the stone, concrete tanks for storage of tar and mixing platforms, the whole being protected from the weather by matsheds.

Plant House, Reserve Garden.—The general construction of this building was finished in February, extensions of heating apparatus, internal fittings, flower stands, etc., subsequently delayed the completion for some time, and the building was not thrown open to the public until June 4. A description appeared on page 234 in the Annual Report for last year.

Drinking Fountains.—Drinking fountains of artificial and Ningpostone have been erected in Hongkew Recreation Ground, in the children's playground adjoining, and in the Quinsan Square. An extension of the Waterworks Company's service has been made to each, a Berkefeld filter being provided in an iron box at the back, operating automatically from a press-button tap. The work was finished in October.

Electricity Department.

Riverside Power Station.—Plans for the foundations of boiler and turbine house, coal bunkers and weigher, pump-house, and bunding have been prepared, and the work is being carried out under the supervision of this Department. The whole of the construction is of reinforced concrete, and, with the exception of the piles and sheet piles for the bunding which are being made in the Concreteware Yard by convict labour, is being carried out by contract.

Work was commenced in October and half of the boiler-house foundation is now ready to receive the steel structure which is on the way out from Europe. Owing to the lack of information available as to the extent to which piles in Shanghai may be loaded, a test pile has been driven on the river foreshore.

In conformity with the approved scheme, plans of the necessary staff quarters were prepared in July, approved in September, and thrown open to public tender. Fourteen tenders were received, varying from Tls. 43,000 to Tls. 28,800, the remarkable difference in prices being probably due to the remoteness of the site, and possible difficulties in labour control. The lowest tender was accepted in October and the contractor took the fullest advantage of the subsequent favourable weather and pushed on with the work at unusually high speed, the buildings are now roofed in and interior plastering is proceeding. The blocks comprise two pairs of semi-detached villas which stand at the north end of the site.

Fearon Road Offices.—The upper floor of the new office block (built in 1907), hitherto occupied as a residential flat forming staff quarters, was in August converted into offices in extension of existing accommodation on the first floor. The adaptation required but slight structural alterations and the work was carried out departmentally.

Transformer Stations.—Three have been erected during the year, one in the Cathedral compound, one adjoining No. 26 Szechuen Road, and one in connexion with the Shanghai Roller Flour Mill in Tonquin Road.

A Lightning Arrester House has been erected in Markham Road at the corner of the old Public Works Department stone yard.

EDUCATIONAL.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, Carter Road.—Sketch plans were finally approved in July, the building consisting of the necessary class-rooms and offices with an Assembly Hall of minimum size for 400 scholars. In response to public tender twelve estimates were received in October, the lowest being accepted, and the work immediately commenced. The main building is already constructed to the first floor level.

New School for Foreign Boys.—Four sets of sketch plans were prepared in December for a proposed school on the south end of the Rifle Range, plan No. 3 having been selected and approved, subject to modification to conform with the site, the exact position of the buildings not yet having been decided upon.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Settlement Boundary Stones.—All Settlement boundary stones have been inspected and repairs effected where necessary.

Survey of Districts.—The survey of the district to the west of the Western District has been proceeded with, and traverses were made enclosing a block of about 8,000 mow. A portion of this, amounting to 1,500 mow, was surveyed in detail and plotted to a scale of 200 feet to an inch.

The old plans of the Settlement are becoming so much out of date as to necessitate a re-survey and a commencement has been made on the Northern and Eastern Districts, the remainder of the Settlement to follow in due course.

Assessment Plans.—Cadastral plans of all districts were prepared for the Assessors in connexion with the re-assessment of land values in the Settlement.

The following are particulars of general work done during the year 1911 :—

Official measurements attended	400
Official plans forwarded by Consulates	410
Lots examined to ascertain if official plans covered rights-of-way or creeks required for drainage purposes	822
Certificates issued with regard to erection of boundary stones :—	
British Consulate	242
American Consulate	35
German Consulate	20
Total	297

New lots placed under taxation :—

Central District	4
Northern District	7
Eastern District	27
Western District	20
Total	58

Areas revised 211

Lots surveyed in connexion with road improvements :—

	DISTRICTS.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Total.
Widenings	93	41	85	130	349
Extensions	14	23	68	80	185
Total	107	64	153	210	534

Total number M.C.R. stones erected, 654.

ROADS.

Works Completed on Existing Roads.

The widening of Peking Road for its whole extent is now almost complete, a frontage of about 872 feet having been acquired during the year.

Road Extensions.—About 85 mow of land has been acquired at proclamation prices, the total amount expended being Tls. 20,437. Surrenders of land for Road Extensions and Widenings number 147, of which 121 were for acquisitions from registered land, the total area in this connexion being 75 mow.

Central District.—Bund.—Additional stands for rickshas have been made between Nanking Road and Canton Road by setting back the kerb under the trees, thereby making use of space which was useless as a footpath, at the same time improving the traffic facilities.

Szechuen Road.—Lithofalt paving has been laid for a short distance north of Canton Road, and also on the Szechuen Road and Canton Road crossing. In order to reduce the amount of extraneous mud brought on to the lithofalt paving from the adjoining macadam roads, short sections of tar macadam were laid at the four ends of the lithofalt paving.

Siking Road.—Tar macadam has been laid between Kiangse Road and Honan Road.

Kiangse Road.—Tarvia grouted macadam has been laid between Hankow Road and Kiukiang Road.

Nanking Road.—Jarrah wood paving has been laid between Chekiang Road and the Loongfei Bridge.

Northern District.—North Szechuen Road.—A 9" sewer has been laid between the Swimming Bath and Wonglo Road.

Wonglo Road.—A 9" sewer has been laid throughout this road connecting up with the North Szechuen Road sewer. An insanitary creek was filled in at the same time, and the road widened a few feet.

Cunningham Road.—A 2' diameter sewer was laid between Haining Road and Elgin Road, and the old 12" sewer removed.

Elgin Road.—In connexion with the Cunningham Road sewer the following were laid and the old sewers removed:—2' sewer from Cunningham Road to North Shanse Road, 1' 6" $\times$ 1' sewer from North Shanse Road to North Honan Road, and 12" sewer from Cunningham Road to North Chekiang Road.

The above works and also the Cunningham Road sewer were carried out as the old temporary sewer had proved insufficiently large to carry off the sewage and surface water discharging into it.

Seward Road.—In connexion with the reconstruction of the Seward Road bridge, it was necessary to deviate a length of the 3' $\times$ 2' sewer in Seward Road. This was not accomplished without some difficulty as the sewer passed under the tram track and a large pumping main of the Waterworks Company.

North Kiangse Road.—Extensive repairs were carried out to the 2' 3" $\times$ 1' 6" brick sewer, as it was on the point of collapse in several places. Most of the old brick sewers will eventually have to be replaced with concrete sewers.

Eastern District.—East Hanbury Road.—On account of the very heavy traffic on this road and consequent short life of the metalling, specially prepared chip-paving was laid. The granite spalls were roughly squared and laid on a bed of tarred chips, the joints being grouted with a mixture of hot pitch and sand. It forms an excellent and durable paving for roads subject to heavy traffic, and this method of chip-paving is being extended wherever opportunity offers.

Yangtzepoo Road.—In order to improve the drainage of the Wayside district an extensive drainage system is being constructed, and good progress has been made with the laying of the 3' trunk sewer in Yangtzepoo Road. The trunk sewer will be carried along the Ewo Road as soon as the negotiations for the deviation of the road have been concluded. On account of the close proximity of the Waterworks Company's pumping main and tramway track, special precautions are being taken to prevent subsidence in the road. Sections of the timbering are being left in the trench, and all holes caused by the withdrawal of the sheeting are being filled and packed with Ningpo sand. The completed scheme embraces extensive subsidiary works in the Baikal and Wayside Roads, and the filling in of a long length of the Wah Hai Miao Pang and several other insanitary creeks in this district. A direct tidal connection and circulation will be obtained between the Whangpoo River and the Singkeipang. Every effort will be made to complete the work before the summer.

Western District.—Weihaiwei Road.—A 12" sewer has been constructed between Chengtu Road and Yates Road, and the side ditch filled in.

Sinza Road.—A 2' 3" $\times$ 1' 6" sewer has been constructed between Gordon Road and Seymour Road, and in continuation of this a 1' 6" $\times$ 1' sewer has been constructed between Seymour Road and Ferry Road.

Bubbling Well Road.—A 5' footpath with kerb and channel has been constructed along the Race Course ditch from the Loongfei gate to the western end of the ditch. The side ditch on the north side of the road has been filled in in several places and the footpath widened by several feet. These side ditches have always been a source of inconvenience and danger to pedestrians.

Gordon Road.—Standard iron railings have been erected along the side ditch between Avenue Road and Sinza Road.

Avenue Road.—Standard iron railings have been erected along the side ditch between Medhurst Road and Sinza Road.

Hungjao Road.—A 3' culvert and several cross-drains have been relaid in consequence of subsidences in the road.

Works Completed on Road Extensions and Widenings.

Central District.—Peking Road.—Several useful widenings have been carried out during the year, the most beneficial one being on Cadastral Lot 211.

Kiangse Road, Kinkiang Road, Honan Road and Hankow Road—have been widened to 40 feet around the Cathedral compound, with the exception of that portion covered by foreign buildings in Kinkiang Road.

Eastern District.—Whashing Road—has been sewered, ballasted and metalled, the channel being formed with chip-paving.

Thorburn Road.—This has been ballasted and tar-macadamised for a width of twelve feet, north of Baikal Road. South of Thorburn Road ordinary macadam was laid. A short length of Baikal Road was also metalled in order to connect up the two sections of Thorburn Road.

Dixwell Road.—Short lengths have been metalled north of Broadway East and East Seward Road. The complete making up of the road cannot be carried out until a proper bunding is constructed. The section between East Yalu Road and East Yuhang Road was completely made up.

Yihkwong Road—was constructed by filling in and culverting with 4' 6" concrete tubes an insanitary creek between Cadastral Lots 200 and 725. The whole of the work, including the bricking and metalling of the road, was done at the expense of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited.

Yulin Road—has been raised, sewered and bricked and metalled for a width of 12 feet, east of Macgregor Road. A contribution was received towards the cost of the work.

Chinwangtao Road.—Some filling was done, utilising the mud dredged from the Soochow Creek, but owing to the absence of a bunding a good deal of the mud was washed away by the tides.

Western District.—Great Western Road.—This has been raised, bricked and metalled between Sourabaya Road and Mohawk Road, a fine road nearly 100 feet wide being formed, the southern half of which is within the jurisdiction of the French Municipal Council.

Medhurst Road—has been bricked and metalled for a strip of 12 feet between Avenue and Sinza Roads. A 3' culvert was constructed on the creek at the north end of the road. The riding track has been bricked and metalled between Bubbling Well Road and Avenue Road.

Gordon Road—was bricked and metalled for a width of 12 feet between Robison Road and Ichang Road, a contribution being received towards the cost of the work. A 3' culvert was laid to give access to the Union Brewery. The mud riding track has been metalled between Avenue Road and Markham Road.

Ichang Road—was bricked and metalled for a width of 12 feet from Gordon Road to the Dah Ye Oil Mill. This was done in connexion with the metalling of Gordon Road.

Macao Road.—A 3' culvert was constructed to open up the road between Gordon Road and Ferry Road.

Tifeng Road.—This has been bricked and metalled for a width of 12 feet between the Jessfield Road to a point just south of the Great Western Road Extension. A 4' 6" culvert and a 3' culvert were constructed to carry the roads over two creeks which crossed the line of the road. The construction of the culverts was taken advantage of by the minor Chinese officials to foster an agitation amongst the country people against the construction of the road. After some delay, the matter was settled satisfactorily, and the work proceeded.

Yuyuen Road.—Short lengths, east and west of Tifeng Road were bricked and metalled for a width of 12 feet. This road has been formed and ditched right through to the Edinburgh Road.

Bubbling Well Road.—A useful widening has been effected west of Medhurst Road, a somewhat obstructive corner being thereby removed and the traffic facilities improved. A short length of the expansion of this road east of Tifeng Road has been filled.

Great Western Road.—A short length east of Tifeng Road has been bricked and metalled for a width of 12 feet.

Singapore Road—has been formed and ditched between Kiaochow Road and Robison Road.

Connaught Road—has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet between the Gun Club and Jessfield Road.

Kiaochow Road—has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet between Yu Yuen Road and Connaught Road.

Sinza Road—is being ballasted and metalled between Hart Road and Kiaochow Road.

Yates Road.—The riding track between Great Western Road and Weihaiwei Road has been bricked and metalled.

Hart Road.—The riding track has been bricked and metalled between Avenue Road and Sinza Road.

Description and Mileage of Roads and Footways.

The mileage of roads under the control of the Council is a little over 110 miles and may be classified as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Macadamized	<i>Miles</i> 11·684	<i>Miles</i> 14·186	<i>Miles</i> 14·509	<i>Miles</i> 24·771	65·150
Paved	7·946	5·843	2·677	2·515	18·981
Unmetalled	...	...	4·567	21·666	26·233
Total	19·630	20·029	21·753	48·952	110·364

and the mileage of footways as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Paved	<i>Miles</i> 30·653	<i>Miles</i> 24·275	<i>Miles</i> 11·458	<i>Miles</i> 14·602	80·988
Unpaved	0·260	3·717	2·052	6·308	12·337
Total	30·913	27·992	13·510	20·910	93·325

Tramway Track.

In addition to the maintenance of the macadamised portions of the track surface, repairs to the setts adjoining the rails have also been attended to, a work formerly carried out by the Tramway Company. The efficient maintenance of macadam track surfaces continues to afford some difficulty, partly owing to the impossibility of carrying out of repairs with the frequent passage of cars and partly owing to movement in the rails, particularly at the joints. This latter by causing displacement of the setts allows the percolation of rainwater and rapid disintegration of the adjoining macadam follows.

The installation of additional drain boxes is necessary to remove rainwater from low points of the track.

The cleaning of rail grooves, and the upkeep and repairs to drain-boxes and sewer connections have been regularly attended to on behalf of the Company.

Cleansing and Watering.

Plant.—The number and disposition of the rolling stock on December 31, 1911, was as follows :—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Water Carts	37	24	61
Gully Carts	12	9	21
Dust Carts	20	15	35
Garbage Carts	18	24	42
Machine Scrapers	7	6	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	27	21	48
Sets of Harness	105	79	184

The repairs to all rolling stock and harness has been carried out departmentally. A good deal of this stock is so old, and has been repaired so often, that not much of the original material remains.

The contract for the barging away of road sweepings and gully detritus has been carried out fairly satisfactorily, and complaints have been fewer than usual. Wherever possible, road sweepings and gully deposits are carted to waste land in order to avoid long haulages to the garbage shutes, which are few in number.

Here follow returns of road sweepings, etc., collected during the year.

Month	Garbage Cartloads.	Ashes Cartloads.	Road Detritus Cartloads.	Gully Deposit Cartloads.	Total.
January	186	549	3,576	2,333	6,644
February	168	646	3,226	2,185	6,225
March	186	756	3,842	2,412	7,196
April	180	461	3,464	2,204	6,309
May	186	545	3,617	2,365	6,713
June	180	613	3,417	2,292	6,502
July	186	427	3,467	2,075	6,155
August	186	605	3,699	2,115	6,605
September	180	701	3,298	1,471	5,650
October	186	478	3,329	202	4,195
November	180	480	3,238	406	4,304
December	186	496	3,287	640	4,609
Totals	2,190	6,757	41,460	20,700	71,107

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company :—

WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Month	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.	Water used.
	Cartloads.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Total Gallons.
January	11,064	2,323,440	4,093,008	6,416,448
February	14,309	3,004,890	2,835,645	5,840,535
March	12,089	2,538,690	4,116,822	6,655,512
April	22,005	4,621,050	3,964,100	8,585,150
May	29,095	6,109,950	3,956,186	10,066,136
June	19,804	4,158,840	4,840,018	8,998,858
July	42,998	9,029,580	5,801,767	14,831,347
August	39,814	8,360,940	6,838,876	15,199,816
September	36,305	7,624,050	5,923,724	13,547,774
October	35,056	7,361,760	5,247,350	12,609,110
November	25,276	5,307,960	3,641,201	8,949,161
December	9,132	1,917,720	3,462,631	5,380,351
Total ...	296,947	62,358,870	54,721,328	117,080,198
Watering Roads on 315 days, 296,947 cartloads ... 10,358,870 gallons.				
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, Latrines, etc. ... 44,013,000 "				
Electric Light Works 2,173,000 "				
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts ... 4,796,794 "				
Sanitary purposes 480,000 "				
Used at Fires 3,259,534 "				
Total 117,080,198 gallons.				
Daily Average 320,767 Gallons.				

Hydrants.

Seven additional hydrants for fire and street watering purposes have been erected on Municipal roads as follows :—

Mohawk Road	2
Siccamwei Road	3
Gordon Road	2
	—
	7
	—

LABOUR.

The usual scarcity of suitable labour was experienced during the summer months.

The watercart mafoos were put on a monthly pay roll and given badges and numbers instead of being paid daily, as before, in order to strengthen our control over them. This system will be extended to all other mafoos during the coming year.

The average number of artizans, coolies and convicts employed daily on public works, exclusive of contractors' employes, was as follows :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	120	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
Artizans	202	294	333	377	383	335	390	383	359	311	203	212
Coolies	1,502	1,645	1,734	2,208	2,214	2,012	2,137	2,246	2,214	2,145	1,522	1,488
Convicts	160	231	179	206	205	199	247	283	249	322	434	375

Convict Labour.

Employment has been found for an average number of 450 convicts per day upon 307 working days.

Outside Labour.—The amount earned on work executed for the Public Works Department was Tls. 7,996.33.

At the Concreteware Yard work has gone on steadily. Several long-sentence men are sent there, so that once knowing their work they are not lost. Being inside the wall they work unchained. Stonebreaking by hand is also done here when more profitable work is not at hand.

In November the construction of the stop butt of the new Rifle Range was commenced. This is done for a price of Tls. 1.05 per fong. At the end of December, 1,233 fong out of a total of 6,700 has been put in. The average earning per day at the end of December was 10 tael cents, this is equal to 9.5 cubic feet per man per day. The distance from the pit to the mound is 600 feet. The convicts are marched down from the Gaol in the early morning, a distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and they work chained in gangs of four, two and five.

Most of the construction of Thorburn Road was performed by convicts. Convict labour was used for hauling materials and rolling in connexion with the construction of Thorburn Road.

The following detailed tables show nature and quantity of the work performed :—

Carting	20.79 fong Broken bricks.
	674.27 " $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips.
	151.11 " $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips.
	235.63 " 5" x 3" chips.
	168.96 " Quarry refuse.
	28.06 " Ningpo sand.
	21.12 " Machine sand.
	6.60 " Cinders.
	169.83 " Mud.
	35.00 " Screenings.
	7,083 casks Cement.
	30 pcs. Planks.
	140 " Slabs.
Stonebreaking	138 Fong.
10' sheet pile reinforced frames	276
7' " " " "	150
4'6" Tube frames	150
3' " " "	284
Sleeper frames	200
Sleeper cups	800
Watering cans	6
" " repaired	6
Tool handles	24
Grass ropes	443 ft. run.
Matting Show Room.	
Limewashing of Cell Blocks.	
Matting loom.	
New latrine.	
Baikal Road rolling.	
Whashing Road rolling.	
New Shed at Concreteware Yard.	
New Laboratory	"
Tarring chips	"

Inside Labour.—Net amount earned \$17,197.22 at exch. 75—Tls. 12,897.92.

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Dredging.

The difficulty referred to last year of keeping navigable creeks clear of stationary timber, rafts and boats, still continues undiminished. This is particularly the case in the Hongkew Creek.

Soochow Creek.—33,000 tons of mud was dredged from the mouth of the Soochow Creek, a large portion of it being used for mud filling on roads in the Eastern District. The removal, of even so large a quantity as this, had no appreciable beneficial effect upon the creek.

Yangkingpang and Defence Creek.—After considerable delay, due to defaulting contractors, the cleansing of these two creeks was commenced in November. The intention is to remove as much of the black slime as possible, but it is impossible to dredge to a great depth on account of the unstable nature of many of the adjoining bundings.

Hongkew Creek.—5,000 tons of mud were excavated during the year.

Minor Creeks.—The lower end of the Tsze Pang has been dredged in order to facilitate the access of stoneladen boats to the Sinza Dépôt. Most of the tidal creeks have been periodically cleaned, but without the co-operation of all adjoining owners it is very difficult to prevent injudicious interference with the free flow of water. The creeks in the Western District, in particular, call for a good deal of attention.

Bundings.

Whangpoo River.—The North Yangtze Road bunding has been extensively repaired.

The road and shore protection works between the end of the Yangtszepoo Road and the Flour Mill beyond the "Point" were almost entirely washed away during the typhoon in August. The road has been reconstructed but for various reasons the stone and concrete slope has not been renovated. Until extensive shore protection works are carried out at this place, the road will always be liable to destruction during a very high tide coupled with a typhoon driving in the exposed direction.

Soochow Creek.—The construction of a short length of concrete bunding of the standard section was commenced east of Shanse Road in October. By the end of the year the contractor had failed to make satisfactory progress with the work, his contract was therefore cancelled and the work taken over for completion departmentally. Extensive repairs, amounting in some cases, to reconstruction, have been effected to a long length of the wooden bunding between North Thibet Road and the Stone Bridge.

A section of wooden bunding was erected on the West Soochow Road at the end of Ferry Road, and a short length of wooden bunding was constructed at the side of the Brennan Road to prevent further erosion of the bank of the creek. Minor repairs have been effected to all wooden bundings as required.

Hongkew Creek.—The usual extensive repairs have been effected to all wooden bundings, and a short length of dwarf bunding was constructed opposite the Sawginkiang to prevent the erosion of the bank by the ebb tide from the Sawginkiang.

Minor Creeks.—All the wooden bundings have been repaired, where necessary, and tarred.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—The following pontoons on the Bund foreshore were completely overhauled:—Shanghai Club, Telegraph Office, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Kiukiang Road and Peking Road. Minor repairs and painting were effected on the others as required. The pontoon opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank broke adrift on one occasion during a strong flood tide, and the bridge was buckled by falling into the creek.

In response to an application by Chinese shippers, a shelter has been erected on the Tsingpoo Road pontoon, and another on the adjacent footpath in order to protect perishable cargo during inclement weather.

Stone steps have been constructed at the end of Whashing Road, but they are only accessible to sampans during high water.

All the small wooden jetties have been repaired when necessary and tarred.

Soochow Creek.—A wooden jetty of the standard type has been erected on the West Soochow Road opposite Ferry Road. All the wooden jetties have been repaired where necessary and tarred.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The most notable feature of the public lighting during 1911 was the extended use of high-power metallic filament lamps in place of enclosed arcs. Whilst an enclosed arc gives a good local light there is very little diffusion and the substitution of a larger number of metallic filament lamps erected at closer intervals, in addition to being more economical, has been found to give better results than arc lamps at rather larger intervals. The enclosed arcs should be considered as an obsolete type which it is advisable to replace as occasion offers.

High pressure gas lamps have been erected in Yuenmingyuen, Museum, Hongkong and Soochow Roads, and so far as can be judged from the short period they have been in lighting, they are satisfactory. It should be noted, however, that the gas lamps so far erected are carried on a vertical column placed near the kerb-line, and this, no doubt, seriously interferes with their lighting value in roads which contain telephone and electric light poles, and similar obstructions.

The following tables show the number of gas and electric lamps in lighting on December 31 :—

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1911					Erected during 1911					In lighting December 31, 1911				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
"C" Burners	16			31	47	4	11			15	137	216	38	109	500
Refuge lamps	1			1	2						2				2
Bijou Burners						2	2			4	17	25			42
Flame Burners	3				3	2				2	60	3	4		67
Other burners	1			7	8	2	3		2	7	1	5		5	11
High pressure lamps	19				19						19				19
Total	40			39	79	6	18	2	2	28	217	243	67	114	641

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1911					Erected during 1911					In lighting December 31, 1911				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
Flame Arcs						1			15	16	36	11		16	63
Enclosed Arcs	2		20		22						80	98	80	29	287
Metallic Filaments															
400 c.p.														3	3
200 c.p.									7	7	15			27	42
100 c.p.									16	16				16	16
60 c.p.	2		5		7	2			85	87	90	71	133	277	571
Total	4		25		29	1	2		123	126	206	195	213	368	982

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 1,253 houses, as against 2,367 in 1910. For the sake of comparison the figures for the different years since 1900 are given:—

Year.	Central District.	Northern and Eastern Districts.		Western District.	Total.
1900	509	681		178	1,368
1901	836	1,079		788	2,703
1902	877	1,907		983	3,767
1903	733	N. 1,096	E. 633	1,838	4,330
1904	1,209	1,324	822	1,576	4,931
1905	1,199	1,326	1,810	1,035	5,370
1906	751	1,515	1,501	1,644	5,411
1907	987	1,141	848	1,912	4,888
1908	497	841	603	1,140	3,081
1909	309	429	558	784	2,080
1910	555	601	515	696	2,367
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253

The new buildings erected during the year may be classified as follows:—

Native Houses	1,008
Foreign buildings	36
Godowns	2
Stables	14
Sheds	47
Additions and miscellaneous	146
Total	1,253

Summonses.—On November 18, 1910, a first intimation Notice was sent to Woo Tow Yin, drawing attention to the unsafe condition of his premises 2510/2513 Yangtsepoo Road. On December 12, nothing having been done to remedy the conditions complained of, a second notice was sent to him. This also failed to have any effect, and as the houses were rapidly becoming more dangerous, a letter was sent stating that unless immediate measures were taken to ensure the stability of the premises, steps would be taken with a view to enforcing the execution of the work required to be done. The owner, however, making no move in the matter, on January 18, an ejectment order was applied for, and, on January 20, the tenants were ejected from the houses and a bamboo fence erected enclosing the property.

On March 20, Lee Ah Ziang, was summoned at the Mixed Court, for having erected a wooden shop with sleeping quarters in the entrance of an alleyway off Foochow Road. The structure was removed, prior to the case coming before court. Defendant was fined \$10 and cautioned that the work must not again be proceeded with.

Infringements of Regulations dealt with departmentally.—On December 21, 1910, a plan, and application for permit to erect two gatehouses over two alleyways off Haining Road, was submitted for approval. The application was not granted, as the proposed structure would interfere with existing air space. A disapproval notice and the plan were returned to the applicant. On January 13, it was found that the gatehouses were being erected without a permit, and the contractor was cautioned that they must be removed at once. No notice, however, was taken, and the gatehouses were completed on January 16. As the owners refused to remove them they were taken down by the Public Works Department on January 18.

A new bamboo and straw structure, erected without a permit, and contrary to Municipal Regulations, off the Yangtszepoo Road, which was being used as a dwelling house, was removed by the Police upon the request of the Public Works Department on January 26.

Defective Eaves Notices.—335 Notices have been issued during the year, affecting 1,184 houses.

Dangerous Structures.—91 Notices were issued.

Plans submitted for approval.—260. 120 by Foreigners and 140 by Natives.

The most important buildings erected or in progress, during the year were:—

Central District.—Masonic Club, The Bund. 56 Native houses and 1 Gatehouse, Peking and Soochow Road Extensions. 73 Native houses, Peking and Kweichow Roads. 23 Native houses, Peking Road. 30 Native houses, Peking and Shantung Roads. Offices, Canton Road. 8 Foreign shops, Honan, Hankow and Kiukiang Roads. 2 Foreign shops and offices, Nanking and Kiangse Roads. 1 Native Theatre, Kiukiang, Chekiang and Hoopeh Roads. 20 Native houses, Foochow Road. 47 Native houses and shops, Foochow Road. 24 Native houses, Foochow Road. Cinematograph Theatre and 2 shops, Hankow Road and Chekiang Road.

Northern District.—School for Chinese, Broadway. Japanese Consulate, Whangpoo Road and Wuchang Road. 64 Native houses, East Seward Road. 60 Native houses, Dixwell Road. Godown, Nanjing Road. 24 Native houses, Dixwell Road. 30 Native houses and 3 gatehouses, Yuenfong Road. 36 Native houses, East Seward Road. 83 Native houses and 7 gatehouses, North Soochow and North Chekiang Roads. 23 Native houses and 1 Meeting Hall, Elgin Road. 42 Native houses off Range Road. 82 Native houses off North Soochow Road. 35 Native houses, Haining Road.

Eastern District.—Godown for "China Paper Mill," Yangtszepoo Road. 2 Godowns off Yangtszepoo Road. Offices off Yangtszepoo Road. Godowns and transit sheds, Yangtszepoo Road. 28 Native houses, off Tungchow Road Extension. One Car shed and 1 Foreign house, Yangtszepoo Road. 35 Native houses, East Yulu Road. 36 Native houses, East Yuhang Road. 23 Native houses, East Yuhang Road. 8 Foreign houses, Yulin Road. 82 Native houses, Thorburn Road. 27 Native houses, Yangtszepoo Road.

Western District.—1 Brewery, Gordon Road. 1 Godown, West Soochow Road. 1 Block of offices off Sinza Road. 28 Native houses, Burkill Road. Addition to Hospital off Avenue Road. 14 Foreign houses, Carter Road. 3 Foreign and 3 Semi-foreign houses, Weihaiwei Road. 63 Native houses, Chungking and Great Western Roads. 38 Native houses, Tsingtao Road. 1 Silk Filature, Sinza Road. 24 Native houses and 2 gatehouses, Great Western Road. 1 School, Weihaiwei Road.

Summary of Work Done.

Description of Work.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Buildings under construction §	99	112	126	132	117	72	71	77	83	69	73	55	1,086
Plans submitted for approval... ..	28	21	43	16	17	17	25	19	21	22	25	10	261
Plans approved	24	18	37	16	14	14	18	16	17	15	24	8	221
Inspections by Inspectors	674	724	934	1,016	1,228	921	928	849	781	797	710	729	10,991
Carpenters' sheds, erected	0	0	3	5	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	17
Repairs effected to Buildings	28	46	67	52	77	80	83	87	90	67	44	43	764
New shop fronts inserted	14	18	32	17	22	37	11	15	23	33	25	51	298
Shop Fronts, painted	206	162	199	150	160	140	154	167	181	143	105	164	1,931
Alterations effected	21	20	26	20	26	32	36	38	25	25	21	25	335
Fences erected	14	18	14	14	16	16	12	12	14	16	9	5	160
Signboards erected	198	217	624	236	262	307	327	270	317	314	186	369	3,722
Drying stages erected	0	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	18
Temporary mat sunshades erected	17	20	27	82	187	106	38	18	7	19	16	14	551
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	0	0	129	876	858	195	97	73	21	11	2	1	2,263
Encroachments on Municipal Roads reported and rectified	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

§ These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the actual number of houses being considerably greater.

The following is a list of permits issued :—

New Buildings	226
General	343
General, minor purposes	3,995
Landing materials	196
Sunshades	2,274
Gas Company	586
Waterworks	518

Total 8,138

as against 8,767 in 1910.

Renewals of Building Permits are not included.

Private Drainage.

The following return shows the amount of drainage work carried out by the Department on private property.

Description.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Ft. Run.
12" pipe drains	0	34	0	0	4	0	60	12	32	68	0	28	238
9" pipe drains	106	58	40	16	82	44	26	54	108	146	134	90	904
6" pipe drains	8	2	62	42	84	10	2	154	58	84	344	648	1,498
4" pipe drains	22	0	0	2	3	0	0	136	6	12	98	278	562
Yard Gullies	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	12	76	100
Brick manholes	5	4	8	2	10	6	5	11	12	17	15	17	112
Connections to sewers ...	4	3	4	2	7	2	3	3	8	12	9	1	58

Plant and Machinery.

Steam Rollers.—Two 5-ton steam patching rollers were received during the latter part of the year, and for the short period they have been in use have proved immensely useful. Their higher speed and shorter wheel base makes them much more mobile than the usual type of road roller, than which, however, they are less suitable for the construction of new roads.

Of the remaining six rollers, two have been extensively repaired and four overhauled and painted.

Steam Dredger.—The dredger has been mostly occupied in dredging garbage loading stations, and the mouths of the Soochow Creek, Tszepang, and Yangtszepoo. The pontoon was put on the ways and repaired and painted, and the engine was dismantled and overhauled.

Steam Launch.—The steam launch "Swift" made twenty-five return trips to the Quarry, totalling 7,000 miles and has also been used for the periodical inspection of the garbage and road detritus depôts and for Volunteer purposes. Owing to the extensive repairs carried out in 1910 the launch has not needed any special attention or docking.

Motor Cars.—The three motor cars have been in constant use during the year. The engines have been kept in good working order and repairs effected departmentally where necessary. The number of journeys and mileage recorded is as follows :—

Beaufort car,	828	journeys	covering	6,709	miles
Swift car	964	"	"	7,551	"
Rover car	583	"	"	3,931	"

The two-cylinder lawn mower has been employed exclusively at Hongkew Recreation Ground, and has done good work. The old single cylinder mower which was never quite satisfactory is now out of commission, and is not worth repairing.

Miscellaneous.—All miscellaneous machinery, such as pumps, winches, pile drivers and what may be termed contractor's plant, has been kept in good working order.

Boiler Inspection.

Throughout the year 120 boilers have been inspected, the majority of which have been found in good order.

Sixty-two inspections were made of boilers while under steam, so that safety valves, steam and water gauge cocks might be effectively tested.

PINGOHIAO QUARRY.

So far as work at this establishment is concerned the year has not been quite a normal one. In April the unit of measurement was changed from tons to fong, one "fong" is 100 cubic feet and is equal to $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons. Seeing that the material is scarcely ever weighed but is measured the change caused no inconvenience, and has resulted in a slight reduction in clerical work. The new unit too is one to which all Chinese are accustomed, and this also is a great advantage.

In June a strike of boring coolies occurred for a higher rate of pay, and investigation proving that their claims were not without foundation, an increase was granted. The men concerned in this matter were none of them local men, but natives of Kiangpoh who have "squatted" in the vicinity of the Quarry. For the most part they are much better workmen than the local men, but they are at times inclined to be violent to their neighbours.

In September the country was flooded and the water in the creeks rose to a greater height than has before been recorded. This interfered with the working of the crushers, as the foundations were waterlogged, and with the transport of material to Shanghai and stores to the Quarry. Notwithstanding this, however, the output of the Quarry has been greater than that of any previous year.

At the end of the year the lawless state of the surrounding country has been the cause of considerable anxiety, robberies with violence have been common on all sides, and, though the countryside has not greatly improved in this respect, it is satisfactory to note that there is every likelihood of a satisfactory native guard being eventually provided.

The following particulars have been compiled from the Overseer's report and the usual periodical statements.

Quarrying.—15,540.75 fong of sound stone and 1,079 fong of unsound stone has been blasted from the main hill, 25 fong of sound stone has been blasted from the small hill.

Stone Breakers.—The No. 1 Breaker (Baxter 16" $\times$ 9") has worked 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ days and broken 4,235 fong. Two steel wearing plates were fitted to the frame where worn, adjoining side wedges.

The No. 2 Breaker ("Gates") has worked 285 $\frac{1}{2}$ days and broken 4,906.5 fong. This machine has had a general overhauling. Three new heads were fitted and the engine and boiler repaired where necessary. The breaker was shut down for 21 days in September on account of the flood.

The No. 3 Breaker (Baxter 24" $\times$ 15") has worked 205 days and broken 6,069.25 fong. A new elevator, and three-way stays were fitted. This machine was shut down for the whole month of September on account of the flood.

Drilling and Blasting.—37,805 feet of holes were drilled and blasted. 5,600 lbs. of dynamite was used, giving an average blast of 2.99 fong ($12\frac{1}{4}$ tons) per lb.

Labour.—The average number of natives employed daily on 322 working days was 212, classified as follows.—

Artizans	18
Drillers	50
Coolies	144

Two fatal accidents occurred. In one case a drilling coolie was struck on the head by a large quantity of falling stone and was knocked to the foot of the Quarry face, his injuries were so severe that he died in a few hours. In the other case a coolie working at one of the stone breakers in wet weather got his

palm fibre raincoat caught on a bolt head in the elevator belt, and was drawn under the screen, receiving severe injuries to the head and chest from which he never recovered.

Buildings.—The buildings have been kept in good repair. A considerable amount of damage was caused by a typhoon in August when the roof of the servants' quarters of one bungalow was completely blown off, and the roofs of the bungalows damaged so much as to cause extensive leaks and consequent damage to internal work. The bridge known as "Lao Kao Chiao" was extensively repaired.

Waterways.—The highest water level registered on the local gauge was 9' 2" on September 5, and the lowest water level was 1' 3" on March 9.

Weather.—The greatest heat was registered on July 26, shade temperature of 102 deg. Fah. max. and 80 Fah. min. being recorded. The coldest weather occurred on January 13, with maximum and minimum temperatures of 34 deg. Fah. and 22 deg. Fah. respectively.

June was the wettest month with 15.21 inches of rain, and January the driest with 0.98 inches. The total rainfall for the year was 71.94 inches.

Summary of materials despatched.

	fong	fong
To Shanghai (Machine broken) 3/4" chips	9,129.75	
Hand broken 3/4" chips from outside quarry	93.75	
Machine broken 2 1/2" chips	182.50	
Machine broken 1/4" chips	3,094.25	
Machine sand	1,528.75	
Unbroken stone	319.50	
Quarry spalls	750.75	
Quarry refuse	180.00	
		15,279.25
Used at Quarry :—		
Repairing Lao Kao bridge, unbroken stone	20.50	
Buildings unbroken stone	15.00	
		35.50
To French Municipal Council :—		
Machine broken 3/4" chips	81.25	
" " 2" "	780.25	
" " 1 1/4" "	7.50	
Machine sand	138.50	
		1,007.50
To Contractors :—		
Tung Chi Kung Sze, Machine broken 1/4" chips	270.75	
Ah Sung " "	357.50	
Z. D. Liu " "	309.75	
Tse Moo Moo " "	25.00	
		963.00
Grand total		17,285.25
Unsound stone taken to Refuse heap		1,079.00
Stock produced.—	fong	
In stock December 31, 1910	2,401.25	
Machine broken during 1911	15,210.75	
Unbroken stone	355.00	
Quarry spalls	750.75	
Quarry refuse	180.00	
Material from outside quarry	93.75	
Total	18,991.50	
Less—Dispatched	17,285.25	
IN STOCK, DECEMBER 31, 1911	1,706.25	

Details of stock in hand December 31, 1911.

At Pingchiao :—	fong
Machine broken 2" chips	441.75
Machine broken 1/4" chips	727.50
Machine sand	537.00
	1,706.25
At Shanghai —	
Unbroken stone	90.48
3/4" broken stone	3,054.21
1/4" broken stone	625.38
Machine sand	234.14
Spalls	28.25
Quarry refuse	26.19
Tarred material	50.14
	4,108.79
In transit, December 31, 1911.—	
3/4" broken stone	696.34
1/4" broken stone	148.53
Machine sand	27.34
	872.21

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

It will be remembered that last year the Council voted a sum of Taels 1,000, as a grant to the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects for the purpose of enquiry into the use of Reinforced Concrete having regard to local conditions.

The Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Enquiry writes me :—

"The working of a Committee of this description must necessarily be attended with difficulties and delays. The majority of the members have to travel a good deal and meetings are not easy to arrange in consequence. A great drawback has been the lack of a convenient meeting room, but this we hope has now been overcome.

A great many varieties of sand and stone have been obtained from various localities in the vicinity of Shanghai, whilst any cement required has been generously supplied by several local firms. 605 compression tests of concrete made with varying aggregate and material, have been made to enable the best mixture to be determined for our reinforced concrete beam tests. An interesting series of tensile tests of iron and steel bars procurable on the local market, together with some high carbon steel bars made locally, have been made and tabulated so that we are now in a position to settle upon the best material for further experiments. Beams are being prepared to enable a decision as to the most economical and useful size for experimental purposes to be arrived at. A simple and efficient machine has been designed for beam testing and is now ready for use. The Committee is now on a fair way to obtain useful local data which will be of value to the community. The accounts are as under :—

Received from Municipal Council	Tls. 1,000	
To Soy Chong for 15 C. I. Moulds for casting compression cubes @ \$8-\$120 @ 74.8	89	
To Jardine, Matheson & Co., one hydraulic ram and testing pump complete	364	
To Jardine, Matheson & Co., 15½ feet copper flexible steam pipe ½"	10	
Balance in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	537	
	Tls. 1,000	Tls. 1,000

CONCRETEWARE.

Concreteware Manufacture.—The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 16,760 pieces, consisting of 7,881 machine-made pipes, 889 handmade sewer tubes, and 8,040 various concreteware articles, such as kerb stones, boundary marks, grave slabs, steps, gullies, facing blocks, electric cable poles, and reinforced concrete piles, the piles being used in connexion with the Riverside Power Station, Yangking-pang Bridge and Peking Road Bridge.

The introduction of steel instead of wooden moulds for the handmade sewer tubes has caused a distinct improvement both in quality and economy.

Owing to the dilapidated state of the present workshed, a portion was replaced by a more permanent shed with a travelling crane for the moving of heavy articles, such as concrete piles and poles.

Tests of 40 consignments of cement have been carried out in accordance with the British Standard specification, and 715 concrete blocks have been tested under compression, 605 of these blocks were tested for the Reinforced Concrete Committee of the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects, and the remainder in connexion with Municipal works.

Owing to the inadequacy of the old wooden building a brick built laboratory was erected with special provision for the compression testing machine which was afterwards installed.

The total quantity of cement passed through the yard was 7,584 casks, i.e. 1,264 tons.

CHAS. H. GODFREY.

Engineer and Surveyor.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

CENTRAL OFFICES.

In furtherance of the scheme for the development of the Central Municipal Offices, to which reference is made under the heading "Headquarters and Drill Hall" on pages 24/5 of the Report for 1910, and in accordance with Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1911, negotiations have proceeded for the acquisition of Cadastral Lot 171 from its present owner. The correspondence on the subject is as follows, complete except for the various expert valuations which have been made of the property; these will be submitted for the information and guidance of the Land Commission to whom the case is about to be referred :—

Council Room, Shanghai, March 27, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which took place between the Council and your firm in the autumn of last year, and to the Resolution which received sanction at the recent Meeting of Ratepayers, relating to the acquisition of Cadastral Lot 171 for the purpose of extending the Municipal Central Offices, I am now directed to inform you that, subject to your convenience, the Council is desirous of securing formal possession of the property with effect from January 1, 1912.

To this end, therefore, I am directed to inquire whether you are willing to negotiate as to the price of purchase upon the understanding that either the present lessee shall be left in occupation or that negotiations for the cancellation of her lease shall be conducted by the Council direct.

I am to inform you that the Council is prepared to pay for this property the sum of Tls. 225,668, which amount represents the value of the net ground rent deferred for 5½ years, plus the reversion at the end of that time of the net rental at present derived from the property, as follows :—

	Tls.	6,000	Tls.
Gross Ground Rent per annum			
Less—Chinese Government Land Tax	"	10	
Net Ground Rent per annum	Tls.	5,990	
Present value of Tls. 5,990 per annum 5½ years deferred, 6 per cent table			27,343
Gross rentals per annum			Tls. 30,554
Less—Ground Rent	Tls.	6,000.00	
Municipal Land Tax	"	2,201.76	
Insurance premium	"	1,381.15	
Water Rate, Collection of Rents, Repairs, Possible Vacancies, Lighting, Watchmen, etc., say 15 per cent on Tls. 30,554,			
say	"	4,583.00	" 14,166
			Tls. 16,388
Reversionary value of Tls. 16,388 per annum 5½ years hence, 6 per cent table			198,325
			225,668

In conclusion I am directed to state that the Council will be glad to hear from you on the subject, or, should you so desire, a meeting of the Works Committee will be convened upon a convenient date for its discussion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. S. F. McBAIN, Esq.

Shanghai, April 5, 1911.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 27 in which you inform me that the Council are anxious to acquire Cadastral Lot 171.

I regret that I cannot see my way to negotiate on the terms proposed by you, but I am going very carefully into the matter and hope to be in a position to communicate with you again shortly.

I may mention that, in my opinion, the price proposed by you is quite out of the question.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. S. F. McBAIN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 12, 1911.

SIR,—As promised in my letter of April 5 I have now gone very carefully into this matter. I have had valuations made by Messrs. Moorhead & Halse and Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., and both of these firms state that the value is considerably more than Tls. 600,000, moreover, their arguments supporting their valuations are undoubtedly very sound.

In view of the fact that the price the Council are prepared to pay is only Tls. 225,000, I am forced to the conclusion that it is quite useless to discuss the matter further.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. S. F. McBAIN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 6, 1911.

SIR,—With regard to our conversation of yesterday concerning the Council's wish to acquire the above lot and your suggestion that the matter should be referred to arbitration, it seems to me that our respective ideas about the value of this property are, at present, so far apart that the time for arbitration has hardly arrived.

May I suggest that Mr. Peebles and Mr. Halse should meet and discuss the matter (or, if you prefer it, that all four of the valuers should meet) as there are several points in our valuations that have not been considered in yours and which, I am convinced, must be taken into consideration.

After going carefully into all these points I feel sure that Mr. Peebles would be prepared to alter his valuation and eventually we might arrive at a point where arbitration would be unnecessary—at any rate I think the Council would then have no reason to fear making an offer in accordance with your experts' opinion and, on receiving such amended offer, we could then decide whether we would be willing to refer the matter to arbitration or not.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. S. F. McBAIN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 8, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt and to thank you for your letter of June 6, on the subject of the various valuations which have been placed on Cadastral Lot 171, Central District, with a view to its amalgamation in the Municipal Central Offices site.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council readily accepts your proposal that Messrs. Peebles and Halse meet for the discussion of this matter, and the Council further suggests that, with your approval, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, the Municipal Engineer, shall be present and take part in the discussion.

I am directed to express the hope that this meeting may take place at the earliest opportunity, so that the question of the amount to be paid may be in a fair way towards settlement before your approaching departure from Shanghai.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. S. F. McBAIN, Esq.

Shanghai, June 9, 1911.

SIR,—I have received your letter of June 8 and note that you are willing that Mr. Peebles and Mr. Halse should meet to discuss the question of the value of this lot with a view to Mr. Peebles revising his valuation of the same.

With regard to your suggestion that Mr. Godfrey should be present and take part in the discussion, I have no objection to raise but it certainly seems to me that the valuers would probably arrive at a satisfactory conclusion sooner if they discussed the matter alone, and, of course, Mr. Godfrey would have an opportunity of discussing the matter with Mr. Peebles before he makes his amended valuation.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. S. F. McBAIN,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 16, 1911.

SIR,—In further reference to the correspondence and negotiations which have recently taken place on the subject of the acquisition by the Council of Cadastral Lot 171, and, in particular, to the amended valuation of this property contained in Mr. Peebles' letter of June 13, a copy of which is in your hands, I am now directed to convey to you the Council's offer of the sum of Tls. 407,826 for your interest in the property, to be transferred to, and taken over by, the Council on December 31, 1911.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. S. F. MCBAIN, Esq.

Shanghai, June 17, 1911.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday and in reply thereto regret that I am unable to consider the offer contained therein.

I beg to again draw your attention to the fact that the above lot is Trust Property. It is not subject to the conditions usually determining compulsory surrenders to the Council, and that for reasons previously stated the property is worth more to the Trustees than the market value at the moment.

Mr. Peebles in his report to the Council, on which you base your offer, admits that Mr. Halse has approached the question of value from a different standpoint, and that Mr. Halse in his capacity of professional adviser to the Trustees is entitled to base his value on the premises he has taken. More particularly in paragraph 4 in which Mr. Peebles refers to the question of the very small return derived from this property for the past nine years—less than 2 per cent. per annum (which was of course only accepted with a view to future profit)—he admits the consideration which affects the value from our standpoint, but which he, in his capacity of valuer, cannot recognize, or which a purchaser for value in the ordinary way would not recognize.

When I first suggested a meeting between Mr. Peebles and Mr. Halse I was under the impression that Mr. Peebles would be instructed to give due consideration to the points we raised, more particularly from our point of view than from the standpoint of a valuer appraising the value of property coming into the market in the ordinary way. This property is not coming into the market in the ordinary way and I would suggest that Mr. Peebles be instructed to value same from our standpoint, viz., as the professional adviser of the Trustees, when I believe that the difference between us would not be so great as to make a settlement impossible, particularly as the Council started by making an offer of Tls. 225,668, and now increase it to Tls. 407,826, without considering our point of view.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. S. F. MCBAIN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 23, 1911.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of June 17, I am directed to express the Council's regret that you consider the offer for Cadastral Lot 171, contained in my letter of the previous date, to be insufficient. The Council is unable to apprehend your meaning when you suggest that Mr. Peebles should be desired to approach the subject from the same standpoint as your professional adviser, whose first duty would naturally be to obtain for you the highest possible price for your interest in the property under consideration. Mr. Peebles' answer to the point which you raise is contained in the succinct statement in his letter of June 12: "It is a point that no valuer can recognize neither could a purchaser consider it."

If the property carried an unfavourable lease at the time at which it was acquired it appears to the Council that the special consideration for which you ask was realized in the purchase price.

Having recognized by the addition of 10 per cent to Mr. Peebles' original valuation of the lot that you are "an unwilling seller," the Council feels that it has gone as far as is possible in the circumstances, and I am therefore directed to inquire whether you are willing that the matter now be referred, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIA of the Land Regulations, for settlement by the Land Commission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. S. F. MCBAIN, Esq.

Wyfold Court, near Reading, July 15, 1911.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of June 23 in which you ask if I am willing that the matter of Cadastral Lot 171 now be referred for settlement by the Land Commission, I regret that I am unable to agree to your suggestion.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. S. F. MCBAIN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 2, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of July 15, stating that you are unable to agree to the Council's proposal that the question of Lot 171 be referred to the Land Commission, and to the paragraph in your former letter, of June 17, in which you say "I beg to again draw your attention to the fact that the above lot is trust property. It is not subject to the conditions usually determining compulsory surrenders to the Council." I am directed to inquire if by these words you mean that the proposed acquisition of the property is not covered by the words "extension of lands already occupied by Public Works" in Article VIA of the Land Regulations. The Council does not agree with this view, but if a different meaning is to be attached to the words in question, the Council will be glad to receive your explanation of the statement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. S. F. MCBAIN, Esq.

Wyfold Court, near Reading, November 25, 1911.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 2, which was forwarded to me from Shanghai.

I have taken the opinion of Counsel in London and I do not admit that the Council has the power to acquire Lot 171 compulsorily.

I think it right to add that my chief objection to the Council having the land is that the compensation offered is wholly inadequate and does not take into consideration the special adaptability of the site for which I am advised I am entitled to claim.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. S. F. MCBAIN.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 18, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 25, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council has decided to refer the question of the compensation to be paid in respect of Cadastral Lot 171 to the Land Commission. Notice of the date fixed by the Commissioners for the hearing will be communicated to you in due course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. S. F. MCBAIN, Esq.

RIFLE RANGE AND HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND.

Practically all the remaining pieces of land required for completing the removal of the Range 400 yards to the north, have now been acquired, the complete property has been fenced in, and work is in progress upon the new Butt, convicts being employed thereon.

SIKH QURDWARA.

Negotiations were concluded with the native owner for the purchase of a piece of unregistered land required for the completion of this property at the rate of Tls. 2,300 per mow, or a sum of Tls. 538 for Mow 0.237.

PAHSIENJAO CEMETERY.

The following correspondence refers to the land acquired at the south-west corner of this Property for the purpose of providing a burial ground for the Mohammedan Community. *Vide* Report for 1910 pp. 183/6 :—

Council Room, Shanghai, January 14, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of December 29, and to the correspondence appearing in the Municipal Gazette of the same date, you will note that the Council has purchased Mow 4.418 of land, consisting of B.C. Lots 4001 and 4364, for inclusion in the Pabsienjao Cemetery. I have, therefore, to request that the area in question may be free of taxation.

I am further directed to state that the Council is desirous of purchasing, provided reasonable terms can be arranged, the remaining land west of these lots, up to the Rue Eugene Bard and the Rue Song Chan, with the object of consolidating

and completing the cemetery property : and I am to request your good offices in negotiating with the native owner to this end.

The Council is prepared to make arrangements for the surrender for public use of sufficient land to enable the French Council to effect a desirable road improvement at the corner of the two roads I have mentioned, and will be greatly obliged if the French Council will advise the Council of the most advantageous terms possible.

With the Council's thanks in anticipation for this service, and enclosing an explanatory plan of the site.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council dated January 27, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 14, submitting to the French Council the Council's various proposals relative to the extension of the Cemetery at Pabsienjao.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the French Council regrets being unable to give its assent to any measure whatever having for its object either the enlargement of the *existing* cemetery or the opening of a new one upon neighbouring land.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 13, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 27, received in response to the Council's request for assistance in extending the Pabsienjao Cemetery, and to state that the Council learns with regret that the French Council is unable to give its assent to any measures having for their object either the enlargement of the existing cemetery at Pabsienjao, or the opening of a new one upon neighbouring land.

In this connexion, I am directed to point out that in the Council's letter of August 9, 1910, you were informed of the wish to acquire additional land for this cemetery ; that no objection was then made to the purchase of B.C. Lots 4001 and 4364, the deeds for which were registered in the name of the French Council ; and that negotiations were accordingly completed and the purchase money was paid.

Under the circumstances, I am directed to express the hope that the French Council will be good enough to acquiesce in the proposed slight addition to the cemetery, which amounts to no more than squaring up the site, and will lend its assistance in the acquisition of the small piece of land remaining at the corner of the property.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council dated February 24, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 13 on the subject of the scheme for extension of the Pabsienjao Cemetery, as a result of acquisition by your Council of Cadastral Lots 653 and 654 (B.C. Lots 4001 and 4364).

In this connexion I must emphasize the fact that the land in question was registered, not in the name of the French Council, as is stated in this letter, but in the name of the Superannuation Fund, functioning as an institution independent of the Council, and the reply to your letter of August 9, of which the essential object was to obtain the transfer of this property, was addressed to you on August 13 by the President of the Committee of Management.

The assent of the Council, equally necessary for the execution of the scheme itself, as for the clearing of the land, was not formally requested by you.

In consideration, however, of the misunderstanding which has occurred in this matter, the Council has decided not to oppose the extension of the Cemetery by inclusion of the lots at present acquired ; nevertheless if the new land does not serve for the establishment of the proposed Mohammedan Cemetery, the French Council would view this with pleasure, for reasons of public interest of which the effect has been that since the extension of the Settlement in 1900 all deposition of coffins has been prohibited, and the French Municipality itself has been obliged to acquire a property beyond limits for new burials.

As to the strips of land leading to the Rue Eugene Bard and the Rue Song Chang, the Council, for reasons set forth above, cannot but adhere to its first decision which I communicated to you by letter on January 27.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 24, on the subject of the land which the Council has purchased in extension of the Pahsienjao Cemetery, I am directed to inform you that the two lots in question were acquired solely for the purpose of providing a suitable burial ground for the Mohammedan Community, and that the transfer was made from yourself bona fide without any knowledge of the French Council's objection.

The Council would not be averse to re-selling the land for the price at which it was purchased, but unless this can be arranged, I am directed to ask that the French Council will, in the circumstances, withdraw its opposition.

In conclusion, I am to mention that the leading members of the Mohammedan Community are particularly anxious that this matter may be settled with all convenient dispatch, their present burial ground in the Central District being quite full.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council dated April 11, 1911.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Dejean de La Batie, Consul-General for France, President of the Council, and as a result of the correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of the enlargement of the Pahsienjao Cemetery, I have the honour to inform you that the Municipality does not object to the incorporation in the old cemetery of the two lots acquired by you, *i.e.*, Cadastral Lots 653 and 654.

At the same time the Council cannot but continue to refuse its consent to any extension which embraces adjoining property such as requested in your letter of January 14 last.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

By arrangement with the representatives of the Mohammedan Community, an area of Mow 2.624, fronting upon the Rue Ou Song Kiang, was finally set aside for use as a Mohammedan cemetery, and the remainder, Mow 1.794, is available for incorporation in the old Cemetery.

HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT.—

Negotiations were concluded with the native owner for the purchase of a piece of unregistered land scheduled for addition to this Property, for a sum of Tls. 5,000 exclusive of fees estimated at Tls. 200. This addition measures Mow 2.192.

LATRINE SITE.—

A piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.066, near the corner of Fokien and Amoy Roads, was purchased for use as a latrine site, for a sum of Tls. 1,500, inclusive of compensation for removal of two native houses.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT WORKSHOPS.—

Upon the recommendation of the Engineer, it has been decided to utilise the portion of Cadastral Lots 853 and 845 not required for extending the East Hongkew Market for a new dépôt, and plans and estimates have been approved of a comprehensive scheme of workshops to be erected on this site.

WAYSIDE PARK.—

A small piece of unregistered land required for this site was purchased at the rate of Tls. 1,000 per mow, or Tls. 60 for an area of Mow 0.06.

With regard to the difficulties experienced in obtaining surrender of the piece of unregistered land which formed the subject of the Award of the Land Commissioners in Case LXIX, referred to on page 188 of the Report for last year, the petition of Wong Zung Tai in the Court of Consuls, for restitution of his rights of ownership, resulted in an adverse decision, and a permit was accordingly issued to this owner to fence in the piece of land in question. A long narrow strip of land thus remains inset into the Park detracting very much from its appearance.

The proceedings before the Court of Foreign Consuls, with the Judgment, and ensuing correspondence with the Judges of the Court are appended.

Mr. F. Ellis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones represented the defendants.

PETITION.

The petition of the above-named plaintiff shows as follows :—

(1) The plaintiff is a subject of the Emperor of China carrying on business as a building contractor in Shanghai in the Empire of China.

(2) The defendants are the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai aforesaid, elected by the Ratepayers of Shanghai aforesaid in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai aforesaid north of the Yangkingpang.

(3) The plaintiff is the proprietor of all that piece or parcel of unregistered land situate in the Eastern District on the Thorburn Road and more particularly delineated and described on the plan hereto annexed.

(4) The said piece or parcel of land measures in area 1 mow, 9 fun, 3 li and 4 hao or thereabouts.

(5) The defendants by their servants and agents broke and entered the said piece or parcel of land of the plaintiff and have removed the boundary stones thereof and have taken possession of the same.

(6) The plaintiff is desirous of enclosing by means of a fence the whole of the said piece or parcel of land.

(7) The plaintiff has applied to the defendants for a permit to erect such fence, but the defendants have refused and still refuse to grant such permit.

The plaintiff therefore humbly prays this Honourable Court :

(1) For an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants and agents from continuing to occupy the said piece or parcel of land.

(2) That the defendants may be ordered to grant forthwith to the plaintiff such permit as aforesaid, and the plaintiff further prays for an order.

(3) That on the defendants' failing to grant such permit as aforesaid that he the plaintiff be at liberty and have the full right and power to erect such fence without obtaining the permission of the defendants.

(4) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this action.

(5) That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as this Honourable Court may think fit.

ANSWER.

1.—The allegations contained in paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 of the Statement of Claim are admitted.

2.—The allegations contained in paragraphs 3 and 5 are denied.

3.—In further answer to the plaintiff's claim the defendants say as follows :—

(a) On the 6th day of January 1909 the land in question was in pursuance of the powers vested in the defendants by Land Regulations VI and VIA scheduled for acquisition by the defendants.

(b) No protest to the proposed acquisition of the said land was received by the defendants within the prescribed period or at all.

(c) A reference to the Land Commissioners duly appointed under Land Regulation VIA to determine the amount of compensation to be paid by the defendants for the said land was duly made and the said Commissioners assessed the amount of compensation at Tls. 1,998 which sum the defendants are now and have always since the date of the said award, viz., November 22, 1909, been ready and willing to pay to the owner thereof against delivery of the fangtans or documents of title relating to the said land.

(d) The plaintiff has refused to accept the said sum of Tls. 1,998 and to deliver up the document of title to the said land.

(e) On or about the 17th day of January 1910 and after the refusal referred to in the preceding paragraph hereof the defendants entered into peaceable possession of the said lot of land.

(f) The area of the said land upon the basis of which compensation was awarded is Mow 1.998.

(g) The person with whom the defendants dealt in connexion with the said land up to the date of the sitting of the said Commissioners to determine the amount of compensation to be paid by the defendants for the said land was one

Chang Shao Yuen but on the said Chang Shao Yuen stating at such meeting that the said land had been sold to the plaintiff the plaintiff was sent for and attended the said meeting. If the plaintiff is in fact the owner of said land, the defendants are ready and willing to pay him the said sum of Tls. 1,998 upon surrender of the title deeds therefor, or, if the plaintiff so desires, to submit the question of compensation to the present Land Commissioners.

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff in this case is a Chinese subject carrying on business as a building contractor in Shanghai.

The defendants are the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai.

The plaintiff, being the owner of a piece or parcel of unregistered land situated in the Eastern District on the Thorburn Road, alleges that the defendants wrongfully have taken possession of his said land and therefore he prays for an injunction, that the defendants be restrained from occupying the land in question and that he shall be allowed to enclose by means of a fence the whole of the said piece of land; he further prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this action and that he may have such further or other relief as the Court may think fit.

The defendants contend that they were entitled to acquire the land in question by virtue of certain powers vested in them under Land Regulations VI and VIA, and that whatever has been done was done because they were entitled to do so in consequence of the provisions of the said Land Regulations.

The question for the Court to decide is whether the defendants have under the Land Regulations the power to acquire the land in question in the manner they adopted.

The defendants contend that, apart from their right to acquire the said land by compulsion, the original owner—Chang—had consented to refer the matter to the Land Commissioners.

The defendants have failed to prove that Chang gave such consent; on the contrary, the evidence before the Court goes to show that Chang did not sign the letter dated 14th of June, 1909, addressed to Mr. Chas. H. Godfrey.

From the evidence given by the then Chairman of Land Commissioners, it appears clearly that the Land Commissioners were of the opinion that the consent of the owner of the land was necessary for their dealing with the case, and witness states that his recollection is that it was demonstrated at the time that there had been an agreement of some sort as far back as the 14th of June (which is the date of the letter which defendants allege that Chang signed) that the matter should be referred to the Land Commission.

Having disposed of the question of the owner's consent to refer the matter to the Land Commission, the next is to see whether it was within the power of the Council to acquire the land by compulsion.

Land Regulation VI enumerates for what purposes land may be acquired by purchase and mutual agreement between the Council and foreign or native owners and, the purposes are: for converting the land into roads or public gardens and places of recreation and amusement; but as it was found expedient that the Ratepayers should have fuller powers for acquiring land than they possessed under Land Regulation VI, Land Regulation VIA was framed giving the Ratepayers fuller powers in addition to those vested in them under the preceding regulation for acquiring land for new roads, extension and widening of existing roads, extension of land already occupied by public works and for purposes of sanitation; for these purposes the Ratepayers were given powers of compulsory acquisition of land. Now we find by reading these two regulations side by side that land for public gardens and places of recreation and amusement—and a public park comes certainly under this heading—is omitted in Regulation VIA, and the Court is therefore of opinion that the Council's right of acquiring land by compulsion is confined to land for the purposes enumerated in Regulation VIA, and as an intended park, such as Wayside Park, will become a public garden and a place of recreation and amusement but cannot be considered as a Public Work with the meaning of Regulation VIA, the contention of the defendants that the land in question was required for the purpose of extension of land already occupied by Public Works cannot be upheld.

The Court, therefore, comes to the conclusion that the defendants have not vested in them the power which they have assumed in respect to the land in question, and judgment must therefore be entered for the plaintiff.

The Court therefore orders and directs the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai forthwith to refrain from occupying Wong Sung-tai's property abutting on the Wayside Park on the Thorburn Road, and the said Council is further directed to grant forthwith to Wong Sung-tai a permit to enclose by means of a fence his said property as asked for in his application to the Municipal Council dated 24th of December, 1910.

The said Council is further ordered to pay the Court fees and expenses and also to pay Wong Sung-tai his costs in this action.

The sums of Dollars two hundred and Taels two hundred and fifty deposited by plaintiff as security for Court fees and defendants' costs to be returned to him.

Shanghai, March 15, 1911.

THORVALD HANSEN,

Consul-General for Norway and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

PAUL VON BURI,

Consul-General for Germany and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

A. MONACO,

Consul-General for Italy and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

H. J. BRETT,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 30, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—With regard to the suit of Wong Zung Tai, the reason given in your judgment for deciding in favour of the plaintiff has had the Council's most careful attention, with the result that it appears beyond doubt that you have mis-read the Articles of the Land Regulations which bear upon the case for the following reason :—

After disposing of the question of assent, and after describing the scope of Articles VI and VIA, the judgment states in effect that because the former Article specifically provides for the acquisition of land for conversion into public gardens, whereas the latter has no such specific provision, therefore the words :—

"Extension of lands already occupied by public works" in Article VIA cannot be held to mean extension of lands acquired for conversion into public gardens.

Upon reference to the English text of the Article in question the Council finds that the reference to land for public gardens in Article VI is in the final paragraph, which wholly relates to roads and public gardens outside the Settlement.

Now "Wayside Park," the public garden in question, is within the Settlement; and the Council, desirous of following the Court's line of reasoning, has read the two Regulations side by side, whereupon it is found that the words in Article VI which define the uses to which land acquired thereunder may be devoted are "roads and public properties which they (the Council) intend to set aside in the general interest."

These words undoubtedly in their meaning cover public gardens, and the Council thus has authority to acquire land for public gardens so far as the procedure laid down in Article VI will admit. So, in the added compulsory powers which are given by the latter Regulation, the Council has *prima facie* authority to acquire land for the same purposes, and the words cited from this Regulation, No. VIA, cannot be regarded as in any sense restrictive.

For this reason I have the honour to request that the Court will give this point re-consideration, and, in its discretion, appoint a date for the rehearing of the suit.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

T. HANSEN, Esq.,
Consul-General for Norway.
P. VON BURI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Germany,
A. MONACO, Esq.,
Consul-General for Italy.
Judges of the Court of Foreign Consuls.

Shanghai, April 4, 1911.

SIR,—Your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you say that it appears beyond doubt to the Council that the Court has mis-read the articles of the Land Regulations, which bear upon the case, has received due consideration, and in reply thereto we have the honour to state that the English text of the articles in question was carefully read and perfectly understood by the Court and the members of the Court were unanimously of the opinion that no such power as assumed by the Council in the case in question was vested in the Council neither under Article VI nor under Article VIA of the Land Regulations.

The Court therefore abides by the decision given on the 15th ultimo and your application for a re-hearing of the suit is refused.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,
THORVALD HANSEN,
Consul-General for Norway,
PAUL VON BURI,
Consul-General for Germany,
A. MONACO,
Consul-General for Italy.
Judges of the Court of Consuls.

HARRY DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.—

By arrangement with Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., the two remaining pieces of land required for the completion of this property have been acquired in terms of the following letters. The School site now comprises a well-shaped piece of land bounded on the west and north by the Carter and Shanhaikwan Roads and by the Tszepang on the east.

Shanghai, June 21, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to our conversation the other day respecting the two lots of land adjacent to the property of the Ellis Kadoorie School, we are instructed to inform you that the beneficiary owner is prepared to sell these lots at the rate of Tls. 4,500 per mow on the title deed area, you to pay all expenses connected with the sale. This offer to remain open for your acceptance till 7th proximo.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 29, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of June 21, containing the offer of B.C. Lots 6413 and 7366 at the rate of Tls. 4,500 per mow, payable on title deed area. This offer the Council accepts, and I am directed to arrange for the transfer of the properties as soon as possible, the former lot at your early convenience, and the latter so soon as the deed of title is issued.

With regard to the expenses connected with the sale, the Council is willing to defray the fees usual in such cases.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

The raising of the site an average height of 1 foot 6 inches has since been carried out at a cost of Tls. 1,080.

SURPLUS LAND.—

The offer of the native owner to sell Cadastral Lot 4333, adjoining the piece of surplus land in the Council's ownership (Lot 4334) at the corner of Gordon and Markham Roads, was accepted. The total area thus formed will be of use for Municipal purposes or available for re-sale as circumstances may direct. The purchase price of the lot at the rate of Tls. 2,350 per mow for Mow 1.12 is Tls. 2,632, and the aggregate area of the property is now Mow 1.495.

By arrangement with Mr. H. Lester, on behalf of Mrs. Chin Chin Chee, the two triangular pieces of land north and south of Avenue Road, known as Cadastral Lots 3001 and 3004 were sold for amalgamation with the adjoining B.C. Lots 1898 and 2992. The areas of these strips of surplus land are respectively Mow 0.257 and Mow 0.224, and the purchase price totals Tls. 4,000.

Cadastral Lot 1637, consisting of a small triangular piece of surplus land, abutting upon the Manila Road, measuring Mow 0.042, was sold for a sum of Tls. 350.

Various other pieces of Surplus Land were acquired or were disposed of during the year in the course of road negotiations, and particulars of these transactions will be found under "Road Extensions and Widenings."

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1711	168 C	57	18.000
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	143.000
Riding School	T 1811	3948 W	7553	3.611
FIRE BRIGADE				
Victoria Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Workshops	T 1623	1150 N	4287	1.870
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Junior Officers' Quarters	L 43	C		
Casual Ward	L	572 C	1305	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew Station	T 1066	545 N	2345	3.894
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1265	N	525 Pao.	2.159
Harbin Road Sub-Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Eastern Depôt	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15.600
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Ward Road Indian Quarters	L 41	E		
Yangtsepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yangtsepoo Road Quarters	L 48	E		
Yingsiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Western Depôt	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.135
Dog Kennels	T 1458	4262 W	5755	0.641
Yuyuen Road Quarters	L 35	W		
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
Bubbling Well Road Quarters	L 36	W		
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 1355	979 N	2765	18.491
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	31.362
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	T 1623	1150 N	4287	8.440
Range Road Nurses' Quarters	L 50	N		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			38.500
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 313	1070 N	1967	4.180
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Yangtsepoo		2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Sinza	T 1806	456 W	7552	2.665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5.710
HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT	T	4332 W	2638, 3692, 7550, 7551	5.123
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.091
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Fahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Pootung			181	31.056
Soldiers				4.535
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Fokien Road	T 1749	452J C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
" "		725 N		0.076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1086	245 N	4693	0.077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0.141
Thorne Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	0.032
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS—cont.				
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
Hwackee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.165
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" " 3	T 538	W		0.038
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 641	140 W	3732	0.145
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.066
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L	572 C	555	0.982
Thorne Road	T 1663	1153 N	4287	15.690
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Yangtsepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4323 W	1190	1.331
" " "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	L 11	W		0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.332
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T	442 W	7426	1.205
CARPENTER'S SHOP	L	99 C	22 B	
WORKSHOPS	T 1292	845/853 E	2195	4.320 2.231
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Wayside Road	T 384	2337 E	2092	1.336
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
" "	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	L 22			
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379	N	58 Pao.	261.045
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	36.455
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1809 W	715	402.524
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road		W	6929	15.555
" "		W	6930	90.157
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 342	1082 N	2058, 597 U.S.	4.100
Yangtsepoo Road Site	T 1441	6054 E	1499	42.828
Showroom	L 45	C		
Godown	L 47	E		
Depôt	L 49	E		
Sub-station	T	12 N	7572	0.040

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
EDUCATIONAL				
Public School	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1810	924 W	7555	9.250
Thomas Hanbury School	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
SURPLUS LAND				
Peking Road	T 1552	314 C	1072	0.158
" "	T 1684	454B C	3610	0.220
" "	T 1807	595 C	7455	0.072
Boundary Road	T 1367	596 N	5818	0.063
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.740
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
Baikal Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" "	T 1517	3896 E	6847	0.365
Boundary Stone Site	T 317	376 E	648 U.S.	0.014
Dalry Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
Kirin Road	T	3720 E		0.140
" "	T 1507	3722 E	3136	0.393
" "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
" "	T 1507	3576 E	3136	0.140
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" "	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.374
" "	T 1507	3576 E	3136	3.138
Whashing Road	T 1799	2988 E	2405	0.484
" "	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.237
Yochow Road	T 1553	1318AE	4238	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.258
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.272
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1621	3050 W	44 G	0.043
Medhurst Road				0.060
Moulmein Road	T 1801	W	7346	0.387
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6099	0.129
Shanhaikwan Road	T 1513	976 W	4559	0.286
" "	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.135
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
West Soochow Road	T 1199	4715 W	3285	2.900
" "	T 1199	4724 W	3285	0.500
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.498

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The improvement and development of the system of public roads has proceeded steadily throughout the year, and while, generally speaking, expenditure was in widening existing roads rather than in extending them, a certain amount of construction work on new roads has been carried out in the Eastern and Western Districts.

✕ In the localities beyond Settlement limits, the Council, at the request of the owners concerned, who surrendered the necessary land, assumed ownership of the Haskell and Darroch Roads and the new system of roads west of the Bubbling Well. The taking over of these roads was not effected without some difficulty and remonstrance, both from the former officials and from those having authority in the Revolutionary Government. Sufficient stress cannot however be laid upon the fact that development of the large area of foreign-owned property, situated beyond the Settlement boundaries, cannot proceed satisfactorily without provision of cross roads of adequate width to connect up the existing main roads, and that in this matter, the Council cannot do otherwise than express readiness to accept surrender of land for such roads wherever suitable connexion can be made with the present road system. ✕

With respect to the arrangement heretofore existing with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. under which the private roads of the Company were maintained at the Company's cost, the proposal was agreed to that all of these private roads be surrendered to public use in terms contained in the following letters:—

Shanghai, July 31, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of our Directors held on June 6, it was decided to offer to the Municipal Council free surrender, subject to certain rights and conditions, of all our private roads.

In pursuance of this policy we have now to offer you free surrender of the following roads:—

- (1) Quinsan Gardens, West End Lane, Park Lane, Pei-tai-ho Lane, Albany Lane in the Northern District.
- (2) Jinkes Road in the Central District.

(3) The roads on Cadastral Lot 1798. The roads on the lot opposite Cadastral Lot 2416, and the roads on the lot opposite Cadastral Lots 2555, 2546, in the Western District and outside Settlement Limits.

The surrender of these roads by us is subject to the Council agreeing to the following conditions:—

(a) That in the event of any new scheme of re-development taking place on any of our estates through which any of the above roads run such roads may be altered in direction or position to suit such re-development.

(b) That this Company shall maintain the rights at present possessed of carrying electric wires and gas pipes for lighting or other purposes over or under any of the roads now offered for surrender.

The foregoing two conditions to be embodied in an agreement to be drawn up by our Legal Advisers and signed by the Municipal Council and endorsed on the surrender deeds.

The private section of the Yuen-ming-yuen Road is not included in the foregoing as interests other than our own are involved, but we have every hope that we shall be in a position to surrender this road also at a later date.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 17, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 31, and to accept the offer of free surrender of certain private roads in and beyond the Settlement, at present the property of your Company, upon the terms and conditions stated by you.

With regard to condition (a), the Council assumes that any re-arrangement of roads hereafter desired would at least ensure to the public equal facilities with those now enjoyed. I would suggest that the agreement between the Council and yourselves on the subject of these conditions be a separate document, applicable to the whole of the surrenders, instead of being endorsed on each deed, also that the whole transaction take effect on September 30, 1911.

With regard to the roads themselves, the Council will be glad if that opposite Hardeen Road may be made of a width of 40 feet, the standard width for similar roads in the district concerned; also that the Company will undertake hereafter to improve the line of the north and south branch of Albury Lane, by surrendering a further strip from the corner of Cadastral Lot 893.

In reply to the Company's further note of August 10, the Council accepts the proposal to include amongst these roads the new road about to be constructed between the East Yuhang and East Hanbury Roads.

In conclusion, I am to say that the Council will be glad to take over the private section of the Yuen-ming-yuen Road so soon as the necessary preliminaries are arranged.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, August 30, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter dated August 17, re the surrender by this Company of its private roads to the Municipal Council, was placed before our Board of Directors yesterday and we are instructed to reply as under :—

With regard to condition (a) of our letter of July 31, the Council is correct in assuming that any re-arrangement of roads hereafter desired would at least ensure to the public equal facilities with those now enjoyed. This will be provided for in an agreement to be drawn up by our Legal Advisers and submitted to the Council for approval.

With regard to the road opposite Hardeen Road, which the Council desires should be made of a width of 40 feet, we are of opinion that the 30 foot road as now provided will meet the present and future requirements of the neighbourhood. There would appear to be little chance of this road becoming an important through road and we consider that the road should be taken over as it stands and that if in future any widening is required it should become the subject for future negotiations.

We are prepared to undertake the improvement of the North and South branch of Albury Lane by surrendering a further strip from Cadastral Lot 893 at such time as re-development shall take place.

We are now in a position to surrender our part of the Yuen-ming-yuen Road and we have a letter from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. that they will surrender the remainder.

Harbin Road has been omitted from our previous correspondence and we are willing to dispose of this road on the same terms as the remainder of the private roads.

We are in agreement with the Council that September 30, 1911, will be a convenient date for the transaction to take place.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 1, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 30, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council now finally accepts the terms of surrender of your Company's private roads as modified, including the Harbin Road not mentioned in former correspondence.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

The issue of the usual plans of scheduled new roads and modifications of those existing took place on March 21, *vide* Notification No. 2098, and the more important changes in those for the previous year are as follows :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Acquisition of Cadastral Lot 171 for inclusion within the Central Offices site and for widening the Foochow and Kiangse Roads.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

The road connecting Haining and Range Roads to be named Fusan Road.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The section of Dalny Road south of Yangtsepoo to be re-named Chinwangtao Road.
Substitution of names for numbers on all new roads in the District.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Extending the Great Western Road to the Settlement Boundary. Extending the House Refuse Depot on West Soochow Road to include Cadastral Lots 4420, 4430 and 4431, and two pieces of unregistered land.

Extending the Ellis Kadoorie School site to include Cadastral Lot 925 and unregistered land.

Conversion of Love Lane into a Municipal Road 30 feet wide.

Substitution of names for numbers on all new roads in the District.

The amount expended in acquisition of land and in road construction during the year has been as follows:—

Land for widening the Peking Road	Tls. 68,564.86
Land for widening and extending other roads	78,809.15
Construction work	78,469.13
Wood-paving	27,106.56
	<u>Tls. 252,949.70</u>

Road.	Land.	Construction.	Road.	Land.	Construction.
<i>Central District.—</i>			<i>Western District.—</i>		
Canton	Tls. 9,471.86	Tls. 119.36	Brenan		58.21
Chekiang	860.62	117.90	Bubbling Well	4,746.49	590.08
Fokien	1,498.57	240.33	Burkill		52.03
Hankow	1.31	2,298.39	Chengtu	160.00	
Honan	6,171.61	646.81	Connaught		6,396.12
Kiangse	6,623.72	1,571.98	Gordon		3,358.88
Kiukiang		1,175.37	Great Western	7,470.09	9,377.22
Nanking		27,106.56	Hart	1,429.78	670.07
Peking	68,564.86	2,527.94	Ichang		1,075.40
Soochow	4,107.20	109.38	Kiaochow		6,215.17
Szechuen		2,410.22	Love Lane	10.44	191.94
			Macao		1,593.70
<i>Northern District.—</i>			Medhurst	1,164.74	2,260.84
Boone	3.46	107.17	Moulmein	2,069.63	
Broadway	745.00	11.80	Myburgh	6,939.03	7.50
Haining	401.03	Cr. 50.50	Penang	3,588.11	125.74
Jehol	14.14	53.95	Robison	2.60	1,541.60
Kaifeng	4.30	51.48	Seymour		60.10
North Shanse	141.00		Shanhaikwan	2,383.95	773.44
			Sicawei		639.60
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			Singapore	5,206.36	134.16
Baikal		241.22	Sinza		1,286.15
Batavia	224.82		Tatung	1,581.53	
Chaoufoong		260.67	Tifeng		8,002.37
Chinwantao		1,904.68	Weihaikwei		1,414.30
Dalny	2.60	187.90	West Soochow	1,214.51	12.00
Dixwell	2,391.90	4,176.76	Yates		553.94
Madras		98.00	Yu Yuen	6,934.60	1,590.79
Thorburn		5,991.11	Miscellaneous	209.54	1,598.45
Tungchow		226.22			
Wayside	2.56	667.92			
Whashing		2,921.54			
Yuenfong	1,032.00				
Yulin		821.73			
				<u>Tls. 147,374.01</u>	<u>Tls. 105,575.69</u>

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1911:—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

PEKING ROAD.—

Surrenders have been obtained in respect of the following registered properties, the terms of compensation in each case being based upon the assessed value plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender, with recognition of betterment to the extent of one-third, and, except in the case of the last named property, include charges for reinstatement and loss of rental :—

<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. Lot.</i>	<i>Area, Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Hanson, McNeill & Jones	189	0.045	Tls. 1,219
" "	197	0.150	" 6,000
H. Lester	305	0.134	" 5,828
C. S. Moore	582	0.052	" 572

The necessity for providing a suitable approach to the Peking Road Bridge over the Defence Creek led to the purchase from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of the whole of Cadastral Lot 595, measuring Mow 0.267, for a sum of Tls. 9,000 inclusive of compensation for seven two-storied houses which were disposed of later as old materials for Tls. 160. Of the area thus acquired, a small piece of surplus land, measuring Mow 0.072, remains available for use or re-sale hereafter.

In the case of Cadastral Lot 580, negotiations were concluded with Mr. E. Denegri, representing the native owners, for surrender of an area of Mow 0.051 for a lump sum of Tls. 1,300. This sum includes compensation for rebuilding but is exclusive of any deduction for betterment, since the property in question forms the site of a native temple.

A widening ex Cadastral Lot 211 has been effected on the terms set out in the following letters :—

Shanghai, June 7, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In response to the call of Mr. H. De Gray and your request that we formulate our claim for the surrender of land ex portion of Cadastral Lot No. 211 for widening the Peking Road, we have given the matter our best consideration and have gone into the whole question as carefully as we possibly could with the following result; the estimate for re-constructing the buildings to the new line of road in accordance with the plan enclosed being the lowest of your tenders obtained for the work, in the carrying out of which all the old materials in the present buildings are, so far as possible, to be used in the re-construction :—

Cost of re-construction as per plan	Tls. 10,878.00
Loss of rent during re-construction 4½ moons at \$627.00 ex. 74=	" 2,087.91
Permanent loss in rental of 15 rooms in hong at \$2 per moon = \$30, 12½ moons = \$370 per annum at ex. 74 =	
Tls. 273.80 Capitalized at 8% gross=	" 3,422.50
	<u>Tls. 16,388.41</u>

Taking into consideration that the supply of native houses exceeds the present demand, and that it may be difficult to obtain tenants for the buildings when re-constructed, we must, in addition to the above, claim for loss of rental on such shops and hong remaining vacant after completion until such time as we are enabled to fill a similar number of houses to those found occupied at the date of commencement of the work, you to satisfy yourself what that number is.

You will notice we have made no claim for permanent loss of rental on the shops, for though when re-constructed they will not be so deep as the existing shops, we hope to be able to obtain the same rental for them.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 29, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 7, containing your claim in respect to the portion of Cadastral Lot 211 which it is proposed to incorporate in the Peking Road.

Your claim is divided into four parts, the last of which is dependent upon the letting of the re-constructed houses on the property hereafter.

The first two items of the claim, amounting together to Tls. 12,965.91, the Council is willing to accept. In regard to the third item, that for permanent loss in rental, Tls. 3,422.50, the Council also accepts, provided that such loss does

actually accrue. The Council rests assured that such an item would not be included in your statement did you not regard the loss as inevitable; at the same time it is considered a duty, in handling public funds, to secure that compensation of this character be not paid unless actually demonstrable. I am, therefore, directed to propose that payment of this portion of your claim be deferred until say twelve months after the re-construction of the property is completed, when the Council will pay the actual permanent loss, capitalized in the manner you suggest, up to the figure stated.

The Council also ventures to hope that you will withdraw the fourth dependent item, for the reason that there is no precedent for the payment of such an amount, and a precedent so formed would prove detrimental to the public interest hereafter.

I am to add that there may be set against this item the fact that you will be possessed of new shops and houses in place of those comparatively old ones at present upon the block.

In conclusion, I am to state that this case has been the most protracted of all of those handled during the past two years in connexion with the Peking Road widening scheme, and to express the hope that the proposal which this letter contains may prove acceptable to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, July 7, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 29 re surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 211 for widening the Peking Road, and note from it that the Council is willing to accept the two first items of the claim contained in our letter of June 7, viz., Tls. 10,878.00 cost of re-construction, and Tls. 2,087.91, loss of rental during re-construction, in all Tls. 12,965.91, for which we thank you.

With regard to the item of Tls. 3,422.50, being the value of the estimated permanent loss in rental on the hong after re-construction, we note that the Council accepts our claim provided such loss does actually accrue, but with a view to safeguarding the public funds it is proposed that the payment of this claim be deferred until say twelve months after the re-construction when the actual loss can then be ascertained.

As we have no wish to claim for more than the actual loss sustained, we are quite agreeable to accept the Council's proposition, provided that, should the loss prove to be more than we anticipated it to be, compensation shall be paid accordingly.

We quite recognize that it is the duty of the Council to use all precautions in handling the public funds, but on the other hand it is clearly our duty to safeguard our clients against loss, hence the condition we propose.

With regard to what you term the "fourth dependent item" in our letter of June 7, we regret we cannot see our way to withdrawing it. There may be no precedent for the payment of such a claim but it is none the less an equitable one as we think, you will admit.

In ordinary times we should in all probability have taken the risk of having some of the houses left vacant on our hands after re-construction, but under present condition of supply and demand, we cannot afford to run the risk of some of the tenants we now have, permanently vacating the buildings they now occupy, due to the disturbance of their tenancy, as would appear to have been the result of re-building the frontage of Cadastral Lot No. 188 opposite.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 18, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 7, I am directed to state that the Council, after full consideration of all the facts bearing on the case, has decided to accept liability with regard to re-letting the new houses on Lot No. 211, Peking Road, as set out in your letter of June 7.

Under these circumstances, I am directed to express the hope that you will carry out the re-construction work upon the property, as arranged, at your earliest possible convenience.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

BUND AND CANTON ROAD.—

After negotiations extending back to 1905, as to the terms upon which permission would be granted for the erection of a high building on Cadastral Lot 56, with which was involved the question of the widening of the adjacent roadway, a special meeting of the Works Committee was held at the Council Room on

March 16 at which representatives of the owners attended, and the following minute, which has received formal confirmation by Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., is included herein for purpose of record :—

"Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, R. B. Moorhead and S. J. Halse, representing Messrs. Dodwell & Company, Limited, attend "by invitation.

"In opening the proceedings, the Chairman states that this meeting has been arranged with the representatives of "Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., with a view to settlement of the terms upon which a building 123 feet in height will be "permitted to be erected on part of Cadastral Lot 56 at the corner of the Bund and Canton Road.

"Messrs. Moorhead and Halse then state in detail the reasons for objection on the part of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. to "the Council's proposals, briefly to the effect that they consider the terms offered as inequitable in that the Company is not "properly concerned in the acquisition of any part of Lot 55 on the opposite side of the road, that the betterment accruing "to Lot 56 by the proposed widening is considerably less than supposed, since it is not intended to have any entrance "to the new building from the Canton Road, and that therefore the widening is of advantage only in that it affords increased "light and air space. Mr. Halse further points out that the assessed value of the property is high, and that it would be "impossible with the ordinary five or six storey building to secure adequate return upon the capital represented. "In his opinion, an additional point for consideration is that the Council will derive about Tls. 8,000 in taxation "from the proposed building but that this amount will be considerably reduced if the structure is restricted to the ordinary "height.

"In reply, the Chairman points out that the Company is asking for special consideration in order that they may "put up a building in excess of the height prescribed in the Building Rules, but that under no circumstances could the "Council permit its erection unless the adjacent roadway is made of adequate width. With a view to the granting of this "permission, and as a direct result of the Company's first application, the road has been scheduled in this section to a "width of 40 feet, which is considered the indispensable minimum for such high buildings, and that it does not seem "unreasonable that they should be asked to bear one-half of the cost. The increase in taxes which might result is regarded "as at best problematic, and, in this connexion Mr. De Gray cites the experience of New York and other large cities where "the effect of construction of new and lofty buildings has not infrequently been to transfer thence the tenants from "adjoining properties.

"Since, however, the representatives of the Company are still strongly opposed to any payment for land on the "opposite side of the road, the Chairman suggests that discussion be confined to the simple question of the terms upon "which Messrs. Dodwell & Co. will surrender the area required from that portion of their property which it is proposed to "re-build and which measures approximately Mow 0.084.

"Mr. Moorhead suggests compensation at the assessed value plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender and less "one-third for betterment, but the Chairman observes that these terms would in any case be applicable were the building "only of the ordinary height, and that it is precisely because the additional width is essential to the extra height that the "widening is requisite. He suggests that as a matter of compromise, the assessed value be paid for the strip in question, "plus ten per cent and less two-thirds for betterment, and, after some further discussion, the representatives present "agree that in the event of re-building taking place in the manner proposed these terms shall be recommended for "acceptance."

So far as the Council is aware, no further steps in regard to the erection of the building have yet been taken, and, in the meantime, an application has been sanctioned for permission to transform the watchman's lodge at the corner into a show-room. Part of the site of this latter is included in the area scheduled for the road widening but, as the building is only required temporarily and until arrangements for erection of the large modern building are completed, extension of this structure to the present road line has been permitted upon condition that no claim in respect thereto will be made when the road is widened.

HONAN ROAD.—

The following correspondence contains the terms upon which acquisition has been effected of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 148 :—

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the beneficial owner of the above lot to claim compensation money from the Municipal Council for the surrender to public use of a portion of the lot at the rate of Tls. 45,000 per mow.

Shanghai, May 13, 1910.

Yours truly,

D. MAIN,

By his attorney,

LOFTUS E. P. JONES.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 30, 1910.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 13, upon the subject of the surrender of a part of the area scheduled from Cadastral Lot 148, for the widening of the Honan Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council regards the rate upon which your claim is based as excessive and is prepared to make a counter-offer at the assessed value, Tls. 35,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent and less the usual

reduction of one-third for betterment in respect to the area required for a 30-foot road (Mow 0.05), or a total of Tls. 1,629 for the Mow 0.059 involved, and I am to express the hope that this amount of compensation will meet with your acceptance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

L. E. P. JONES, Esq.

Shanghai, July 23, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of May 30 informing me that the claim of the beneficial owner for the scheduled portion of Cadastral Lot 148 is excessive and that the Council was prepared to make a counter-offer of Tls. 35,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent and less one-third for betterment. I have communicated the contents of your letter to the beneficial owner who now instructs me to claim at the rate of Tls. 35,000 on the understanding that no reduction for betterment will be made nor 10 per cent be allowed by the Council for compulsory surrender.

Yours truly,
D. MAIN,
By his attorney,
LOFTUS E. P. JONES.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 11, 1910.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 23 on the subject of the surrender from Cadastral Lot 148 of the area required for the widening of the Honan Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to accept the rate upon which your claim is based, i.e., the assessed value, Tls. 35,000 per mow, but is unable to acquiesce in your suggestion to forego the usual deduction for betterment. The Honan Road is only 22 feet wide at this point, and in widening such roads to 80 feet the Council invariably calls for some contribution from the owner concerned in recognition of the betterment which thus accrues to his property.

I am directed therefore to re-affirm the offer contained in my letter of May 30, and to request that you will be good enough to accept the amount of compensation therein contained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

L. E. P. JONES, Esq.

Shanghai, March 22, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are now instructed by our client to accept the Council's offer contained in your letter to us of May 30 last year for the surrender of a portion of the above lot, that is to say Tls. 35,000 as the rate per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment. Please forward surrender deed for signature at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

KIANGSE ROAD.—

A permit was issued to Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., to cover in the yard of No. 39 Kiangse Road, although the area affected is comprised in the strip of Lot 154 scheduled for the widening of the road, upon condition that no claim for compensation will be made in respect to the proposed work when the widening is carried out.

NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS.—

The question of the amount of compensation payable in respect to the strip of Cadastral Lot 84, required for the widening of these roads, was referred to the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence. The unwillingness of the owners, Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., to comply with the Commissioners' Award has necessitated further action in the matter, and a suit for its enforcement has therefore been instituted in H.M. Supreme Court in accordance with the provisions of Article VIa of the Land Regulations.

Shanghai, September 13, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We have been instructed by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., to continue the negotiations with regard to the surrender of the land required by the Council for the widening of the Nanking Road, and of the Kiangse Road from Cadastral Lot 84, begun by Mr. D. M. Gubbay about a year, or year and a half ago. We refer to that part of the lot on which a new building is in course of erection.

According to a plan we received from Mr. C. H. Godfrey in October 1910, the Council will require an area of 3 fun, 2 li, 3 hao for the widening of the Nanking Road, and an area of 1 fun, 9 li for the Kiangse Road, making a total area of 5 fun, 1 li, 3 hao. These areas apply to the surrenders required from the entire lot, but at present we can only deal with the small portion at the corner.

We are prepared to surrender the area to be negotiated now at the assessed value of Tls. 65,000 per mow less a certain amount for betterment. The amount to be deducted for betterment we think is a matter for discussion as, owing to the reduction of the building area caused by the surrender, there is only accommodation for two shops on the Nanking Road frontage whereas, had no surrender been required, there would have been space for three.

As to the area to be surrendered we will have no difficulty in determining this with Mr. C. H. Godfrey.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 18, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter of September 13, re the surrender of land from this lot for the widening of the Nanking Road and Kiangse Road, we find we have written that "We are prepared to surrender the area to be negotiated now at the assessed value of Tls. 65,000 per mow less a certain amount for betterment." This should read "We are prepared to surrender the area to be negotiated now at the assessed value of Tls. 65,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory sale less a certain amount for betterment."

You will notice that we omitted to mention the usual 10 per cent. additional for a compulsory sale.

The rest of the letter of September 13 to stand as written.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 7, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of September 13 and 18 on the subject of the surrender of a portion of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 84, required for the improvement of the Nanking and Kiangse Road corner.

In reply I am directed to state that, in the opinion of the Council, there is no good reason why the rate upon which your claim is based should be other than the actual value shown in the assessment recently carried out by Messrs. Algar and Peebles. It is considered therefore that the rate of Tls. 57,000 per mow should properly serve as a basis for computing the compensation payable for the scheduled area of the property.

In regard to the question of betterment, the Council notes your remarks as to the lessened accommodation which will necessarily result from surrender of a portion of the lot for public use, and, after careful consideration of the circumstances, is of opinion that the amount to be deducted for betterment may suitably be calculated at one half.

Upon these terms the compensation payable for the area in question will be as follows:—

Mow 0.191 at Tls. 57,000 per mow	Tls. 10,887
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	1,088
	11,975
Less one-half for betterment	5,987
	Tls. 5,988

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, October 12, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 7, re the surrender of a portion of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 84, required for the widening of the Nanking and Kiangse Road corner.

In reply thereto we would remind the Council that, in effect, a road surrender becomes operative the moment a landowner commences to re-build, and is restricted to the scheduled building line by the Council's regulations with regard to building permits and the approval or otherwise of plans of proposed buildings. This restriction was enforced in the case under discussion during 1910.

You state that "in the opinion of the Council, there is no good reason why the rate upon which your claim is based should be other than the actual value shown in the assessment recently carried out by Messrs. Algar and Peebles." The assessment referred to is not yet in force, and we believe was not even contemplated when we were compelled to set back our building line. By the process of reasoning adopted by the Council, we have better grounds for stating that in our opinion the basis of compensation should be Tls. 85,000 per mow—which sum we offered on behalf of a client to Messrs. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., for Cadastral Lot 84 during 1909, and which in our opinion is a better criterion of the value of the lot to the owner in 1910 than the assessment of to-day. As, however, we desired to put forward a reasonable and sound claim, we adopted the assessment in force on which the taxes are being paid as the only reasonable basis.

In regard to the question of betterment we should much appreciate a statement of the considerations which have gone to the formation of the Council's opinion that the amount to be deducted for betterment should suitably be calculated at one half. We are well acquainted with the practice of compensation, and, as our opinion differs so materially from that advanced by the Council, it has occurred to us that we may have overlooked one or more important considerations which under the accepted principles of compensation should affect the deduction for betterment.

For your information, we give the only points which in our opinion have any bearing on the question of betterment.

1.—The undoubted betterment accruing to the shops by virtue of the less dangerous approach for carriages and pedestrians.

2.—"Betterment 1" will operate far more beneficially to the community than to the landowner or his tenants, by reason of mere numbers.

3.—We enjoyed ample light and air prior to re-building.

4.—Our total loss of frontage is about 28-ft.

5.—Our loss of frontage to the Nanking Road is increased by the rounded corner scheduled by the Council to about 20-ft.

6.—The site which was sufficient for three fair sized shops prior to the surrender is now suitable for two shops only and the rental value of the shops reduced for this reason by a greater proportion than the reduction in area.

7.—That setting back our frontage line compelled us to leave the adjoining shop on the Kiangse Road in an uninhabitable condition during building operations.

For the reasons stated herein, we shall be much obliged if you will again refer the matter to the Council for re-consideration of the terms offered for the surrender, or the advancement of sound reasons why our claim should be reduced. By sound reasons we mean reasons which, under the accepted principles of compensation, should affect our claim.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 31, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 12, on the subject of the improvement of the Nanking and Kiangse Roads ex Lot 84, I am directed to state that the Council remains of opinion that the terms contained in my letter of October 7 are those properly applicable to this case. Since, however, you have raised various points which in your opinion affect the matter of compensation, I am directed to deal with them briefly as follows:

As to the time when a road surrender becomes operative.—This would be as you say were the owner to set back to the new line at once, but not so where the area is retained for the use of the building contractor and for the erection of remunerative advertising hoardings. It is exact, and at the same time simple, to regard a road surrender as operative when the road is made available for public use. It is the Council's invariable practice to pay compensation then, and not before.

As to the assessed value as a basis for compensation.—While this, the official appraisal is customarily accepted by landowners and the Council, it is utilized only as an independent guide to the actual value, and it is beyond question that the recent re-valuation by Messrs. Algar and Peebles is a better indication of the latter than the Assessment of 1907. Besides which, at the time of the 1907 assessment your clients protested at the valuation of the property at Tls. 70,000 per mow, saying "we estimate the assessment at Tls. 50,000 per mow." (*Vide* letter from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., of July 10, 1907). Whereupon the assessment was reduced to Tls. 65,000 per mow. But even this valuation is not what you describe to be as "the assessment in force on which the taxes are being paid," or, "the only reasonable basis;" for, as you are aware, Land Tax is levied subject to a rebate of 20 per cent, one of the objects of which is to allow for fluctuation in values between the quinquennial periods.

As to betterment.—The Council has urged the equity of a deduction of one-half of the claim; you have expressed willingness to deduct a certain amount, and admitted undoubted betterment in respect of carriage and foot access; but you have not yet stated by what proportion the claim should in your opinion be lessened.

The light and air enjoyed by the old building is fresh in the Council's memory. To describe it as ample, under present conditions, would be, I am directed to assert, to court contradiction.

The loss of frontage is a measurable item upon which compensation must depend; so too is the loss of area, and the consequent lessened space available for building. It is the sum total of these considerations which go to make up the value

of the strip to be surrendered, but the betterment to be deducted is the increase in value of the remainder of the property, and your estimate of this has, as yet, not found explicit expression.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, November 21, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of October 31, re the road surrender ex Cadastral Lot 84, which gives the impression that the Council desires to treat the surrender as a matter of barter for a commodity which is for sale in the open market, rather than as a matter of compensation for compulsory sale. In reply thereto we will deal with your arguments in the order given.

As to the time when a road surrender becomes operative.—The reason you advance would be a good one were we dealing with a commodity for sale in the open market, but, as the Council is exercising compulsorily the arbitrary powers conferred by the Land Regulations, the surrender becomes operative the moment that power is exercised and our clients are restricted in the use of their property.

With regard to the hoarding, this is for the protection of the public during building operations, and would be equally valuable for advertising purposes if set back to the scheduled line. For your information, we may mention that the advertising space brings in a rental of \$40 per mensem, and will probably be available for a total period of seven months.

The public has enjoyed the use of a portion of the surrender for several months, and with regard to the remainder we beg to remind the Council that, had no surrender been scheduled, it would be necessary to give us permission to encroach three or four feet on the road to enable our clients to improve the property to the extent of Tls. 38,000 by erecting the new building, thereby enabling the Council to participate in the benefit of this costly improvement by levying taxes on a much higher rental than the old buildings produced. We would also draw the Council's attention to the fact that had it been necessary for us to encroach on the road with our hoarding, the advertising space would be equally valuable, as in the case of the Palace Hotel and many other buildings.

We have no complaint to make against the Council's usual practice of paying for land when it is actually transferred or made available for public use. Our letter of October 12, dealt with the amount of compensation payable, rather than with the date of payment.

As to the assessed value as a basis of compensation.—As we stated in our letter of October 12, the assessment which may, or may not, come into force next year, and the offer we made the owner of the property in 1909, are beside the point; our clients' objection of 1907 is equally so. Our clients have paid and are now paying taxes on Tls. 65,000 per mow less an abatement of 20 per cent. The Council has asked for, and has obtained, special powers to increase the rateable or assessed value where landrenters claim compensation in excess of the assessed value, and in the interests of equity and justice it would be interesting to know what remedy landrenters have where the Council adopts the inverse method.

Whatever the value was in 1907, or will be in 1912, does not affect our claim. We are in a position to produce a buyer for a small lot of about the size of the lot in question on any of the four corners of the intersection of the Nanking and Kiangse Roads at the assessed value, and, from a former offer we were commissioned to make, we have a shrewd suspicion that a considerably higher price can be obtained. As stated in our former letter we wish to put forward a reasonable and sound claim, so we adopt the Council's present assessment as the only reasonable basis.

After perusal of the report of Mr. Landale's speech at the Ratepayers' Meeting of 1908 and the Minutes of the Council Meetings of March 27, June 5 and June 12, 1907, we must express surprise at the Council's statement with regard to the "rebate of 20 per cent." Our Mr. Halse was interviewed by your Mr. Mayne as to the home practice with regard to taxation and the purpose of "abatements" (not rebates) and in view of such knowledge of the circumstances as we possess, and the evident uncertainty of the Council as indicated by the minutes of the latter meeting, we are still convinced that the Assessment of 1907 is the assessment on which our clients pay their taxes, the 20 per cent in question being a *fixed abatement*.

As to betterment.—There is no equity in a random guess at the value of betterment. Any claim for betterment should be based on sound reason, be detailed, and proved. The onus of proof of betterment rests with the Council.

As the light and air enjoyed by the old building is fresh in the Council's memory, we invite an inspection of the new building, after which we think the Council will agree that the new building if placed on the old building line would give sufficient light and air for any purpose which the building may be called upon to serve.

We state with conviction that the increased light and air enjoyed by the new building is due to our own efforts in designing the building rather than to an average increase of 10-ft. in the width of the roads. We would remind the Council that a depth of 50-ft. is sufficient for a shop, and that what light and air we may gain in front by setting back the building, we must necessarily lose at the rear, we would also remind the Council that the law of easements does not apply in Shanghai, and we can see no possible reason why the Council should claim any preferential treatment to the landrenter in the matter of light and air. With regard to the undoubted betterment in respect of carriage and foot access, we desire to draw the attention of the Council to the effect of the tramway on the property under discussion and the surrounding property. The tramway has made such access considerably worse than was formerly the case, if not positively dangerous, and the

Council has substantially admitted this in the case of Mr. E. G. Wilson. No compensation was asked or given to our clients on this account, and as a matter of equity we are entitled to take this into consideration in connexion with betterment.

The lot prior to surrender had a frontage to the Nanking Road of 73-ft., sufficient for three fair shops. The surrender limits us to two shops which are larger than necessary and which will not produce the rent per fong which three smaller shops will return. The loss of frontage is also large in comparison to the area surrendered.

We consider the soundest method of arriving at the loss or gain in values is by capitalizing the loss or gain in rental values, and the following claim for compensation, which we think our clients are reasonably entitled to, is based on that method.

Taking into account all the foregoing considerations, our claim for compensation is as follows:—

Mow 0.191 at Tls. 65,000 per mow	Tls. 12,415
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	1,241
Depreciation of remainder of site by excessive loss of frontage (28-ft. sufficient for two good show windows) and adaptability for three average shops, expressed in rental value. Tls. 120 per mensem capitalized at 6 per cent.	24,000
	Tls. 37,656
Less betterment due to improved approach for carriages and pedestrians, expressed in rental value. Tls. 100 per mensem capitalized at 6 per cent.	20,000
	Tls. 17,656

Our clients realize that the improvement is a costly one to the ratepayers and, to facilitate an amiable settlement, are prepared to offset the depreciation against the betterment, and accept the sum of Tls. 13,656 for the area to be surrendered, it being clearly understood that this offer is made without prejudice to their claim for Tls. 17,656 should the Council decide to contest the claim.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 30, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 21, which contains, as desired, a statement of the amount by which you are prepared to reduce your claim for compensation in the case of Lot 84 Nanking and Kiangse Roads, in recognition of betterment.

Even with this reduction there is so wide a difference between your claim and the compensation offered, that the Council has decided to leave the settlement of the case in the hands of the Land Commission. Due notice will be afforded to you of the day fixed by the Commissioners for their next sitting.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, December 4, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 20, with reference to the road surrender ex Cadastral Lot 84, we beg to remind you, as in the case of Cadastral Lots 69 and 145, that the Land Regulations give the Council no authority to refer the matter to the Land Commissioners, and the Land Commissioners no jurisdiction in the case.

We wish to inform the Council that we do not agree to the matter being referred to the Land Commissioners in the ordinary way as our clients are quite willing to surrender the land required on receipt of adequate compensation, but if the Council desires to refer it to the Land Commissioners without prejudice, we are prepared to appear in support of our clients' claim.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION,
CASE LXXXII.
AWARD.

Mr. Halse attends on behalf of the Owner and the Council is represented by officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

Mr. Halse on behalf of the owner emphasizes the arguments set forth in the published correspondence and remains of opinion that the claim as stated in his firm's letter of November 21 is not more than his client is entitled to in law and

equity, though a settlement more favourable to the Council might perhaps have been accepted had the attitude of the Council been more sympathetic during the negotiations.

The various points are discussed in detail. Mr. Halse states that he could undoubtedly obtain buyers at over old assessed values for any one of the four corners of Nanking and Kiangse Roads, as evidence of the fact that assessed values are not reliable basis for compensation for compulsory surrenders, and that Tls. 65,000 per mow is within the actual market value.

In the matter of loss of adaptability Mr. Halse puts in sketches to illustrate the loss in rental value resulting from the restricted area available for building purposes. In this connexion, the Commissioners point out that in the matter of height full advantage has not been taken in re-building to obtain the maximum rental value of the property.

As regards light and air, the Commissioners agree that in great measure the improvement in this respect is due to the difference in design between the new building and the old.

In discussing the question of betterment, wherein Mr. Halse holds the view that the loss of frontage and adaptability outweigh the advantages of improved light, air, and accessibility to vehicular traffic, it is noted by the Commissioners that as this is a case where a similar surrender is scheduled on the opposite side of the road, were the Council's claim for half betterment upheld, the result upon the completion of the total widening would be that the property owners on either side would have contributed the entire cost of what will undoubtedly be one of the most needed public improvements and that this is opposed to the Council's usual principle of sharing the cost of road widenings between the owners and the public in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third respectively.

The Commissioners have very carefully considered the various questions raised in this case which is a somewhat difficult one, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

Basis of Value.—In arriving at the value of compensation, the Commissioners do not feel bound to accept the assessed value, simply because it is the assessed value; their endeavour being to take what appears to them to be the most reliable market valuation submitted to them. Case No. LXXI is a case in point where the assessed value stood at Tls. 50,000 per mow while compensation was awarded on the basis of Tls. 65,000.

In the present instance it is stated by the Council that the recent valuation made by Mr. Algar and Mr. Peebles, although it was made for purposes of assessment, was based on fair market values. Against this, the Commissioners have the owners' valuation based on an offer, not for the whole lot but for a portion.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners feel bound to accept the figure of the two independent valuers.

Betterment.—The Commissioners are of opinion that the owner might have reduced the depreciation in rental value due to loss of frontage, by erecting a higher building. They are further of opinion that in his own interests, no owner would have re-built on the old line of the Nanking Road. On the other hand the public improvement resulting from the widening of the roads, the Nanking Road more especially, is so marked, and so valuable to almost every member of the community every hour of the day, that in the opinion of the Commissioners it exceeds the value to the owner and tenant as an improved approach for carriages and pedestrians to the premises.

The Commissioners award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.191 at Tls. 57,000 per mow	Tls. 10,887.00
Add 10% for compulsory surrender	1,088.70
	11,975.70
Less betterment assessed at one-sixth	1,995.95
	Tls. 9,979.75

H. G. SIMMS,
J. R. PATTERSON,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1911/12.*

Shanghai, January 4, 1912.

Further improvements arranged in this district are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area, Mow.	Compensation.
Canton and Kiangse	Crédit Foncier d'Extrême Orient	112	0.301	Tls. 9,933†
Chekiang	Hanson, McNeill and Jones	699	0.039	" 858*
Fokien	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	441	0.068	" 1,496*
Hankow and Hoopoh	Ilbert & Co., Ltd.	530	0.004	" 80
Honan	Hanson, McNeill and Jones	277	0.028	" 820†

* At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender.

† At the present assessed value with 10% added for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

BROADWAY.—

The application by the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., for permission to effect certain structural alterations to the building on Cadastral Lot 1016 in order to convert the old dining hall and kitchens into an entertainment hall led to negotiations for surrender of the area scheduled for the widening of Broadway. Upon the representation of the Company, however, who pointed out that the alterations proposed were not of such a nature as to interfere with the main walls and roof, a permit was issued as requested, it being noted that no claim in respect of the new work will be considered when the widening is ultimately effected.

HAINING ROAD.—

Purchase was made of the unregistered land required for the completion of the south side of the Haining Road from the Kansuh Road westward to the Settlement boundary, at the rate of Tls. 500 per mow or Tls. 377.50 for an area of Mow 0.755, and the native documents of title were forwarded as usual to the Senior Consul to be lodged in the Chinese Land Office for record.

HANBURY AND MILLER ROADS.—

Acceptance was authorized of the offer of the Rev. H. P. Shaw, on behalf of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, to surrender a piece of land ex Cadastral Lot 1072, required for the improvement of the corner of these roads, at the assessed value, or a sum of Tls. 30 for an area of Mow 0.003. The land in question has been in public use for the past 13 years.

HASKELL AND ADJOINING PRIVATE ROADS.—

By arrangement with Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers of the Shanghai Building and Investment Co., Ltd., the Council accepted surrender of the Haskell Road system, and undertook the maintenance of these roads, including policing, lighting and sanitation. The water-mains and drainage system heretofore owned by the Company were accordingly transferred to the Council, and the necessary surrender deeds for the land for this purpose were signed and registered as follows:—

Ex.	B. C.	Lot 3455	Mow 0.255
"	"	752 Pao.	" 0.263
"	U.S.C.	1 "	" 0.804
"	"	2 "	" 0.660
"	"	3 "	" 0.762
"	"	53 "	" 2.183

For the avoidance of any misunderstanding with the Chinese Authorities in this matter, copies of the deeds were furnished to the Taotai through the usual channel, resulting in an interchange of correspondence as follows:—

Council Room, Shanghai, July 21, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, by arrangement with the Shanghai Building and Investment Co., Ltd., the Council has taken over the control of the Haskell and other privately-owned adjacent roads beyond the Northern Boundary of the Settlement.

I enclose, herewith, a plan of these roads and copies of the Deeds of Surrender relating to the land acquired for road purposes ex B.C. Lots 3455 and 752 Pao, and U.S.C. Lots 1 Pao, 2 Pao, 3 Pao and 53 Pao.

These copies of deeds I have the honour to request that you may be good enough to transmit to the Taotai for the information of the Native Land Office, and of the Chapel Constabulary, so that hereafter there may be no misunderstanding or conflict of Police authority.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, July 28, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of July 21, and to our recent conversations regarding the Haskell Road question, I beg to forward herewith for your consideration and reply translation of two dispatches just received from the Taotai on the same subject.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Rough translation of dispatch from the Shanghai Taotai, Liu Yen-yi, to the Senior Consul, dated July 27, 1911.

The Taotai has received the following letter yesterday from Yao, Chief of the General Office of the Chinese Constabulary: "On July 24, Kung Chao-hsian, senior officer of the 3rd road sub-station, reported as follows:—

Li Yin-chia, officer of the 3rd ch'ü, reports as follows: on July 21, at 4 p.m., police officer Hi-se-pan-ko, of the Hongkew police station, came here with interpreter Lin Hao and declared that the site of the new foreign houses of Haskell Road was the property of a foreign company, the Shanghai Building and Investment Company, that this company had now handed over the road to the Council to come under the jurisdiction of the latter, and that they (the Settlement Police) must now send policemen to take over charge of the roads: he said also that a letter had already been sent to the Taotai, for his taking note and acting in accordance, and he asked that our policemen be withdrawn, so that foreign policemen may take their place. Li Yin-chia replied: the Haskell Road is in Chinese territory and has now been patrolled by our constabulary for more than 4 years, without any interference on your part. You say that the land is foreign property and must be put under the Municipal Council's jurisdiction: but then, can we send Chinese policemen to patrol the very numerous Chinese estates in the Settlement? Anyhow, we cannot remove our men except upon official instructions from our General Bureau. Since you have written to the Shanghai Taotai, it is now a matter for consultation and decision between him and the General Constabulary Bureau. When a reply has been given to your Consul, then it is possible to make arrangements, etc. After having listened to the above, the foreign police officer said: we have now given you notice in advance, but it is to be feared that there would be some trouble when we send our men there. Since this is the case, we shall wait till an answer has been received from the Taotai, and then we shall send our police. And officer Li requests that the matter may be reported to the higher authorities.

We were just engaged considering the above report, officer Yao writes, when the same road sub-station reported that 3rd ch'ü officer Li had reported having received on July 25 the following letter from the British Tai-mo-sheng, of the said company: "our property joins the Settlement roads; the Haskell Road has now been sold to the Shanghai Municipal Council, who will hereafter take the responsibility of policing this road. I, therefore, write this letter to inform you, and also to request that you will withdraw your police from Thursday, July 27, at 5 p.m., at which time the Municipal Council will send constables to take over the service." This is a very serious interference with (our) sovereign rights, and I apply for instructions.

The Haskell Road lies within Chinese limits and has now been patrolled by us for more than 4 years. The Shanghai Building and Investment Company has not the right to ask us to remove our police and the Municipal Council is certainly not in a position to encroach upon the limits and interfere in the matter. The sovereign rights of the place are involved, and I request you to communicate (with the Consuls) for their forbidding the Municipal Police to stir up trouble in defiance of the regulations and to the detriment of the good relations, etc., etc.

The Taotai proceeds to say: it is for the administration and protection of Chinese and foreign residents in Chinese territory that China has established a General Constabulary Bureau in Chapel, that roads have been built, and policemen posted on duty. All land previously surrendered for roads by Chinese or foreigners, within Chinese limits, must revert for ever to the Constabulary, and be managed by the latter; it has been surrendered for public use and it does not matter whether the road has been built by the owners themselves or by the constabulary; the owners have not the right to take it back and to sell it again. The Haskell Road, which has been built by the Shanghai Building and Investment Company lies within the limits of jurisdiction of the Chapel constabulary, and it has been patrolled by the latter for a number of years. The Company's sudden desire to transfer the road to the Municipal Council is really deprived of all right, and the Council is equally wrong in accepting to take over the road and in asking the Chapel Police to withdraw, so that it may put its own police in their place. It is an usurpation of rights and the Constabulary is bound to oppose it.

I must naturally communicate its protest to you and request you to stop such action, so as to make clear the limits and to avoid complications. Besides deputing interpreter Chen Shih-kwang to go and urgently discuss the matter with you I have to send you this letter and to request that you will immediately direct the Council not to send policemen there on any account; this will keep clear the limits and will preserve peace. A reply is awaited.

Rough translation of dispatch from the Shanghai Taotai, Liu Yen-yi, to the Senior Consul, dated July 28, 1911.

I am in receipt of your letter wherein you inform me that by arrangement with the Shanghai Building and Investment Company the Municipal Council has taken over the Haskell and other adjacent roads beyond the northern boundary of the Settlement, which roads shall hereafter be policed by the Municipal Council. You send me a plan and 6 deeds to be kept on record and you ask me to communicate with the Constabulary, so as to avoid trouble, etc.

In regard to the same question, I had previously received a communication from Yao, of the Chapel General Police Bureau, to the effect that the Haskell Road lies within Chinese limits and falls under the jurisdiction of the Constabulary,

which has now had its beats there for a number of years. Since the owners have already surrendered the road for public use, they have not the right to take it back for re-sale; and the Municipal Council cannot trespass upon the limits and take over the road and put there its police, etc.

I have already asked you by letter to direct in turn the Municipal Council to send there its police on no account so as to avoid complications, and I have also deputed interpreter Chen Shih-kwang to discuss the matter verbally with you, this is on record. Now I receive your letter, and I hear also the following report from interpreter Chen "the Council is only ready to wait one or two days before sending its police, and (the Taotal) is requested to arrange clearly with the Constabulary the question of their withdrawing their police."

It is to be observed that in patrolling a Chinese district the Chinese Constabulary is simply exercising its own sovereign rights, and I have really not the power to tell them to withdraw and to yield the place to the Municipal Council. If the company wants to surrender this land to the Council, the Council can only assume the position of an (ordinary) foreign landowner in Chinese territory, and it has not the right to assume the duties of Police in a Chinese district which has hitherto been patrolled by the Chinese Constabulary. This is a very important affair and I have already reported by wire to the Waiwupu, for their taking up the matter with the doyen of the Diplomatic Body. If the Council can adopt my opinion as expressed in my letters and abandon its intention of sending there its police, then peace will be preserved, but if it holds firm to its opinion and refuses to give it over then I must ask you to report the matter clearly to the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, in accordance with the treaty regulations, so that he may discuss it with our government. Before a decision is arrived at by these high authorities, the Municipal Council cannot send its police on any account whatever, and take over the control of the road. If it sends its police without waiting for the result of the negotiations in Peking, and if trouble ensues, I shall in no way be responsible, and the whole responsibility will lie upon you, Senior Consul, and upon the Municipal Council. I have, therefore, to send you this reply and to confirm my previous letter, and I ask you to take action accordingly.

As to the deeds and plan received from you, I cannot put them on record, and I return them herewith; I hope you will send them back to the Council.

A reply is awaited.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 29, 1911.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 28, on the subject of the Haskell and adjoining Roads, I have the honour to inform you that these roads have been maintained up to the present by the Proprietor Company entirely as private roads. The Company has indeed been at the pains to close the roads once annually so that their ownership should not lapse. So far as policing is concerned, the Chapel Administration cannot have regarded this work as part of their administrative duties, for the reason that they have been definitely paid at the rate of \$13 per mensem for the services of the three watchmen who have patrolled the roads during the past six years.

The communications from the Taotal, translations of which you enclose, are so replete with misrepresentations that there would, I fear, be little advantage in replying to them in detail.

In accordance, however, with your wish, verbally expressed, the Council is refraining from taking over charge of the Haskell Road for the present, and until there has been sufficient time for the necessary arrangements to be made.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The matter was referred to the Diplomatic Body in Peking, and in accordance with the following letter, and under the Council's instructions, the Police assumed charge of these roads on November 4, since which date no difficulty has been experienced in the matter :—

Shanghai, October 31, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Diplomatic Body has expressed the following opinion on the subject of the Haskell Road question :—

" . . . it is open to the Shanghai Building and Investment Company to make such arrangements as it may think fit for the policing of the road. These arrangements at present take the form of hiring certain constables from the Chapel Police Force, but if the latter have ceased to give satisfaction, the Company is free to dispense with their services, and either to employ its own private watchmen or to hire constables from the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in the same manner as such are at present obtained from the Chapel Municipality."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 4, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—As we are quite dissatisfied with the services rendered by the Chapei Police Force on our property, known as Haskell Road, we would be glad if you could arrange to have these roads policed by the Municipal Council for which service we will undertake to pay any reasonable fee you may consider fair.

Yours truly,

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING & INVESTMENT CO., LD.,

J. A. WATTIE & Co., LD.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

DARROCH ROAD.—

Deeds of surrender relating to strips of land from the undermentioned lots have been signed by the registered owners, so that this road, formerly private in character, may be converted into a public thoroughfare.

B. C.	Lot	31	Pao. J. M. de Senna	Mow 0.186.
B. C.	"	744	J. Trevor Smith	" 0.343.
U. S. C.	"	32	Mrs. M. E. Barchet	" 0.139.
U. S. C.	"	187	"	" 0.155.
U. S. C.	"	143	Rev. J. Darroch	" 0.313.
U. S. C.	"	145	Mrs. J. Whitfield	" 0.223.
U. S. C.	"	189	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	" 0.451.

It is intended, with the co-operation of the owners concerned to develop this road so as to form a loop connexion with the North Szechuen Road.

EASTERN DISTRICT.**BATAVIA ROAD.—**

Special terms of compensation were paid in respect of a small native holding west of Cadastral Lot 5470, the whole of which was required for the construction of this road, and payment was made accordingly of a sum of \$300 for an area measuring Mow 0.525.

CHINWANGTAO ROAD.—

Arrangements have been concluded with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for making up this road southward from the Yangtszepoo Road in return for a contribution of one-half of the expenditure involved. The cost of the work is estimated to amount to Tls. 7,700 for the road, sewer and jetty and includes an item of Tls. 1,500 for bunding work required to retain the mud filling until the adjoining foreshore land is reclaimed.

DIXWELL ROAD.—

The following correspondence with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones contains the terms upon which acquisition was effected of the scheduled portions of Cadastral Lot 316 and of the unregistered property adjoining :—

Shanghai, May 28, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant re the Dixwell Road Extension and Cadastral Lot 316. We have seen the beneficial owner of Lot 316, who is also the beneficial owner of an unregistered lot of land adjoining on the west side of Lot 316, and he instructs us to say that he would be willing to surrender to the Council so much land as may be required for a road from the two lots if the Council is prepared to pay at the rate of Tls. 3,600 per mow, though Lot 316 is assessed for the purpose of taxation at the rate of Tls. 4,500 per mow.

Yours truly,

HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 11, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 28, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the surrender of the portions of Cadastral Lot 316 and the unregistered lot of land adjoining, which are required for the extension of the Dixwell Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that, in view of the obvious betterment which will accrue to Cadastral Lot 316 by the construction of the road, surrender without compensation would under ordinary circumstances be required but noting that approximately one-third of the property will be absorbed in the road, the Council is prepared to pay for the Mow 0.698 in question at the assessed value plus ten per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-half for betterment, or a total sum of Tls. 1,728.

In regard to the unregistered property, I am directed to point out that the amount of compensation is fixed under the Taotai's proclamation at Tls. 250 per mow. The sum payable will therefore be Tls. 200 for the Mow 0.798 involved.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, June 12, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—The beneficial owner of Cadastral Lot 316 is now in Shanghai and he has instructed us to accept the Council's offer of Tls. 1,728 as contained in your letter of July 11 last year for the surrender of a portion measuring Mow 0.698 of the above lot.

With regard to the unregistered lot we are instructed by him to say that if the Council will increase their offer for the mowage 0.798 to the rate of Tls. 500 per mow and to pay the expense of setting back of the existing houses he will be prepared to surrender the portion required by the Council.

The beneficial owner further asks us to say that so soon as the lumbers on the scheduled portion of Lot 316 have been removed by him the Council may proceed with the making of the road on such portion.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 26, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 12, wherefrom the Council notes your acceptance of the terms offered in my letter of July 11, 1910, for the surrender of the portion of Cadastral Lot 316 required for the construction of the Dixwell Road. The sum payable therefore in respect to this lot is Tls. 1,728 for Mow 0.698.

In regard to the unregistered lot adjoining, I am directed to state that the Council assents to your proposal to surrender at the rate of Tls. 500 per mow, or, including Tls. 150, the estimated cost of reinstating the two houses upon the property, a sum of Tls. 550 for Mow 0.798.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, June 28, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., informing us that the Council accepts our offer for the surrender of a portion of our client's unregistered lot adjoining Cadastral Lot 316 at the rate of Tls. 500 per mow, and will pay Tls. 150 for cost of reinstating the houses on the property, which on behalf of our client we beg to confirm.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Acquisition was effected of the last remaining piece of unregistered land required for the completion of this road north of the East Hanbury Road, measuring Mow 0.165, at a cost of Tls. 100 including cost of removal of three native houses.

With regard to Cadastral Lots 69 and 145, which form one property intersected by the East Seward and Dixwell Roads, the question of the compensation payable for the area required for road purposes was referred to the Land Commissioners for their decision, and, as in the case of Lot 89 (Nanking and Kiangse Roads), the refusal of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., to abide by the Commissioners' Award, has necessitated further action for its enforcement.

Shanghai, April 29, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We have been requested by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., to negotiate with the Municipal Council for the surrender of such land as is required ex Cadastral Lot 145 Eastern District for the proposed extension of the Dixwell Road.

On referring to the plan supplied to us by the Municipal Engineer, on which is shown the proposed extension in question, we estimate the total area required by the Council to be 4,226 square feet, or say 5 fun, 8 li, 1 hao, which we are authorized to offer to the Council at the assessed rate of Taels ten thousand (Tls. 10,000) per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory sale, or a total sum of Taels six thousand three hundred and ninety-one (Tls. 6,391).

Should the question of betterment be raised we would point out that in making the surrender the property will lose a very valuable water frontage on the Hongkew Creek, which will not be compensated for by the proposed road extension.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 11, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 29, on the subject of the portion of Cadastral Lot 145 required for the extension of the Dixwell Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to point out that a public path about 10 feet wide traverses the lot from north to south, and I am to inquire in the first place whether you are prepared to allow a deduction from the area upon which com-

pensation is calculated of the equivalent of that portion of the path which will be available for building purposes when the new road is constructed.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, May 16, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 11th instant, we are authorized to allow a deduction from the area upon which compensation is calculated of the equivalent of that portion of the path, referred to in your letter, which will be available for building purposes when the new road is constructed, provided the road is made up without delay.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 9, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of, and thank you for, your letter of May 16, on the subject of the portion of Cadastral Lot 145 required for the Dixwell Road.

I am now further directed to state that the Council accepts the assessed value as a basis for compensation and will admit the usual 10 per cent for compulsory surrender. There therefore remains only the question of betterment for discussion.

Your letter of April 29 points out that the property will lose a valuable water frontage on the Hongkew Creek for which the proposed road does not afford compensation. To this I am to reply that such value as the water frontage has is by no means lost to the property, inasmuch as it will be left open and made available by means of public landing stages for the use of residents in the houses which are being erected; while at the same time the new road will facilitate traffic, and render the whole of the property more sanitariously satisfactory in the matter of light and air.

The case in point is very similar to that of Cadastral Lot 60, also situated on the Hongkew Creek, but with its southern frontage on Broadway. In this case, upon its reference to the Land Commission a reduction of one-third for betterment was allowed, *vide* page 221 of the Annual Municipal Report for 1910. The re-building work on Lot 60 has been completed, and the Council is of opinion that inspection of the finished result demonstrates unquestionable betterment.

In conclusion, therefore, I am directed to express the hope that you will assent to a similar reduction in the present instance.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, June 12, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, we regret that we are unable to assent to any reduction for betterment.

With regard to the arguments you advance re water frontage, light and air, we beg to point out the advantage of having exclusive use of water frontage over sharing it with the public, also the fact that our clients previously enjoyed ample light and air over their creek frontage in addition to their frontages to the path.

The offer contained in our letter of April 29 and the 16th ult. are conditional on no claim for betterment being advanced by the Council. In setting off the loss of exclusive rights over the water frontage and the area of the path now running through the property against a claim for betterment, we are of opinion that we have met the Council generously.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 19, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 12, on the subject of the surrender from Cadastral Lot 145 of the area required for the construction of the Dixwell Road, I am directed to state that, in the circumstances, the Council would prefer that the question of compensation be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next sitting will be duly conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, June 20, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, on the subject of the surrender from Cadastral Lot 145, Eastern District, of the area required for the construction of the Dixwell Road, in which you state that, in the circumstances, the Council would prefer that the question of compensation be referred for settlement to the Land Commissioners. Before we can agree to this suggestion we will require to know the issues it is proposed to lay before the Land Commissioners for settlement.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 29, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—Replying to your note of June 20, on the subject of the Dixwell Road and Lot 145, I am directed to inform you that the single issue which the Land Commissioners are empowered to consider, and which will accordingly be submitted by the Council, is the determination of the compensation (if any) to be paid for the land required for public purposes from the lot, taking into account the increase or decrease in value of the remainder of the property.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, July 1, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We have your letter of 29th ultimo, concerning the Dixwell Road extension and Cadastral Lot 145, in which you inform us on behalf of the Council that the single issue which the Land Commissioners are empowered to consider, and which would accordingly be submitted by the Council, is the determination of the compensation (if any) to be paid for the land required for public purposes from the lot.

On referring to Land Regulation VIA we read in the third paragraph " . . . and in case such foreign renters or native owners as the case may be are *unwilling* to surrender to such public uses the land so required, then the Municipal Council, etc."

The foreign renter in this case is not unwilling to surrender, and the terms on which he is prepared to surrender were given in our letters dated April 29, 1911, and May 16 last, accordingly we cannot see that the Land Commissioners have any jurisdiction. If, however, the Council desires to lay the single issue of the compensation to be paid for the land required from B.C. Lot 1681 before the Land Commissioners we are prepared to acquiesce, without prejudice to our clients. It being clearly understood between all parties that our clients shall not be bound by any opinion the Land Commissioners may express.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 24, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—Replying to your letter of July 1, in continuation of the correspondence as to the Dixwell Road Extension ex Lot 145, I am directed to inform you that your reading of Article VIA of the Land Regulations is quite unacceptable to the Council. For this reason the Council is unable to agree to the stipulation contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, *viz.*, that your clients shall not be bound by the Land Commissioners' Award.

The Council has stated its intention to refer the question of compensation to the Commission, and, in the event of non-acceptance by your clients of the Commissioners' Award, will apply the further provisions of the Article to which you allude, *viz.* that surrender of the land be enforced by H.M. Supreme Court.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, September 22, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—It having been decided to re-build on a portion of Cadastral Lot 69 we find that according to the plan sent to us by Mr. C. H. Godfrey, the Municipal Engineer, a small surrender is required for road purposes. The area required we estimate to be 2 li, 4 hao, and are prepared on behalf of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., to surrender this area at the rate of Tls. 9,000 per mow, being the assessed value, plus 10 per cent., for forced sale.

We cannot admit that the lot receives any betterment from such surrender, which only rounds off the corner leading to the public alleyway.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, October 5, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—A piece of land included in Cadastral Lot 69, Eastern District, bounded on the North by the East Seward Road, on the South by Cadastral Lot 66, on the East by a public right of way, and on the West by the Hongkew Creek is, we understand, required for the Dixwell Road Extension. The area involved is about Mow 0.503.

We have been instructed by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., who represent the owner, to offer this land to the Municipal Council, for the aforesaid purpose, for the sum of Taels Four thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine (Tls. 4,979), being at the assessed rate of Tls. 9,000 a mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory sale.

Awaiting the favour of an early reply,

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 14, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letters of September 22 and October 5, both relating to the line of the projected extension of the Dixwell Road as affecting Cadastral Lot 69, I am directed to state that the Council is prepared in this, as in the case of Cadastral Lot 145, to pay for the land required for road purposes, after deducting an area equivalent to the strip of the public path made available for building by the new line, at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. and less one-third for betterment. It is needless to enlarge upon the beneficial affect which the Dixwell Road will have upon these properties, but I may refer to the Council's letter of June 9 on the subject of Lot 145, which case, as you are aware, is about to be submitted for consideration by the Land Commission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD AND HALSE.

Shanghai, October 24, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., re road surrenders ex Cadastral Lot 69, we must insist that the portion of Cadastral Lot 69 to the west of the Chinese public road, and separated from the remainder thereby, be treated as a separate lot. We would remind you that the Land Office now refuses to group lots separated by public roads under one title deed, also that we are not responsible for the fact that the Council has, contrary to its usual custom, elected to group both lots under one Cadastral Number.

With regard to the deduction of an area equivalent to the strip of the Chinese public road made available for building by the proposed line of new road, this is a matter which rests between our clients and the Chinese Government, and does not come within the proper sphere of the Council's activities. These remarks apply equally to Cadastral Lot 145.

Enlargements, which are merely expressions of opinion, and are not based on legitimate reasons, we agree with you are needless, but we shall be pleased to give our careful consideration to enlargements based on the latter, affecting the question of betterment, which the Council may care to advance.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 27, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 24, with further reference to the surrender of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 69, I am directed to state that the Council as in the case of Lot 145 will refer the question of compensation for settlement by the Land Commissioners at its next sitting.

With regard to the grouping of lots in the same ownership under one or more Cadastral numbers, the point does not appear to be material to the present issue.

As to the responsibility for the preservation of public roads, whether original native roads or new and broader thoroughfares, this is, under the Land Regulations, vested in "the Council and none other."

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, November 28, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, with reference to the surrender of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 69, we beg to inform you, as in the case of Lot 145, that a careful study of the Land Regulations discloses the fact that, as our clients are not unwilling to surrender, the Council has no authority thereunder to refer the matter to the Land Commissioners and the Land Commissioners have no jurisdiction in the case. Under the circumstances, we can only consent to the case being referred to the Land Commissioners without prejudice.

A very similar point with regard to the jurisdiction of the Land Commissioners was brought before the Court of Consuls in a recent case "*Wong Zung Tai v. The Municipal Council*," the report of which case is worthy of the Council's attention.

The point we make, that grouping two or more entirely separate lots under one cadastral number does not give the Council the right to treat them as one lot for the purpose of surrender and compensation, is perhaps the most material point at issue, and to suggest that it does not appear to be material is to court contradiction.

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, we must draw your attention to the fact that we have never discussed or questioned the Council's responsibility for the preservation of public roads, we merely question the power of the Council to either sell, give, or exchange land, the title to which is vested in the Chinese Government.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LXXXIII.
AWARD.

Mr. S. J. Halse attends on behalf of the Registered Owner and the Council is represented by officials of the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

Mr. Halse states that he desires the Commissioners to record that the hearing of the case is without prejudice, to which the Secretary of the Council assents.

The Commissioners reply that they are of opinion that they can only hear this case as they hear all other cases, that is to say they make their award but have nothing to do with the parties giving effect to it, the enforcement of the Award being left to the Court or Courts concerned. In this sense all cases are heard "without prejudice" as the power to enforce an Award does not rest with the Commissioners who have no objection to recording Mr. Halse's statement of his position.

The hearing of the case then proceeds.

There are two separate surrenders in this instance but, as the principles involved are similar, the two are taken together. Each scheduled area is separated from the remainder of its respective cadastral lot by a Chinese path or road and Mr. Halse contends that in dealing with the surrenders the scheduled areas should therefore be treated as separate lots. On behalf of the Council it is shewn that it is the universal practice to give separate cadastral numbers to land separated by a Municipal road, but not if the separation is by a Chinese path.

Mr. Halse states that the Owner does not agree to any deduction from the areas on which compensation is calculated in respect of the portions of the path rendered available for building purposes by the new road line.

In the matter of betterment Mr. Halse is of opinion that the public facilities afforded on the water frontage do not compensate the owner for the loss of the exclusive rights hitherto enjoyed, nor does any enhancement of site value accrue to the property in this case.

On the other hand the Council holds that betterment is considerable and beyond question.

In reviewing all the facts of the case as laid before them, the Commissioners come to the conclusion that the points at issue are very similar to those in Case No. LXXIX and they award compensation on a similar basis, as follows:—

Lot No. 145 Mow 0.531 at Tls. 10,000 per mow	Tls. 5,810.00	
Add 10% for compulsory surrender	581.00	
	6,391.00	
Less betterment assessed at one-third	2,130.33	4,260.67
Lot No. 69. The Commissioners agree that no betterment accrues to this lot by the surrender of Mow 0.024. Mow 0.024 at Tls. 9,000 per mow	216.00	
Mow 0.503 at Tls. 9,000 per mow	4,527.00	
	4,743.00	
Add 10% for compulsory surrender	474.30	
	5,217.30	
Less betterment assessed at one-third on Tls. 4,979 (4,527 + 10%)	1,659.67	3,557.63
		Tls. 7,818.30

H. G. SIMMS,
J. R. PATTERSON, } Land Commissioners for 1911/12.
LESLIE J. CUBITT, }

Shanghai, January 3, 1912.

THORBURN ROAD.—

With a view to providing improved access to Wayside Park, a 12-ft. strip of this road from Batavia Road to Ward Road was metalled at a cost of Tls. 4,804.

URGA ROAD.—

The land required for the extension of the Urga Road beyond limits to meet the Dixwell Road has been acquired on the terms contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, October 2, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In continuance to our conversation, re the extension of the above Road from the Saw Gin Kiang to Dixwell Road, we are now in a position to offer the following terms of surrender to the Council :—

Of the area coloured pink on the enclosed plan that part covered by B.C. Lot 5251 is mortgaged to us and this we can acquire at Tls. 2,200 per mow, say Tls. 1,025 for the area required for the road. The remainder of the area coloured pink we are prepared to surrender at Tls. 1,000 per mow.

Of the area coloured yellow we can acquire that part hatched on the plan about Mow 0.720 at \$4,000 per mow say Tls. 2,131 this sum to include removal of buildings and all charges. For the remainder of the part coloured yellow we shall have to acquire Mow 1.823 of which the road will occupy Mow 1.213, the balance of about 6 fun will be of little value to us. We can offer the Council the amount required for the road for Tls. 3,590.

In the foregoing offer we are asking the Council only the actual cost of acquiring the land for the road. For our own land we are asking less than half its market price.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 9, 1911.

SIR,—Replying to your letter of October 2, on the subject of the projected extension of the Urga Road, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your offer of the area of Mow 0.466, ex B.C. Lot 5251, at Tls. 2,200 per mow. The Council also accepts your proposal in regard to the area of Mow 0.72 at \$4,000 per mow, and will be glad if arrangements can be made to clear the land for public use so soon as possible.

The further area coloured yellow on the plan accompanying your letter, measuring Mow 1.213, lies wholly within the Settlement, and, while thanking you for your proposal, the Council would prefer to make its own arrangements for securing the passage of the road through this section.

Finally, with regard to the area of Mow 3.978, from land already part of the Company's estate, I am directed to express the hope that you will withdraw your claim for monetary compensation in respect to this plot. The Council is informed that a considerable portion of it is already practically dedicated to road uses. In addition to this the Council will incur expenditure estimated at Tls. 2,000 in making up the road, as well as the cost of a bridge over the Sawginkiang before the road can be of practical public use.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. PEEBLES, Esq.,
Manager, The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, October 11, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of October 9 in which you inform us that the Council accepts our proposal for acquiring so much of B.C. Lot 5251 as is required for the Urga Road and also for acquiring the Mow 0.72 coloured yellow on the plan accompanying our letter of October 2. Further, that the Council expresses the hope that we will withdraw our claim for compensation in respect to the area of Mow 3.978 on the ground that a considerable portion is already practically dedicated to road uses.

We have to point out to you (1) that the price we are asking for this land is considerably under half its market value. (2) That provision for a 30-foot road was made some years ago, when it was thought possible we should extend this Estate. Such extension has not taken place and without it a road is of no value to us. This is evidenced by the fact that the whole of our houses to the west of Harbin Road have their kitchens on the proposed road.

(3) We can derive no direct benefit from the road until such time as we re-develop our Estate and as the buildings are practically new this may not take place for a number of years.

Under these conditions we consider that the liberal terms we offered the Council are the lowest we are justified in accepting.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
PHILIP PEEBLES,
Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 18, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to recent correspondence on the subject of the extension of the Unga Road, I am directed to state that, after further consideration of this matter, the Council has now decided to accept without reservation the offer contained in your letter of October 2, for the surrender of the land required for the road, a total area of Mow 6.377 for Tls. 10,724.

The Council will be obliged if the necessary transfers may be made at an early date, so that the work of construction may proceed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. PEEBLES, Esq.,
Manager, The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

WARD AND KANDAHAR ROADS.—

With reference to the decision to extend the Ward Road eastwards beyond the Yangtzepoo Creek as far as the village of Yanghsiangkong, and to proceed with the construction of the Kandahar Road, *vide* Report of 1909, p. 212, upon the application of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and Messrs. Voelkel & Schröder, Ltd., it was decided to resume the negotiations which were discontinued owing to the protest of the villagers and, as a preliminary step, to erect a wooden bridge 20 feet wide over the Yangtzepoo Creek, at a cost of about Tls. 1,000.

Shanghai, June 12, 1911.

DEAR SIRS,—Your petitioners, the undersigned, would respectfully petition your honourable body to continue the Ward Road Extension from the place where it now ends to at least as far as the point where it crosses the proposed Karachi Road.

The undersigned, representing the Seventh-Day Adventist Mission, have purchased a large plot of land (U.S. Lot 1727) fronting on this projected Ward Road and which can be reached only by way of this road. On this plot of land we desire to erect a printing and book-binding plant, also a number of foreign houses and Chinese flats. Six foreign families will be located there, and fifty or more Chinese workmen with their families.

At present we can only have access to this plot by way of a small foot-path. The canal at the corner of Ward and Lay Road is bridged by a narrow stone not more than twenty inches wide, that will not allow the passage of a cart or goods wagon. It is absolutely necessary that we have access to our land by a bridge and road wide enough for a wagon. If a bridge was put in across the canal and only a plain mud road opened now it would enable us to reach our property and would serve for the time being.

We earnestly hope that your honourable body will grant the request of your petitioners and open this road at an early date.

We will gladly meet your representative and place before him any further information at our command, should you so desire.

Most respectfully yours,
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION,
J. H. EVANS,
Superintendent.
A. S. SELMON,
Assistant Superintendent.
WALKER E. GILLIS,
Secretary and Treasurer.
F. E. STAFFORD.
B. A. ROBERTS.

The Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 23, 1911.

SIR,—We are the beneficial owners of U.S. Lot No. 1695 situated at No. 83 Ward Road.

When we purchased the property the erection of a factory was commenced and, at that time, we were under the impression that the road, which was marked by M.C. stones, would be made before the completion of the factory. This,

however, has not been the case, and we now find that even in good weather we can only get goods out with the greatest difficulty. In wet weather we cannot get goods out at all and even on foot access to the property can only be obtained by wading through a veritable quagmire.

As it is our desire to enlarge our factory and place it under the supervision of a resident European, we would humbly petition that steps be taken to improve access to the property by the making of a well-constructed road at the earliest date possible.

There is a considerable (and growing) population in the vicinity to whom, as well as ourselves, such a road would be an inestimable boon.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

VOELKEL & SCHRÖDER, LD.

A. WIDMANN, } *Directors.*

C. RIECK,

H. SCHLOTEN,

Managing Director.

J. E. BINGHAM,

Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

YANGTSZEPOO ROAD.—

With respect to the claim of Mr. A. E. Algar for compensation, at the assessed value, for the scheduled strip of Cadastral Lot 6003, it was considered that the road at this point is of ample width for present requirements and the owner was, therefore, permitted to erect a fence to the present road line, the improvement being deferred.

YIHKWONG ROAD.—

Upon the application of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., the Council undertook the work of culverting the creek between the East Hanbury and East Yuhang Roads, west of Cadastral Lot 725, and of making up and metalling a 30-foot road on the site, at a cost of Tls. 3,915. The whole cost of the work was borne by the Company; and the road was afterwards surrendered to public use at the same time as the other private roads of the Company.

YUENFONG ROAD.—

Arrangements were concluded with Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. for the surrender of the area scheduled from Cadastral Lots 35, 36 and 37 for the widening of this road, at the assessed value Tls. 7,000 per mow, plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender, or a sum of Tls. 1,024 for the Mow 0.133 involved. No deduction for betterment appears in the terms of compensation as the road in question is already of an average width of 30 feet.

YULIN ROAD.—

At the request of the owner of Cadastral Lots 2687/9, who surrendered without compensation the area required from his property for road purposes, negotiations have been initiated for surrender of the remaining land required to effect connexion with the Macgregor Road. With the consent of the owners, Messrs. Liddell Bros., and pending settlement of the terms of compensation, the work of road construction has been carried out, at a cost of about Tls. 1,780, of which two-thirds is payable by the frontage owners interested.

ROAD TO THE FLOUR MILL.—

The road between the Point and the Flour Mill, which was almost entirely washed away during a typhoon in August, was restored at a cost of approximately Tls. 1,000.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

The following purchases of native owned agricultural land have been made in this District, and plans and native deeds of surrender therefor have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Native Land Office for record :—

For the **GREAT WESTERN ROAD**, in the section between Manila Road and Chungking Road, Mow 0.973 for Tls. 291.90, with Tls. 2,630 additional for removal of 37 native houses, and in the section between Mohawk Road and Sonrabaya Road, Mow 2.734 for Tls. 820.20.

For the **MEDHURST ROAD**, between Sinza Road and Avenue Road, Mow 1.147 at a cost of Tls. 344.10.

For the **TATUNG ROAD**, between Shanhaikwan Road and Burkill Road, Mow 2.593 at a cost of Tls. 777.90.

A further piece of unregistered land in the section of the last named road between the Sinza and Shanhaikwan Roads, measuring Mow 1.060, was purchased from the Soochow Guild for a sum of Tls. 750 inclusive of expenditure incurred by the Guild in raising the land to the road level.

BUBBLING WELL ROAD.—

The offer of Mr. B. A. Clarke was accepted to surrender the strip of Cadastral Lot 1298 required for the widening of the Bubbling Well Road at this point to 50 feet, at the assessed value, Tls. 10,000 per mow, or Tls. 2,280 for an area of Mow 0.228, and the wall in front of the property was set back to the new line at the public expense.

Negotiations were concluded with the two native owners concerned for the surrender of Mow 0.2 of unregistered land required to effect a widening on the south side of the road, immediately beyond Chang Su-ho's Garden. Part of this land measuring Mow 0.084 was acquired in exchange for a piece of the Council's surplus land, Cadastral Lot 2194, which measures Mow 0.068, with payment in addition of a sum of Tls. 600 for reinstatement of house property. The remaining area Mow 0.116 was purchased for a sum of Tls. 200.

CHENG TU ROAD.—

The land required from the Sinza Refuge property for the widening of the Chengtu Road, measuring Mow 0.186, was surrendered in return for a donation to the funds of this Institution of the sum of Tls. 150.

GORDON AND ICHANG ROADS.—

A 12 foot strip of the Gordon Road was metalled between Robison and Macao Roads at a cost of Tls. 2,136, two-thirds of this sum being paid by the concerned in accordance with the usual practice. The metalling was subsequently continued to the Ichang Road and thence eastwards to the entrance of the Dai Yue Oil Mill in return for contributions aggregating Tls. 1,134, being two-thirds of the estimated cost.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

The following correspondence with the French Council relates to the culverting of a further section of the Changpang in continuation of that carried out during 1908-9, and referred to on page 225 of the Report for the latter year :—

Translation of letter from the French Council to the Council, dated September 30, 1910.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you of a proposal, already approved in principle, by the French Council, which involves execution of the work of draining the Changpang Creek, between Manila Road and Rue Paul Beau, in accordance with the plan which I am sending you under separate cover. The construction of this drain in pipes of 3 feet and 4 feet 6 inches would necessitate an expenditure estimated at approximately Tls. 10,500, to be divided equally between the two Municipalities, the work to be effected by our Public Works Department, the Municipal Council having constructed the sewer initiated by them, in the Rue Kracetzer—Great Western Road.

The scheme would be completed by the provision of a central way in continuation of the Boulevard opened last year, and the boundary of the two concessions, originally fixed by the central axis of the creek, would be determined by the alignment of the electric light posts in the centre, the positions of which are shown on the plan.

As before, this arrangement would be arrived at by a rectification of the boundaries, the French Council ceding to the Municipal Council that portion of the land coloured red, measuring Mow 1.543 and receiving in exchange the portion coloured yellow, which measures Mow 1.861.

The Boulevard would consist of two sections, one 65-feet broad between the Manila Road and Rue Ratard; the other 80-feet in width from this road to the boundary, Rue Paul Beau—Chungking Road.

On the completion of the work each Municipality would have its roadway and footpath, with trees, the electric lamps would be placed in the centre, and installation and maintenance would be borne at the common cost in accordance with an agreement to be arrived at.

The French Council will be glad if the Municipal Council will be good enough to signify assent to this proposal—almost the necessary complement of the work already undertaken in common during last year—and which will result in considerable improvement to the neighbourhood from the point of view both of sanitation and traffic.

I am, etc.,

G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council to the Council, Dated December 22, 1910.

SIR,—I am directed to draw your attention to the fact that my letter of September 30, relating to a project for culverting the Changpang between Manila Road and Rue Paul Beau, has remained till now without reply.

I shall be much obliged if you will let me know if the Council has given its consent thereto in order that the sums to be provided for the execution of the works connected therewith may be inserted in the Budget in course of compilation for the year 1911.

I am, etc.,

G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 31, 1910.

SIR,—Referring to your letters of September 30 and December 22, on the subject of continuing the culverting of the Changpang as far as the Chungking Road, the Council has recorded its assent to the scheme in principle but the exact line of the road is still the subject of consideration.

The details in regard to which modification may be desirable will not affect the project as a whole, the execution of which, so far as the construction of the sewer is concerned, will be carried out by yourselves in the manner suggested, at the joint cost of the two Councils, so that there is no obstacle to the inclusion in your Budget of the sum which is estimated to be required for the work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 8, 1911.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of December 31, 1910, on the subject of continuing the culverting of the Changpang as far as the Chungking Road, I am directed to state that the Council now assents to the execution of this project in complete accordance with the plan forwarded with your letter of September 30.

In regard to the boundary line between the two Settlements, the Council is of opinion that the stones may suitably be lowered below the surface of the ground in their present positions, while, for purposes of administration, the centre line of the new road may be considered to be the boundary.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

By acceptance of this proposal, a portion of the area surrendered in 1908 from Cadastral Lot 1712, for the construction of the Great Western Road became available for re-sale, and was accordingly disposed of to Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones at the same rate per mow as that formerly awarded to them by the Land Commissioners, or a sum of Tls. 623 for an area of Mow 0.453.

In regard to the portions of Cadastral Lots 1425 and 1429, required for the widening of the Great Western Road, negotiations were concluded with Mr. H. Lester on behalf of Mr. H. Morris, whereby the scheduled areas have been surrendered on the following terms:—

<i>Cadastral Lot 1425.</i>		Tls.	Tls.
Mow 0.206 at the assessed value, Tls. 5,000 per mow		1,030	
Plus 10% for compulsory surrender		103	
			1,133
<i>Cadastral Lot 1429.</i>			
Mow 0.346 at the assessed value, Tls. 4,000 per mow		1,384	
Plus 10% for compulsory surrender		138	
			1,522
Less one-third for betterment			507
			Tls. 1,015

With respect to the former of these lots, no reduction for betterment was claimed owing to the fact that the lot already possessed good frontage on the Mohawk Road and thus derives little direct benefit from the construction of the Great Western Road.

The terms of compensation paid to Messrs. Davies & Thomas in respect to the surrender of the portion of Cadastral Lot 1392, required for the construction of the Great Western Road, were calculated at the assessed value, Tls. 4,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment, or Tls. 466 for Mow 0.159 with Tls. 350 added as compensation for the removal of native houses.

Free surrender having been made, under Article VI of the Land Regulations, of the area of Cadastral Lot 1344, situated within the line of the Great Western Road between the Cemetery and Sourabaya Roads, payment was made of a sum of Tls. 385, for the removal of the débris of four burned houses and for reinstatement of three others.

HART ROAD.—

Two small strips of land (B.C. Lots Nos. 3054 and 3262), between the road and the bank of the creek adjoining, aggregating Mow 0.967, were purchased from Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., for the sum of Tls. 1,417.

LOVE LANE.—

The lighting and maintenance of Love Lane by the Council as a public thoroughfare was the subject of a petition by five of the owners of the adjacent properties in 1906, and free surrender of the land within the road was offered upon the condition that no further surrenders be required in addition. At that time, however, unconditional surrender was stipulated on the ground that additional expropriations from the adjoining properties would be necessary in order to render the Lane suitable for vehicular traffic. It was found that the owners concerned were averse to this course, and the matter remained in abeyance. In 1907 a further attempt to secure the proper maintenance of this road, by its surrender to the public, was made, and a proposal was put forward to reduce the width of the adjoining creek and bund its southern bank at an estimated cost of Tls. 3,325, thus avoiding further land surrender. The proposal of one of the owners to contribute towards one-third of the cost of this work in proportion to his frontage, provided the other owners would contribute in the same way, was accepted and an endeavour was made to obtain the consent of the remaining owners, which, however, was only partially successful.

In March of the current year the usual formalities were initiated for compulsory acquisition of such of the properties as is required for road purposes, and later in the year the negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion, and free surrender was made by all of the land owners concerned, as follows:—

	for Cadastral Lot	2070
Dr. R. S. Ivy		
Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones	" "	2076
Mr. S. A. Hardoon	" "	2080
" W. A. C. Platt	" "	2073
" J. F. Seaman	" "	2085

The last named also signified his willingness to surrender free a small piece of land measuring Mow 0.034 at the north-west corner of Cadastral Lot 2085, required for an improvement to the approaches to the Lane from the Yates Road, in consideration of a payment of Tls. 200 towards the cost of reinstatement by the Council of the wall and stables.

MEDHURST ROAD.—

Surrender deeds relating to Cadastral Lots 3075, 3077, 3080 and 3083 were signed by the registered owner Mr. Lester on behalf of the beneficiary, Mrs. Chin Chin Chee. All claim for compensation in respect to the strips of land concerned was waived in view of the improvement to the estate which the construction of the road will bring about.

Upon the application of Messrs. Drummond, White-Cooper and Phillips, a sum of Tls. 250 was paid for reinstatement work involved in making available for public use the land ex Cadastral Lots 3087, 3089 and 3090, surrendered without compensation under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

Owing to the fact that the construction of the section of this road south of Sinza Road absorbed nearly the entire holding of one native owner, payment was made of a sum of Tls. 600 for the complete property which measures Mow 0.918. Of this area Mow 0.858 has been thrown into the roadway and the remainder, two small strips of surplus land measuring together Mow 0.060, remains available for re-sale hereafter.

MOJI ROAD.—

The path connecting the Penang and Markham Roads along the line of the projected Moji Road was the subject of correspondence with Messrs. Drummond, White-Cooper and Phillips as follows:—

Shanghai, May 4, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are asked by the Yue Yuen Cotton Mill to write to you with reference to the use of the pathway leading to the Socchow Creek, which is the property of the Mill, by the garbage carts of the Council discharging into barges in the Creek.

Our clients agree to allow this path to be used for this purpose on the following conditions:—

The garbage carts must finish not later than 10 a.m.

The path to be kept in proper repair by the Council, and repairs seen to twice a year.

Either party may terminate this arrangement on giving to the other three months' previous notice in writing.

This arrangement to confer no right of way or other easement.

If the above are agreed to will you kindly confirm this?

Yours faithfully,

DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & PHILLIPS.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 4, on the subject of the path on the west of the Yue Yuen Cotton Mill, I am directed to inform you that in all the title deeds for land adjoining this path it is clearly marked as public. In addition to this it is within the knowledge of the Council that the path existed as a public thoroughfare before the mill was established. For these reasons the Council is of opinion that the Company you represent has no authority to impose conditions upon its continued use as a public thoroughfare.

I may add that the Council's official plan of projected Road Extensions and Widening makes provision for widening this path to 30 feet, hereafter to be known as Moji Road.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DRUMMOND, WHITE-COOPER & PHILLIPS.

MOULMEIN ROAD.—

A long narrow strip of unregistered land was purchased from the relatives of the late committee man, Zee Seng Zay, at the rate of Tls. 2,000 per mow or Tls. 2,294 for Mow 1.147. Of this area, the greater part was absorbed in the roadway, and the remainder, a strip of surplus land, measuring Mow 0.387, remains available for sale hereafter to adjoining owners.

MYBURGH ROAD.—

With a view to improving the approach to the new temporary bridge adjoining the Sinza Stone Bridge, negotiations were undertaken for the acquisition of the land required for completing the section of the Myburgh Road between the Sinza Road and the Soochow Creek. For the unregistered strip north of Lot 675, measuring Mow 0.148, compensation was paid at the price fixed in the Taotai's proclamation, Tls. 200 per mow, with Tls. 320.40 added for the removal and re-instatement of 5 native shops, and for surrender of an area measuring Mow 0.649 from Cadastral Lot 684, owners, Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd. The terms of compensation were calculated at the assessed value, Tls. 7,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment or a sum of Tls. 3,332 for Mow 0.649. The remainder of the scheduled strip of the lot, fronting the Soochow Creek, and required for the West Soochow Road has been surrendered without compensation under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

After negotiation, with the Guild of Hot Water Shops, which has extended since 1908 in regard to the passage of the Myburgh Road through their cemetery, the matter has been concluded in terms of the following letters.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 8, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to our recent conversation, I have the honour to inform you that the Council has assented to the suggestion that the total inclusive compensation to be paid for the strip of grave-land of the former Guild of Hot Water Shops included in the Myburgh Road shall be in all Tls. 3,500.

As you are aware Tls. 1,000 has already been paid on account of this purchase, and the Council gladly avails itself of your good offices in arranging with the Taotai for the formal transfer of the land, and for the payment of the balance of the purchase money.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, July 24, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of June 8, regarding the Myburgh Road question, I have the honour to inform you that the Guild of Hot Water Shops is now prepared to settle the dispute on the following terms:—

1. The strip of grave-land used for the road has an area of 3 fun 8 li, as shewn by enclosed plan, and not of 3 fun 7 li 2 hao, for which difference the Council will add Tls. 64.50 to the Tls. 3,500 already agreed upon.
2. The Council shall thus pay to the Guild a sum of Tls. 3,564.50, of which Tls. 1,000 have already been paid on account of same purchase.
3. The Council undertakes to re-build the fencing wall round the two remaining portions of land, with an entrance and gate to each. The Council shall also ensure the subsequent protection of the property.
4. The Guild will give the Council, through the Taotai, a deed of surrender for the said strip of land, for which you will furnish the usual form.

As soon as I get your cheque for Tls. 2,564.50, I shall transmit it officially to the Taotai, in settlement of this too long dragged affair. It is also understood that you will allow the performance, during one or two days, of the religious ceremonies required for the formal removal of the graves which have been disturbed.

The Taotai will take regular proceedings against the parties who wrongly received the Tls. 1,000, which proceedings shall not be interfered with by the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 29, 1911.

SIR,—In accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter of July 24, I have the honour to enclose herewith the Council's cheque for Tls. 2,564.50, being the balance of the purchase money for the land required for road purposes from the Cemetery of the Guild of Hot Water Shops.

I also enclose, for general convenience, 3 copies of a plan of the land in question, and of the form of native surrender usual in such cases, which the Council understands will be completed and finally bear the Taotai's seal in record of the transaction.

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, the Council will naturally refrain from any interference with "regular proceedings" against the parties who received the first partial payment, understanding by the expression "regular proceedings" prosecution in the Mixed Court before a Foreign Assessor.

I cannot allow the termination of this "affair" to pass without conveying to you the Council's cordial thanks for the personal effort which you have made to bring a very unsatisfactory and protracted matter to a conclusion.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, September 18, 1911.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of July 29, re "Myburgh Road," I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the deed of surrender, with plan, which documents have received the usual seals and signature; also a receipt for the sum of Tls. 2,564.50; this sum was handed over to the headman of the Guild on August 17, in the presence of the Taotai's interpreter, Mr. Chen Shih-kwang.

I forward also a corner of fangtan received on Monday last through the City Magistrate, with translation of the accompanying letter. This corner of fangtan covers the 3 fun 8 li of land surrendered to the Council.

I have written officially to the Taotai, for the sake of record, giving him full particulars of the agreement, and he has acknowledged receipt under the date of September 15.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

SHANHAIKUAN ROAD.—

For the surrender of that portion of the Tanyang Cemetery which lies within the scheduled road line, the offer of the native Trustees was accepted, approximately the proclamation price Tls. 500 per mow, plus cost of removing and reinstating the boundary wall and of removal of certain coffins, a total sum of Tls. 385 for Mow 0.270.

SINGAPORE ROAD.—

Payment was authorized of a sum of Tls. 30 to a native owner on the line of this road, who had received compensation at proclamation price for more than half of his small holding, but for the reason that his surrendered strip is greater than the official width of the road, 50 feet, this exceptional payment was authorized.

SINZA ROAD.—

Upon the application of Mr. P. H. King, Statistical Secretary, I. M. Customs, the making up and metalling was undertaken of a 12-foot strip of the Sinza Road from the Hart Road to the eastern boundary of Lot 2682, increasing the width of the strip opposite the Customs property to 30 feet, in return for a contribution of Tls. 850. This sum is calculated on the usual basis of two-thirds of the cost, less a proportionate contribution in respect of the frontage to the Council's holding of surplus land, Lot 2701.

SOURABAYA ROAD.—

In regard to an application for the issue of a permit to build a wall on part of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 1930, the Engineer reported that owing to existing buildings, it is improbable that this section of the road could be constructed for many years. Noting the undertaking of the owners to make no claim for compensation in respect to this wall when construction takes place, and that this arrangement will be binding upon any later owners of the property, it was decided to issue a permit accordingly.

Owing to the fact that nearly one half of a small holding of unregistered land at the corner of the Great Western and Sourabaya Roads was surrendered for the construction of the first named road, the owner's application was approved for permission to rebuild upon the portion of the lot scheduled for the latter road, upon condition that so soon as its construction is undertaken the houses be removed without compensation.

TATUNG ROAD.—

The question of compensation for that portion of Cadastral Lot 996, B.C. No. 2116, which is included within the line of the Tatung Road, was referred for settlement by the Land Commission in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, September 27, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—We have been informed by the beneficial owner of Cadastral Lot 996, Sinza Road, that workmen in the employ of the Municipality are laying down drainage in the north-east corner of their land with the intention evidently of making a public road through his land. If so we shall be glad to know what right the public has to the land.

The official plan shows distinctly that the strip in question is a part and parcel of the above lot.

Yours truly,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, November 15, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of a letter from the Municipal Engineer dated 20th ult., informing us that the matter of Cadastral Lot 996 and Tatung Road Extension has been referred to the Council who would communicate with us in a few days.

We shall be glad to hear what the Council proposes to do in the matter as our client the beneficial owner is anxious to have the matter settled.

Yours truly,

HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 10, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of September 27, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to inform you that the section of the Tatung Road on the east side of the Soochow Guild property was originally of a width of 22 feet, and was surrendered before 1906 in equal parts under a private arrangement between the Guild and the Catholic Mission of Kiangnan, the adjoining owners.

It is true that no official deeds of surrender to the Council have been signed, but, inasmuch as the official widening to 30 feet has been entirely scheduled from the east side of the road, *e.g.*, the Guild lot is untouched, the Council is of opinion that no cause of dissatisfaction on the part of your client should exist.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, December 22, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., informing us that 22 feet of the land from Cadastral Lot 996 was surrendered to the Council before 1906 by a private arrangement made between the Guild and the Catholic Mission of Kiangnan.

We have communicated your reply to the representative of the Guild and he informs us that he is not aware of any such arrangement as you mention: he further informs us that the statement that the Guild land is untouched is incorrect inasmuch as a public drain has been laid down there which seems to prove that the Council is in possession of the Guild's land.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 23, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We shall be glad to be informed what the Council proposes to do in the matter of the Soochow Guild Property and Tatung Road.

Yours truly,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 29, 1911.
 DEAR SIR,—The Chairman of the Soochow Guild has handed us a plan prepared by the Municipal Engineer showing that Mow 0.430 of B.C. Lot 2163, Sinza Road, is required by the Council for road extension and has instructed us to say that the Guild will be prepared to surrender such land on the Council paying it at the rate of Tls. 4,500 per mow plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours truly,
 HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of April 29, on the subject of the section of the Tatung Road on the east of the Soochow Guild property, I am directed to inform you that the Council has agreed to pay a sum of Tls. 750 in respect to the land covered by fangtan. Under these circumstances the Council is of opinion that the claim for that portion of B.C. Lot 2163 included within the road should be withdrawn, and that the surrender should be made without compensation.

The Council will be glad to learn that this proposal meets with the acquiescence of the Guild Authorities.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
 Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, May 16, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., informing us that the Council has agreed to pay the Soochow Guild Tls. 750 in respect of the surrender of land covered by fangtan and that the Council is of opinion that the claim for the portion of Lot 2163 should be withdrawn and surrendered without compensation.

We have seen the Chairman of the Guild and he instructs us to say that the Guild is not willing to part with the land without compensation and that it adheres to the claim for compensation made in our letter to you of April 29.

Yours truly,
 HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 8, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 16, on the subject of the compensation payable in respect of the strip of Cadastral Lot 996 scheduled for inclusion in the Tatung Road, I am directed to state that the Council will leave the matter for settlement by the Land Commission, due notice of whose next sitting will be communicated to you.

In the meanwhile I am directed to express the hope that the Guild will permit that the road construction work proceed forthwith as a matter of general public convenience.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
 Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

Shanghai, June 12, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and note that the Council proposes to refer the matter of compensation to the Land Commission.

With regard to the Council's request that the Guild may permit the construction of the road to be proceeded with at once, we are instructed by the Guild to say that it is not willing to grant such permission before the matter of compensation has been settled by the Land Commission.

Yours truly,
 HANSON, MCNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
 CASE LXXXI.
 AWARD

Mr. Lindsay attends on behalf of the Registered Owners and the Council is represented by officials from the Secretariat and Public Works Department.

The beneficial owner of the land in question is the Soochow Guild and compensation for surrender of the required strip is demanded at the assessed value of Tls. 4,500 per mow plus 10 per cent, while the Council is of opinion that it should be surrendered free.

The land is already used as a Chinese road to which there is free access from Sinza Road, and it has apparently always been so used, although it is the property of the Guild and the Guild buildings have openings on to the road. It is doubtful whether, owing to its continuous use by the public, it would be possible for the Guild to close it to pedestrians. In any case it appears to the Commissioners that in surrendering the strip, the Guild would be merely converting a private access to their property into a public one and compensation in this case should be assessed at a nominal sum only.

The rounding off of the corner will entail the loss of Mow 0.015 and should be paid for accordingly.

The Commissioners award compensation as follows :—

Mow 0.015 at Tls. 4,500 per Mow	Tls. 67.50
add 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	6.75
	<u>74.25</u>

In addition to the cost of re-instating the corner building,	
Compensation for loss of privacy in respect of the remaining	
surrender for road purposes.	300.00

Tls. 374.25

H. G. SIMMS,
J. R. PATTERSON, } *Land Commissioners for 1911-12.*
LESLIE J. CUBITT,

Shanghai, January 4, 1912.

TIFENG ROAD AND ROADS WEST OF BUBBLING WELL.—

In compliance with a proposal by the Bubbling Well Land Investment Co., Ltd. for the construction of certain new roads west of the Bubbling Well Village, an arrangement was concluded whereby in return for the surrender of the requisite land, these roads were raised, formed, and ditched and a 12-foot strip thereof metalled. The scheme as projected includes an extension of the Bubbling Well, Great Western and Yu Yuen Roads to meet the cross road, called the Tifeng Road, running between the Siccawei and Jessfield Roads, and the land within the Settlement necessary for completion of this undertaking has been scheduled for compulsory acquisition. For the latter a sum of Tls. 6,000 representing the estimated cost of the land and reinstatement work involved has been guaranteed by the Company in accordance with the undertaking that no part of the cost of the land for this project shall be a charge upon the public funds. The total area surrendered measures Mow 24.750 and details as to the various lots affected are as follows :—

<i>B.C. Lot</i>	<i>Mow</i>	<i>B.C. Lot</i>	<i>Mow</i>
3036	0.342	5159	-0.190
3037	0.117	5600	1.846
3038	1.122	6144	2.125
3063	2.880	6268	0.155
3414	0.340	6289	0.585
3415	0.280	6291	1.020
3680	6.160	6295	0.451
3885	0.411	6297	1.720
3887	0.936	6300	0.124
3890	1.174	6422	0.534
3891	1.412	6440	0.826

The following correspondence on the subject has ensued :—

Council Room, Shanghai, May 12, 1911.

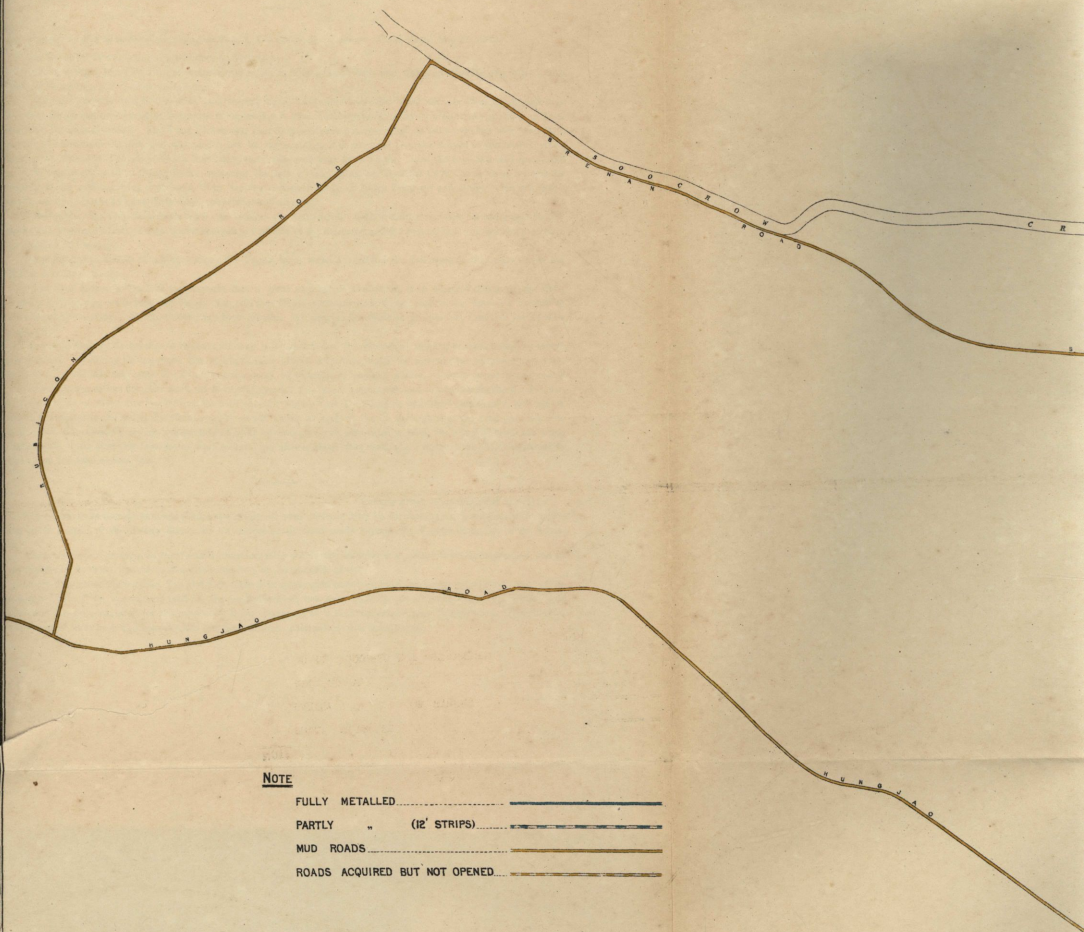
SIR,—Upon learning from you that the new roads which the Council are constructing beyond the Bubbling Well have been a source of discussion and misunderstanding on the part of the Chinese Authorities, I have the honour to request that you may be so good as to forward the plan which I handed you this morning to the Taotai. Therefrom he will observe that it is the Council's wish to transfer the creek which at present lies in the middle of the Bubbling Well Road Extension to the south side of the road. He may rest assured that the flow of water in this creek will most certainly not be diminished by the Council's operations, but rather improved.

It has been the subject of comment that the Council has not forwarded a plan of these roads for file in the Native Land Office, as has been done in regard to other roads leading out of the Settlement heretofore. The explanation of this lies in the fact that in former cases the Council has purchased the road-land direct from the native owners, and it is then excluded from consular title deeds, whereas in the present instance the whole of the land was registered at the British Land Office, and thereafter transferred by deed to the Council to hold in trust for the public.

Shanghai Municipal Council

1911

MAP OF ROADS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.





Phas H. Coopers
ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

"With the foregoing statement before him, I venture to express the hope that the Taotai will use his influence in allaying any misgivings on the part of the villagers resident in the locality concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, May 18, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 14, the contents of which I transmitted at once to the Taotai, I have the honour to forward herewith translation of a written communication received to-day from the latter on the same subject that is to say the building of Bubbling Well Road extension and adjoining new roads.

I am further bringing the matter to the notice of the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

HARRY DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of a letter from the Shanghai Taotai, Liu Yen-yi, to the Senior Consul, dated May 17, 1911.

The Shanghai District Magistrate reports as follows :—

"Yao Yuen-teen and Tsin Tai-ting respectively notables with official rank and elders of the 27th pao, 8th t'u, and others, with official rank, petition as follows—

"We have lived for long in this 27th pao, relying upon tide water from the Yung Ch'uan, Ch'ai Chang and Tien Ki creeks for agricultural purposes, but quite unexpectedly a road has been built lately by a foreigner of the Hua Tung Company, by name Newman. The Yung Ch'uan and Tien Ki creeks have not been filled up but a pipe has been laid down in their bed and from the direction the road takes we suppose that it is proposed to make it open in the road formerly built by the Municipal Council and that, inevitably, the creeks will then be filled up. Now the road has only been built up to the mouth of the Ch'ai Chang creek : moreover the lots of land lying south of the Ch'ai Chang creek are not the property of the said company and amid them lies the ancestral grave of Ts'ien Fong-wei and others. We beg that a communication be sent to have these works prohibited and stopped."

"This place," the City Magistrate says, "is outside the Settlement. Such building of roads by foreigners beyond limits, with proposed filling of a government creek, is contrary to the regulations and I request that you will write to have it prohibited and stopped."

I was just in the middle of taking action, the Taotai says, when I received the following further report from the Shanghai City Magistrate :—

"The tipao of the 8th t'u, 27th pao, reports that a great number of coolies are now engaged filling up the Yung Ch'uan creek : having made inquiries he has been told that Newman has surrendered the road to the Municipal Council to be managed by the latter. M.C.R. stones have been erected. As they do not listen to prohibition, I request you to take action, etc."

Since this place really belongs to the interior, how is it possible for the Municipal Council to erect boundary stones beyond limits? The Yung Ch'uan creek lies within Chinese limits, affording water for agricultural purposes, and on no account the Council may take upon itself to fill up the creek in defiance of popular wishes. I must therefore ask you to give at once severe orders to stop the work, so as to comply with the treaty regulations and to avoid difficulties. Further, I am in possession of your letter received on the 14th instant, saying that according to what the Council says, it is simply proposed to transfer to the south side of the road the creek which at present lies on the middle of the road and that the flow of water will certainly not be diminished by these operations : you also send a plan, etc. Is that creek the Yung Ch'uan creek? I am directing Interpreter Chen to give me answer about this, and also I instruct the City Magistrate to make inquiry and take action, etc.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 27, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 18, forwarding a communication from the Taotai on the subject of the Tifeng Road and the extension of other roads beyond the western boundary of the Settlement.

There are certain passages in the Taotai's communication which are calculated to create a wrong impression, and to which therefore I have the honour to direct the attention of the Consular Body.

In the first place, the notables Yao and Tsin state that these roads have been built unexpectedly, whereas, as a matter of fact, the whole of the agricultural land in the neighbourhood has been sold by the original native proprietors and registered at foreign consulates, for the purpose of being developed as a building estate upon foreign lines. The notables therefore cannot have been unprepared when the work of road construction was inaugurated.

When the City Magistrate states that the building of roads by foreigners beyond Settlement limits is contrary to the Regulations, he is doubtless unaware, or has lost sight of the fact, that Article VI of the Land Regulations definitely empowers the Council to construct such roads.

The inference from the concluding paragraph of the Taotai's letter is that he anticipates that the water heretofore available for agricultural purposes will be restricted by the Council's operations. This, as I have already stated in my letter of May 12, will not be the case. The lands immediately abutting on the creeks in which the culverts have been laid are almost entirely to be given up to building purposes, while those at a greater distance, fed by the creeks, will have better facilities as a result of the cleaning and deepening work which is performed.

With these facts before you, I have the honour to express the hope that you may succeed in impressing upon the Taotai the reasonableness of these useful public works in progress.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

TSINGTAO ROAD.

Negotiations were concluded with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones for the surrender of the strip of Cadastral Lot 520 scheduled for the widening of this road, on the basis of the assessed value, plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment, or a sum of Tls. 2,757 for the required area of Mow 0.537.

WEST SOOCHOW ROAD.—

The houses within the line of this extension, which formerly blocked the approach to the Sinza Stone Bridge, have been removed upon payment of a sum of Tls. 1,200, inclusive of compensation, for the cancellation of existing leases.

FOR	PAYABLE BY	AMOUNT	DUE	TERMINABLE	REFERENCE
Bridge across the Taiping Road water frontage	China Merchants' S.N. Co.	Tls. 10	June 30	when required on the ground that it is a public inconvenience	Council's letter of April 26, 1887, and reply of April 23.
Pontoons on the North Yangtze Road water frontage	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tls. 10	June 30	when conditions specified are not observed	Council's letter of April 22, 1891, and reply of May 6
Use of Shantung Road Chapel	Church Missionary Society	\$1	half-yearly	at 6 months' notice	Council's letter of August 17, 1897, and reply of September 6
Overlapping the Kungping Road water frontage	China Merchants' S.N. Co.	Tls. 20	January 1	on demand	Council's letter of October 26, 1899, and reply of Messrs. Stokes & Platt, January 5, 1900
Use of Mow 0.064 ex B.C. lot 2957, Cad. No. 435	Atkinson & Dallas Ld.	\$0.50	June 1	when Tsepo Road is widened	Firm's letter of April 26, 1901, and reply of May 4
Use of Mow 0.049 ex B.C. lot 1645, Cad. No. 438	do.	\$0.50	June 1	do.	Firm's letter of November 20, 1901, and reply of November 22
Use of Mow 0.08953 ex B.C. lots 92, 166 & 167, Cad. No. 278, Honan Road	Andrews & George	Tls. 140	quarterly Dec. 1, March, June, Sept.	June 1	Council's letter of August 14, 1902, and reply of August 15
Electric wire across the Nanking Road	Central Stores, Ld.	\$0.50	June 1	at one month's notice	Council's letter of May 22, 1903, and reply of same date
Use of Mow 0.132 ex B.C. lot 3961, Cad. No. 2006	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	\$1	August 1	when Ward Road is widened	Mr. R. B. Moorhead's letter of July 4, 1903, and reply of July 10
Use of Mow 0.03 of unregistered land on Singkeipang Road	Li Yu-tang	Tls. 10	February 2	when buildings are removed or rebuilt	Council's letter of February 1, 1904, and reply of February 2
Widening of passage off Yalu Road	Vi Ching-san	Tls. 11	April 1	March 31, 1924	Council's letter of March 31, 1904, and reply thereon endorsed
Use of portion of B.C. lot 4602	R. B. Moorhead	\$1	June 10	when Yuhang Road is widened	Council's letter of May 19, 1904, and reply of June 1
Entrance facilities to Cad. lot 502 through Public School for Chinese	Hao Dah Bank	\$1	February 17	on demand	Engineer's Report of February 17, 1905
Porchways over Museum and Yuen-ming-yuen Roads	Amateur Dramatic Club (Lyceum Theatre)	\$5	August 10	when easement ceases	Council's letter of August 2, 1906, and reply of Messrs. Scott & Carter, August 10
Use of Mow 0.131 ex B.C. lot 2610, Cad. No. 7575	Platt, Teesdale & Macleod	\$1	November 29	when Colombo Road is constructed	Council's letter of November 23, 1906, and reply of November 23
Use of Mow 0.062 ex B.C. lot 5828, Cad. No. 229	E. T. Byrne	\$1	December 22	when road is constructed	Council's letter of December 22, 1906, and reply of January 15, 1907
Building on scheduled area of Cadastral lot 31	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	\$1	August 7	when widening is effected	Mr. J. Ambrose's letter of July 20, 1907, and reply of August 7
Connexion surface-water drains from approach road to North Honan Road Sewer	Shanghai-Nanking Railway	\$1	October 30		Council's letter of October 29, 1907, and reply of October 30
Club house in the Hongkew Recreation Ground	Shanghai Junior Golf Club	Tls. 5	May 7		Council's letter of May 7, 1909, and reply of same date
Use of 10 foot strip on E. side of Chin-wang-tao Road	Tam Wa	\$1	August 9	when property ceases to be used as a wharf	Legal Adviser's letter of June 21, 1909, and reply of August 9
Passenger Shelters in Boundary Road and at junction of Avenue and Ferry Roads	Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ld.	Tls. 20	September 1	at 3 months' notice	Council's letter of August 12, 1908, and reply of August 19
Porchway of Hankow Road native theatre	Davies & Brooke	\$5	February 1	when easement ceases	Council's letter of January 15, 1910, and reply of Messrs. Davies & Thomas of January 17
Use of Mow 0.014 ex Cad. lots 77 and 79, Peking Road	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld.	\$1	April 4	when widening is effected	Council's letter of April 2, 1910, and reply of April 4
Underground pneumatic tubes between Szechuen Road and the Bund	German Dutch Telegraph Co.	Tls. 10	June 2	on demand at reasonable notice	Council's letter of April 5, 1909, and reply of June 2, 1910
Porchway over the Bund	Shanghai Club	Tls. 1	February 9	on demand at reasonable notice	Club's letter of February 7, 1911, and reply of February 9
Electric bell wires across the Minghong Road	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tls. 1	November 17	on demand	Firm's letter of November 8, 1911, and reply of November 17

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ANNUALLY PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF LEASES, PUBLIC RIGHTS, ETC.

FOR	PAYABLE TO	AMOUNT	DUE	TERMINABLE	REFERENCE
Soochow Road Depot	H.M. Office of Works	Tls. 360	half-yearly		
Wire across Consular Compound	do.	\$1	January 25		
Wire and stay in Consular Compound	do.	\$0.25	January 27		
Szechuen Road widening ex Cadastral lot 79	E. J. Hogg	Tls. 150	November 1		Lease No. 5
Tiendong Road widening ex Cadastral lot 838	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	\$70	half-yearly		Lease No. 13
Public Recreation Ground	Recreation Fund Trustees	Tls. 600	quarterly	August 31, 1914	Lease No. 18
North Honan Road Urinal	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	\$1	January 1	3 months notice	Company's letter of January 7, 1897
Hanbury Road Fire Station	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 300	half-yearly	July 31, 1917	Lease No. 21
Hankow Road widening ex Cadastral lot 44	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	Tls. 100	January 1	upon rebuilding	Bank's letter of January 2, 1899 & reply of same date
Bubbling Well Police Station	Zing Ang Sze Temple	Tls. 560	half-yearly	December 31, 1925	Lease No. 25
North Soochow Road Urinal	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	\$0.50	April 26		
Sungkiang Road widening ex Cadastral lot 187	do.	\$1	July 1		Firm's letter of June 9, 1902, and reply of June 14
Peking and Kiangse Road widening ex Cadastral lot 141	D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	\$1	April 30		
Dent Road Latrine	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	Tls. 5	May 11	6 months' notice	Council's letter of May 11, 1905, and reply of May 17
Lay Road Depot	Tai Ping Sze Temple	Tls. 253.50	half-yearly	January 1, 1925	Lease No. 30
Harbin Road Police Station	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 1200	Tls. 100 per mensem	1917	Lease No. 31
Yuyuen Road Police Quarters	Davies & Brooke	Tls. 1080	Tls. 90 per mensem		Lease No. 35
Bridge foundations in Astor House Garden	Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$1	November 1		T 1313
Bubbling Well Road Police Quarters	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	Tls. 2472	Tls. 206 per mensem		Lease No. 36
Rent of Lot 2372 E. for Depot	G. McBain	Tls. 900	Tls. 75 per mensem		Firm's letter of June 4, 1909, and reply of June 20
Indian Warders' Quarters, Ward Road	Woo Song Ling	\$456	\$38 per mensem		Lease No. 41
Junior Police Officers' Quarters, Jinkee Road	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Tls. 1680	Tls. 140 per mensem	December 31, 1912	Lease No. 43
Yinghsiangkong Police Post	Chinese	Tls. 100	April 30, 1911		Lease No. 44
Electricity Dept. Showroom P 471 Nanking Road	do.	Tls. 2952	Tls. 246 per mensem	May 15, 1913	Lease No. 45
Carpenters' Shop	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 600	Tls. 50 per mensem		
Hankow, Honan, Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads	Cathedral Trustees	Tls. 2500	April 16	April 15, 2009	Lease No. 46
Ground Flour of Godown, 76 Broadway	S'hai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Tls. 2400	Tls. 200 per mensem	May 31, 1912	Lease No. 47
Transformer house, Cathedral Compound	Cathedral Trustees	Tls. 25		3 months' notice	Trustees' letter of March 6, 1911, and reply of March 31
Municipal Service Club, 34 Whangpoo Road	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	Tls. 720	Tls. 60 per mensem		
Police Quarters, 76 Yangtzepoo Road	J. P. Bisset & Co.	Tls. 1020	Tls. 85 per mensem	June 30, 1914	Lease No. 48
U.S. lot 354 for Storage Electric Light Poles	Chang Chow	Tls. 480	Tls. 40 per mensem	September 9, 1912	Lease No. 49
Nurses' Quarters, No. 1 Range Road	W. Goodfellow	\$540	\$45 per mensem	July 31, 1914	Lease No. 50
Burkill Road Depot	Davies & Brooke	\$360	\$30 per mensem		
Southern portion of Cadastral lot 1974, Ward Road	A. E. Algar		Tls. 25 per mensem	1 month's notice	Council's letter of November 18, 1911
Portion of Telephone Building	Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Tls. 2400	Tls. 200 per mensem	December 31, 1914	Company's letter of Dec. 22, 1911, & reply of Dec. 30

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1911-12 has been as follows :—

Mr. H. G. Simms was re-elected in January as the Council's representative and consented to serve.

Mr. G. W. Noël, being again the only candidate proposed by registered owners of land, was considered to be elected as Commissioner. Upon his lamented death in July, the necessary steps in regard to the election of his successor were taken, in accordance with the provision of Article VI^A of the Land Regulations, and Mr. J. R. Patterson, duly nominated by landowners, was considered to be elected as Commissioner for the remainder of the Municipal year.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, Mr. L. J. Cubitt, proposed by Mr. H. R. Kinnear and seconded by Mr. L. Midwood, was declared elected a member of the Commission.

One meeting only has taken place during the year at which three cases of expropriation of land for public use were submitted for decision. The resultant Awards in each case are recorded under the heading "Road Extensions and Widening" in the earlier part of this Report.

Meeting of December 21, 1911.

Case LXXXI	C. Dowdall and J. C. Hanson	Tatung Road.
Case LXXXII	A. D. Sassoon	Nanking and Kiangsee Roads.
Case LXXXIII	F. D. Sassoon	Dixwell Road

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Committee has remained unchanged during the year, as follows :—

Messrs. J. H. TEESDALE (*Chairman.*)

A. E. ALGAR

J. AMEROSE

P. PEEBLES

These gentlemen were re-nominated by the incoming Council and consented to serve.

The Committee has held five meetings, and questions connected with the various Parks and Open Spaces have received their careful attention.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1911 is as follows :—

Messrs. R. MACGREGOR *Steward of the Race Club.*

C. SELBY MOORE *Member of Council.*

H. E. R. HUNTER *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees.*

P. PEEBLES *Honorary Secretary.*

The vacancy caused by the lamented death in December of Mr. A. McLeod, Chairman of the Committee, has not yet been filled.

WAYSIDE PARK.

The following Regulations for observance in the Park were approved :—

REGULATIONS.

- 1.—The general management of the Park is in the hands of the Parks Committee.
- 2.—The Park is open to the Public between the hours of 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. from May 1 to October 15, and 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. from October 16 to April 30.
- 3.—No Chinese are admitted except servants in attendance upon foreigners.
- 4.—No Indians are admitted unless respectably dressed.
- 5.—Amahs or children unaccompanied by adults are not admitted to the Dutch Garden.
- 6.—Horses, ponies, vehicles and bicycles are not admitted.
- 7.—Perambulators must be confined to the paths.
- 8.—Dogs are not admitted unless properly muzzled and led on leash.
- 9.—Birdnesting, plucking flowers or otherwise damaging the shrubs, plants or grass is strictly prohibited; visitors and other persons in charge of children are requested to aid in preventing such mischief.
- 10.—Cricket, football, hockey, golf and similar games are not permitted.
- 11.—The positions of lawn tennis courts are arranged by the Superintendent. Persons using the courts are required to wear indiarubber soled boots or shoes.
- 12.—No play is permitted when, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the grounds are not in a fit condition. A notice to that effect will then be exhibited at the entrance.
- 13.—Shooting, boating, boat sailing, lighting fires and bathing are strictly prohibited.
- 14.—No beating of carpets is allowed on the Ground.
- 15.—The Police have instructions to enforce these Regulations.

By order,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 12, 1911.

The following is the text of Article 22 of the General Regulations for the conduct of Japanese subjects in Shanghai (*vide* Japanese Consular Notification No. 3 of September 5, 1908):—

Japanese men entering the Public Gardens must wear foreign clothes or haori and hakama.



PLANT HOUSE IN RESERVE GARDEN.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(To the Municipal Engineer).

The year under review was one of definite progress. The most marked features being the laying out of Wayside Park and the opening of the new plant house in the Reserve Garden.

Wayside Park.—This welcome addition to our public decorative playgrounds was formally opened by the Chairman of the Parks Committee on June 30, when the Committee entertained a large number of school children. Although the design of this Park is complete the laying out is not so on account of a long narrow strip of land which has not yet been acquired.

The following is a description of its features. A Dutch garden has been laid out at the west end of the Park, the central section of this garden is slightly sunk below the ordinary level, and is laid out in a series of geometrical beds devoted to flowers and a few examples of topiary work, the spaces between the beds are paved with red brick. The ground on two sides of the sunken portion is raised about one foot, and is supported by rough stone walls, on each of which is a flower border followed by a sward and a herbaceous border. The rear part is raised about two and a half feet and forms a wide terrace. The garden is enclosed by a low clipped boxwood hedge. The general effect is that of an old fashioned flower garden, with its borders filled with old fashioned flowers such as thyme, lavender, pinks, stocks, hollyhocks, larkspurs, and monkshood. The formal beds in the sunken section are planted with compact brilliantly flowered plants, dwarf campanulas growing in the rough stone walls, the latter being overhung by scarlet and orange nasturtiums, and producing a good colour effect. Beyond the Dutch garden the main path is flanked on both sides by clumps of oleanders, gardenias and a few medium sized trees, in lawns providing accommodation for six tennis courts. The main path terminates at a diamond shaped lawn in the centre of which is a concrete water lily tank 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, with circular ends. Groups of evergreen shrubs are placed on this lawn with isolated specimens of columnar growing cypress. The angles cut off to form this diamond shaped lawn are formed into large flower-beds, each capable of holding over 500 plants, which it is intended to plant with scarlet flowering plants. Behind these angular beds are half moon clumps of shrubs surrounded by paths and chiefly planted with Lombardy poplars, pomegranates, peaches, spiraeas and pittosporum, and carpeted with lilies. From this point the main path is curved and carried along the outside of a large playing lawn, the curves of which are planted with clumps of large growing trees. On one side is a rock garden, built with large boulders of bluish grey stone from Pingchiao Quarry. Among the stones a depression is formed in imitation of the bed of a small stream, terminating in a Japanese iris pool. Beyond this pool a narrow path gives admission to a sequestered flower garden, having on the one side an undulating bank planted with scrambling and standard roses, and on the other side a wide bank planted with assorted shrubs. Overlooking this garden is an attractive and somewhat novel summerhouse. At the lower end of the large lawn, but separated from it by a path and plantations is the children's playground. This playground, though small is as well equipped with appliances as the majority of similar playgrounds at home. It contains a paddling pool, swings, giant strides, flying rings and bars, rocking boats, toboggan slides and a merry-go-round in a rustic house. Ample seating accommodation is provided in rustic thatched shade houses. From this playground a straight path parallel with the Park boundary leads back to the water lily tank. This path is well shaded, recesses for seats are placed at intervals along it and the shady bank is planted with violets, primroses, various bulbs, palms, funkias and other shade-loving plants.

New Plant House.—The interior arrangement of this house consists of two plant beds, divided from each other by a central stage of a series of shelves. The larger bed is immediately in front of the main entrance. Its surface is undulated near the centre and forms a vista. The summits of the mounds are planted with palms and other permanent subjects, whilst the hollows are employed for plunging therein such plants as are in flower. The smaller bed is planted entirely with tree-ferns. In its centre is an irregular formed miniature lake. On the undulated surface of the bed, at irregular intervals, small fern-clad rocks are scattered and the entire surface of the soil is carpeted with selaginella. On the north wall a stone grotto is built, over which flows water forming a waterfall. The grotto and sides of the waterfall are planted with ferns, whilst the remaining portion of the wall is covered with pockets also filled with ferns, the object being to secure a deep green background the better to show up the flowers in the foreground.

Reserve Garden.—Upon completion of the plant house this garden was entirely remodelled and now forms an attractive and appreciated open space. The design adopted for the laying out of the restricted area

was necessarily formal, but the straight lines and terrace banks are in conformity with the lines of the structures. The interiors of the original houses were altered so as to allow of the plants being displayed in a more natural and effective manner.

No notable addition to the stock of plants was made during the year, but the new plants introduced during recent years have made excellent growth. Orchids in particular have given every satisfaction, one or other of the various kinds being in flower throughout the year. As these flowers greatly appeal to the visitor the number of plants might suitably be increased.

Public Gardens.—Owing to the central and convenient location of this garden it continues to be the favourite public resort, and every endeavour is made to maintain it in a bright and attractive condition by a profuse display of flowers in the beds. Unfortunately the continual promenading on the lawn practically ruins the turf annually, but as this could only be avoided by railing off the lawns—thus depriving the public of one of their chief enjoyments—returfing of the worn out portions is the only remedy.

Owing to the repeated complaints of the annoyance caused by the romping of children all over the lawns during band concerts, the lawn surrounding the bandstand was temporarily enclosed by ropes and stanchions with satisfactory results.

The only alteration effected was the planting of a series of beds with evergreen shrubs underneath the large plane trees on the main path.

Public Recreation Ground.—The result evident from draining the Polo Ground, effected in the spring, is an excellent illustration of the value of subsoil drainage in the improvement of lawns. By the rapid removal of surface water which now takes place, it is possible for Polo to be played a few hours after rain ceases. The ground has been rendered firmer and the turf will no doubt improve in quality. Routine work was duly attended to and the lawns and flower beds maintained satisfactorily.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—The popularity of this ground increases annually. Given a tramcar service to the gate and a pavilion which would provide, in addition to the usual facilities, shelter from sudden showers, this ground would be frequented by greater numbers than any of our parks.

Though there was a marked increase in the number of players during the year, there was a still greater increase in the number of those who visited it solely to enjoy the pleasures of a garden. As the growth of trees and shrubs naturally increases by time the general appearance, already attractive, will be enhanced. Additional bulbs to the number of 4,000 were planted in the Autumn amongst the grass and beneath trees, a beautiful effect should result in the spring of 1912. Blue bells or Wood Hyacinths planted in the bamboo grove were much admired.

The rock garden now becoming well-furnished is, in the spring and early summer, interesting and picturesque. Unfortunately the ubiquitous golf ball and its pursuing "caddie" too frequently invade it.

The tennis courts were freely used, there frequently being so many as twenty-five in use at one time. This popular game would undoubtedly be still more engaged in were nets provided.

Golf likewise has increased in popularity, the links are in continual use and there are now equally as many players on them as on the links in the Public Recreation Ground. The greens were slightly altered and the "tees" lengthened.

Quinsan Square.—By the provision of swings in this children's playground it has better fulfilled its purpose without any material detracting from its decorative appearance.

Foreshores.—The turf on the Bund Foreshore was considerably damaged during the Coronation celebrations, but soon revived after a few applications of stimulants. The Soochow Creek Foreshore is still very unsatisfactory, it is daily littered with straw which is landed on its banks and the turf is rapidly worn off by Chinese children playing thereon, while the repairing of boats on the Foreshore adds to its untidiness.

Carriage Turns and other roadside spaces have received regular attention.

Cathedral Compound.—After the boundary wall was rebuilt, the grounds were remodelled.

Shade Trees on Roads.—These have received regular attention. The fastenings still unsatisfactory are, however, an improvement on former years. Pruning now occupies a considerable amount of time and labour, as a large number of trees planted within the last ten years have attained a fair size.

There was a marked reduction in the damage caused by stem boring grubs, due no doubt to the persistent efforts made during the past two years to eradicate this pest.

Nurseries.—That at Bubbling Well is almost exclusively devoted to the raising of the thousands of bedding plants required to plant the flower beds in the various parks. Here also the majority of pot plants, required to furnish the plant houses during the winter, are cultivated in the summer. 50,000 bedding plants and 4,000 pot plants were grown during 1911.

Siccawei Road Nursery is chiefly employed for propagating by seeds, grafts, buds and cuttings, the rarer kinds of flowering and evergreen shrubs. The lack of variety in suitable shrubs has caused plantations to be very largely repetitions of about a dozen different kinds. About seventy new species of shrubs were added to the stock during the year and in say five years' time many new varieties will be available for planting in the Parks.

In Hungjao Road shade trees are cultivated. This nursery is over stocked and, to avoid still more overcrowding, a section of land on the other side of the road was dug and planted with the trees it is proposed to plant in permanent positions in 1912.

Health Department Buildings.—The gardens attached to the Victoria Nursing Home and Municipal Hospital presented a well kept appearance.

Police Department Buildings.—The lawns and flower beds at the various Police Stations were attended to. Various alterations were made to the gardens of the Police quarters, Yangtze-poo.

The following figures may be of interest :—

Trees planted	1,337
„ fastened	17,714
„ staked	2,203
Shrubs planted	10,266
Bedding plants planted	46,167

D. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.

WATER SUPPLY BEYOND THE SETTLEMENT.

The following correspondence between the Council and the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., with the resultant Award by Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, refers to the interpretation to be placed upon Clause 4 of the Waterworks Agreement.

Shanghai, May 19, 1909.

SIR,—Messrs. Pao Shing & Co. have requested my Company to supply water to certain premises which have recently been erected on the North Honan Road Extension. Such premises are not situated on roads or lands under the control of the Council, and the owners therefore, we understand, are not liable to pay municipal rates and taxes in respect of such premises. My directors are advised that Article IV of my Company's agreement with the Council does not prevent them supplying water to Messrs. Pao Shing & Co.'s new premises under the circumstances and conditions above set out, and they therefore propose to do so.

Although my Directors feel sure the Council's reading of Article IV is similar to theirs, yet they consider it only right to give notice of what they intend doing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 7, 1909.

SIR,—Your letter of May 19, on the subject of the taxation of outside roads, has received the most careful attention at the hands of the Council, and has been the subject of a conference between the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of your Company.

The point which you raise, *viz.*, the exemption of residents in roads not under the Council's control or in the Council's ownership from the obligation to pay half rates, is raised for the first time, although the Clause of the agreement on the subject has been in satisfactory working for four years, and although, thereunder, the Council is taxing as many as 21 foreign and 424 native houses in the North Honan Road alone.

With regard to the advice which your directors have received that this Clause does not prevent the supply of water to houses in the North Honan Road, irrespective of payment of rates, the Council is advised in a contrary sense; and the fact that the schedule attached to the agreement and signed by the Company makes specific reference to the North Honan Road is considered to be the most conclusive evidence that it was not the intention of the Company or of the Council that this or other similar roads should be exempted from the provisions of the Clause.

The Council's objection to the course which your letter proposes is based, however, on wider grounds. The object of the Clause was unquestionably to ensure payment of some taxation by residents in the neighbourhood of the Settlement who, while living in its vicinity and enjoying the advantages and facilities which such vicinity secured for them, were until 1905 exempt from any contribution towards its upkeep.

You will recollect that the levy, so far as native houses were concerned, met at first some opposition, which, however, was overcome when the native houseowners concerned and the petty officials interested found that they had no alternative but to pay the rate demanded or forego their water supply. The Council is of opinion that when the same pressure is brought to bear on the owners now in question, Messrs. Pao Shing & Co., the same result will be achieved. That is to say that Clause IV will as usual effect the Council's objects without in any way curtailing the business operations of the Company.

It has been said that the Clause might seriously affect your Company's business should it be found desirable to supply water to the French Settlement or the Chinese City, but it may be assumed that the Council would raise no objection to such supply, since neither has it been nor is it likely to be the Council's aim to levy taxation in these localities. It is on record that when the water service of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was under consideration the Council expressed no desire to levy the rate upon an assessment of the railway interest, and I am directed to state that any similar large project for the development of the Company's business will similarly meet with the Council's ready co-operation.

With regard to the so-called Chapel district, which lies within the tract of country which it is designed to include within the Settlement limits, the Council is prepared to consider any proposals which your Company may make with a view to facilitating the collection of the rate. On the other hand it is to be noted that the levy of this "outside" rate is at present a very strong lever in the Council's hands for bringing the extension of the Settlement about, and it is not unlikely that, were the native authorities to permit the railway line to be the Settlement's northern boundary, the Council would in return forego the provisions of Clause IV in respect to houses beyond that limit.

The Council understands that the houses to which your letter under reply refers have already been connected with the water main, and now desires that, in view of the foregoing and of the understanding with the Chairman of your Company that you will notify Messrs. Pao Shing & Co. that unless they or their tenants are prepared to pay the General Municipal Half-Rate of 6 per cent on rentals from the date of connection and for the future, that supply will be discontinued.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, July 19, 1909.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, regarding your interpretation of Clause IV of the Company's Agreement with the Council, and in particular in regard to the Company's notification to you of their desire to supply water to Messrs. Pao Shing & Co.'s premises on the North Honan Road Extension.

The Directors recognise the fact that the Council is taxing as many as 21 foreign and 421 native houses in the North Honan Road alone. I am to point out, however, that this has been effected in contravention of the Company's views of the provisions of Clause IV which is quite explicit on the point that, it is only owners of houses adjoining the roads under control of the Council who are liable to taxation, and, although it is admitted by the Company that a mistake has been made in the past in allowing the Council to tax such houses, I am to point out that the same does not necessarily afford any precedent for the Council's contention.

The Directors, however, recognising the fact that it is in the Company's interest as well as in the interests of all the Ratepayers at large that every support should be given to the Council in their negotiations for the extension of the Settlement, are willing that this question should be allowed to remain in abeyance for say a year, in order to allow negotiations for the extension to proceed without interruption, and, at the end of that time, my Company must bring the matter forward again.

Without prejudice, therefore, to the Company's contention, I propose to notify Messrs. Pao Shing & Co. that, unless they or their clients are prepared to pay the General Municipal half-rate of 6 per cent on rentals from the date of connection, the Company cannot supply them with water. This, however, is on the distinct understanding that the Company is at liberty to re-open the question of the taxation of consumers' premises outside the limits in general and Messrs. Pao Shing & Co.'s premises in particular at the expiration of one year from to-day's date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 23, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 19, and to express the Council's appreciation of the Company's action in regard to the water supply to houses in the North Honan Road. With regard to the Directors' reservation of their view on this subject as set out in your letter of May 19, I am directed to state that the Council in like manner must reserve its contrary view should the point arise for discussion hereafter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, September 8, 1909.

SIR,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter received from the Consulting Engineer of the Sinza Water Supply Co., from which you will see that it is their intention to lay mains and establish a water supply in the Sinza District, North of the Soochow Creek, and now ask me to state the terms and conditions to supply daily 120,000 gallons of water.

This proposal is of importance to the Company, involving as it does the supply of a large quantity of water to an area outside the limits of the Settlement, and, in view of the recent correspondence which has passed between us, anent the supply of water to a certain consumer in another Extra Settlement District, my Directors wish the Council, as a matter of courtesy, to be acquainted with the fact that negotiations are now proceeding between my Company and the Sinza Water Supply Co. for furnishing water to the Chapei District.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the supply of good water to this district will not only be a source of considerable revenue to this Company, but will also lead to a great and much-desired improvement in the large tract adjoining the Settlement.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief.

Shanghai, August 18, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Director General of the above Company, H.E. Li Ping Shu, I beg to submit to you the following proposal.

The above Company intends to lay down water pipes in the district North of the Soochow Creek, generally known as Sinza District, and to supply people living there with water.

As the Company does not find it practicable to erect its own pumping station at present, the Directors are willing to enter into a contract with your Company for the purchase of the necessary water (approx. 120,000 gallons a day.)

I would feel very much obliged if you would lay this proposal before your Directors at an early date and let me know under what conditions they are willing to supply the big quantity of water required.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
MAX. M. ENGEL,
Consulting Engineer,
SINZA WATER SUPPLY COMPANY.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
Engineer-in-chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 29, 1909.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 8, informing the Council that negotiations are proceeding for furnishing a daily supply of 120,000 gallons of water to the Chapei district.

In reply thereto, I am directed to point out that under these circumstances it will be necessary to make arrangements for the payment of 6 per cent. on the rentals of the houses supplied, or an approximately equivalent sum levied on the quantity of water consumed. To this end I am directed to request that you will make a suggestion as to how payment may be arranged with a minimum of inconvenience or detriment to the Company's interests.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, January 14, 1910.

SIR,—In continuance of our former correspondence with reference to the water supply to the Chapei and other outside districts, the Directors desire to know if the Council after the expiration of the time stated in my letter of the 19th July last, intend to further press their claim to the right to collect taxes from consumers who reside in districts, the roads of which do not belong to, and are not under the control of, the Council. If the reply is in the affirmative, the Directors will ask the Council to arrange an early date to have the question settled by arbitration, as called for under Clause XII of the Company's agreement.

It is certainly not the wish of the Directors to in any way impede the negotiations now pending for the extension of the Settlement, but, from the information derived from the recently published minutes of the Council Meeting, it would appear that a very considerable period will elapse before anything definite is settled; it is therefore important for the Directors to ascertain as soon as possible, the Company's position previous to making a contract to supply the Chapei or other outside districts with water.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 7, 1910.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 14, I am directed to state that the Council is prepared, if necessary, to submit to arbitration under Clause XII of the Concession Agreement the point in dispute between the Company and the Council as to the supply of water in roads beyond Settlement limits.

Since receipt of your letter, however, the Council has learnt that the Chapel Native Authorities are unwilling to make any terms with your Company for the supply of water to the new roads in the district known by that name, and, if this is the case, I am to state that the Council would prefer that no arbitration take place. This view is prompted by the consideration that arbitration would give an impression that the Company and the Council are not acting in cordial co-operation under the agreement which, from the tenor of your former letters, is known not to be the case.

The urgency of the extension of the Settlement is a question upon which both the Council and your Directors are of the same opinion, and, inasmuch as the question of water supply constitutes a very determinate factor in the negotiations, the Council is of opinion that the conclusion of terms between your Company and the Native Authorities beyond the Northern Boundary, except with the dependent obligation to pay Municipal Rates, would very seriously retard their successful issue.

I am to add that if failure to obtain the privileges of supplying water to the Chapel District is considered to involve serious pecuniary loss to the Company, the Council would be prepared to receive and consider a proposal by which that loss may be made good.

In conclusion, and in reply to your note to the Municipal Engineer of December 17, I am directed to inform you that the North Soochow Road beyond limits has been surrendered to the Council as a public road, and is in every respect under the Council's control.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, February 23, 1910.

SIR,—Your letter of the 7th inst. is being carefully considered by the Directors and will be replied to at an early date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 3, 1911.

SIR,—I am instructed to ask you to bring the question of the correct interpretation of Clause IV of this Company's Agreement with the Municipal Council, dated July 1, 1905, before the Council at an early date.

The period referred to in Mr. Wood's letter of July 19, 1909, has now long passed, and the question has now become acute. My Directors therefore feel that it is necessary to re-open this question and come to a definite understanding whether the Company are entitled or not to supply water to residents, factories, etc., on roads outside the Foreign Settlement limits that are not under the control of the Council, such residents and owners of factories, etc., not being under an agreement to pay taxes to the Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Engineer and Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 27, 1911.

SIR,—My Directors will be glad to have a reply to the Acting Engineer and Secretary's letter of the 3rd ulto. as soon as convenient.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 31, 1911.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of March 27, I am directed to state that, in order that the question under discussion between your Company and the Council, as to the collection of Municipal Rate on roads beyond Settlement limits not

under the Council's control, may be settled, the Council assents to your proposal that the matter be referred to arbitration in accordance with Clause XII of the Water Supply Contract.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. P. WOOD, Esq.,
Secretary and Engineer-in-chief,
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

The following is the text of the Arbitrator's Award. The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that the document contains no reference to the Schedule signed by the Company in 1905 and attached by seal to the Agreement, wherein, among the names of householders exempt from the provisions of the clause, are those of a number of residents in roads which are not under the control of the Council.

ARBITRATION AWARD.

Whereas by an agreement in writing dated the ninth day of May one thousand nine hundred and eleven made between the Shanghai Waterworks Company (hereinafter called "the Company") and the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai (hereinafter called "the Council") reciting that a difference subsisted between them as to the interpretation of Clause 4 of the Indenture of the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and five made between them *it was agreed* that the said difference should be referred to the award and final determination of me, Sir Havilland Walter de Saumarez, Judge of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China. *And Whereas* by the said agreement it is provided that I, the said arbitrator, should have so far as they are applicable the powers given to arbitrators by the English Arbitration Act 1889.

Now I, the said arbitrator, having taken upon myself the burthen of this reference, and having heard what was alleged by counsel for the Company and the Council respectively do hereby make and publish my award together with the reasons therefor as follows:—

1.—Clause 4 of the said agreement purports to define the persons who are to be supplied with water by the Company, such persons being those "residing in the Settlement or in districts in which roads or lands under the control of the Council shall be opened and mains and pipes laid," that is to say persons residing in the Settlement and persons residing on such roads or lands without the Settlement. The proviso, which is the subject of this reference, modifies such provision and will, therefore, presumably, apply to the persons mentioned therein. But the words of the proviso are general and purport to affect "any resident without the Settlement."

2.—The said indenture does not in any of its clauses purport to deal with any roads or lands without the Settlement other than those under the control of the Council; but such roads and lands as are under the control of the Council are dealt with in the said indenture; and save the words in Clause 4 there are none to indicate that persons residing in districts not under the control of the Council are the subject matter of the contract.

3.—It being doubtful what class of persons, whether those resident without the Settlement generally or those residing in districts under the control of the Council, was in the contemplation of the parties to the contract. I have considered all the letters and other documents submitted to me.

4.—From these papers and particularly from the draft of an agreement on which the said indenture was based and which was submitted to the Ratepayers by the Council on the 21st day of March, 1905, and from the report of the speech of the Chairman of the Council it is evident that the only persons residing without the Settlement who were in the contemplation of the parties to the said indenture at the time it was made were those residing in districts under the control of the Council. The said proviso was inserted, as the said Chairman at that meeting stated, so that the Council should be "in a position to decline to supply those whose houses abut on its roads outside the Settlement unless they pay what is called a voluntary rate."

I, therefore, adjudge and award that the persons to whom the Company is debarred from delivering water by the proviso in Clause 4 of the said indenture are those residing without the Settlement in districts in which roads and lands under the control of the Council are opened and mains and pipes laid and whose houses or lands so to be supplied with water abut on such roads or lands:

AND, seeing that the Company has for four years acted as though the said proviso bore the interpretation put upon it by the Council, I further award that the parties to this arbitration do each one pay his own costs and that the arbitration fee be equally shared by them.

Witness my hand at Shanghai, this twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

H. W. DE SAUMAREZ.

RULES WITH RESPECT TO NEW CHINESE BUILDINGS.

The proposed amendments of these Rules to effect exclusion of rats from native dwellings, which were submitted to a special Committee of land owners and property agents, are set forth on pages 151 *et seq.* of the Annual Report for 1909. The modifications suggested by the Committee at that time were considered of such a nature as to warrant postponement of the matter to a more favourable opportunity.

The subject received further attention during the year at the hands of the Watch Committee, the Health Officer having compiled modified amendments of Rules Nos. VIII and XVIII and the text of the various re-drafts was then published with a view to stimulating public discussion, copies being furnished to each member of the Special Committee. The following correspondence took place :—

Council Room, Shanghai, January 9, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a copy of certain amendments of Articles VIII and XVIII of the Chinese Building Rules drawn up by the Health Officer with the object of securing rat-proof houses for the purpose of preventing plague.

These Articles as at present in operation, and as now proposed by the Health Officer, have been printed in convenient form together with the recommendations of the Special Committee of 1909, of which you were a member, and an extract from the Hongkong Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

Before taking any further step in the matter, the Council will be glad to have an expression of your opinion on the suggested revision.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

This letter was addressed to each member of the Special Committee.

Shanghai, January 14, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated January 9 last addressed to the individual members of a Committee appointed in February 1909 to consider suggested amendments of the Building Bye-Laws for Chinese houses, in which you enclose a printed paper setting out :—

- (a) Rule 8 and paragraph 3 of rule 18 of the existing Bye-Laws.
- (b) The amendments thereto suggested by ourselves sitting as a special Committee.
- (c) Extract from Hongkong Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.
- (d) The amendments now proposed by the officer of Public Health and inviting our criticism thereon.

We have to inform you that we thought it advisable to discuss these proposed amendments in Committee and for this purpose a Meeting was held on Wednesday evening the 11th inst. when the following decisions were arrived at :—

(1) That any comparison between the Bye-laws in force at Hongkong and those proposed for Shanghai is, considering the fundamental difference between Chinese houses in Hongkong and Shanghai, quite useless. But if such comparison is to be made we would point out that hollow lath and plaster walls, stair soffits, and ceilings are not entirely prohibited under the Hongkong Ordinances as it is now proposed to prohibit them in Shanghai.

(2) In respect to the hollow space under boarded floors in Chinese houses.

This matter was considered very thoroughly by the Committee, many experiments with tar concrete were made both by the late Municipal Engineer and by members of the Committee, floors were laid with tar concrete and the Engineer and Health Officer inspected these floors with the Committee and expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied that the floors so laid were sanitary and efficiently rat-proof.

The Committee's suggestion for the amendment of Bye-Law VIII was then drafted and approved of by the Council's officers and we see no good reason why the Bye-Law as then drafted should be replaced by that now suggested which is much less definite and easier to evade.

(3) Lath and plaster hollow walls are only used in the better class of Chinese houses and only in cases where they are essential and we consider that so long as hollow lath and plaster walls are allowed in foreign houses they should not be prohibited in Chinese houses.

(4) Stair Soffits.—This matter was also fully considered by the Committee and it was then explained to the Health Officer that each soffit made by the riser and tread of a stair constituted a separate box from which, if a rat obtained access, it would be easy to extricate it and that the soffit could not in any case be considered a rat run. The objection to the soffit appears to us to be too trivial to warrant the prohibition of what is undoubtedly appreciated by Chinese tenants.

(5) Ceilings.—We are strongly of opinion that ceilings should be permitted to the ground floor of all Chinese houses. The comfort of Chinese residents must be, to a certain extent, considered. An unceiled house must always be cold and comfortless and we are of opinion that a ceiled house is more sanitary than an unceiled one. In the absence of a ceiling there is nothing to prevent dirt and germs falling through the floor of the upper room and on to food below. It is our well considered opinion that the better class of Chinese will refuse to live in an unceiled house. In this connexion we would mention that the Public Health Department has in several cases recently compelled landlords to ceil the ground floor of shops previously unceiled.

(6) In conclusion we would point out that when these matters were before our Committee we were informed that the most important point for consideration was the hollow space under the floors and second to that was the necessity of rat-proofing the roof.

It is, therefore, with some surprise that we note that the latter has been entirely omitted from the amendments now proposed although a roof to meet the Health Officer's views was approved by our Committee.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY LESTER,
GILBERT DAVIES,
ARTHUR DALLAS,
J. AMERSE,
PHILIP PEEBLES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Report by the Health Officer on the letter of the Special Committee of January 14, referring to the proposed amendment of the Chinese Building Rules for excluding rats from houses.

The following decisions of the Special Committee, taken seriatim, are open to objection from a sanitary point of view:—

1.—“That any comparison between the Bye-laws in force at Hongkong and those proposed in Shanghai is, considering the fundamental difference between Chinese houses in Hongkong and Shanghai, quite useless.”

The essential thing aimed at is the exclusion of rats from dwellings by doing away with places for rats. Both in Hongkong and Shanghai the places providing homes for rats in houses are the hollow spaces below the ground floor, above ceilings and in lath and plaster and other hollow construction. There is no essential difference in these respects either between Hongkong and Shanghai Chinese houses or between Chinese and foreign houses.

3.—“We consider that so long as lath and plaster walls are allowed in foreign houses they should not be prohibited in Chinese houses.”

The reason for not prohibiting in foreign houses is that foreigners are much less liable to Plague.

4.—“It was then explained to the Health Officer that each soffit made by the riser and tread of a stair constituted a separate box from which, if a rat obtained access, it would be easy to extricate it and that the soffit could not in any case be considered a rat run.”

It is not rat runs but places where rats can live unmolested that we want to deal with. It is obvious to anyone that when the back of a staircase is closed in, each stair constitutes a hollow space where rats may live unmolested and which could not be extricated without removing the unnecessary addition which forms the enclosed space, the erection of which it is proposed to prohibit.

5.—“An unceiled house must always be cold and comfortless and we are of opinion that a ceiled house is more sanitary than an unceiled one. In the absence of a ceiling there is nothing to prevent dirt and germs falling through the floor of the upper room and on to the floor below.”

The removal of the ceiling below the first floor, as recommended, would not render a house colder. It would be a very easy matter to prevent dirt falling through by nailing thin boards over the cracks in the floor or better still to use proper tongued and grooved floor boards which, though costing more to lay down, would last longer and cost less for repairs.

6.—“In this connexion we would mention that the Public Health Department has in several cases recently compelled landlords to ceil the ground floor of shops previously unceiled.”

I have been unable to discover any foundation for this statement.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

As a result of these representations, the proposed Amendments underwent further modification, and in March were approved by the Council and published as follows:—

VIII.

AMENDED TEXT.

The surface of the ground of all sites on which it is proposed to erect a building shall be raised to the finished level of the back of the footpath, or where there is no existing footpath, the level of the crown of the nearest finished road.

The ground floor level of every building shall lie at least six inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath, or the crown of the road as the case may be.

The boarded floor of every room on the lower storey shall be laid :—

Either on a bed of well-rammed tar concrete at least three inches in thickness to consist of one of the following mixtures, viz :—

(a) Quarter inch stone chippings well mixed with twenty-five gallons of hot tar per fong of area three inches in thickness.

(b) Broken bricks to pass through a one-half ring and cinders in equal parts by measurement well mixed with fifty gallons of hot tar per fong of area three inches in thickness.

(c) Cinders mixed with forty gallons of hot tar per fong of area three inches in thickness.

The whole to be laid upon three inches of good lime concrete so that there shall be no space between the floor boards and the tar concrete.

Or on a bed of well-rammed cement concrete, two inches in thickness, mixed in the proportion of one of cement, three of yellow sand and six of brick tile or stone broken to pass through a one-inch ring.

The whole to be laid upon four inches of good lime concrete.

XII.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH.

No lath and plaster hollow wall or partition shall be constructed in dwelling-houses, shops, or houses in hongs, except by special permission of the Council.

XVIII.

THIRD PARAGRAPH DELETED.

In accordance with the provision of Article XXX of the Land Regulations, the Amendments as finally approved were submitted for the opinion of the Land Commissioners, whose approval is contained in the following correspondence :—

Council Room, Shanghai, March 24, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to hand you, herein enclosed, a copy of three amendments to Rules Nos. VIII, XII and XVIII with respect to New Chinese Buildings. These amendments are designed with the object of diminishing rats in Chinese houses as a preventive against Plague, and in accordance with the provisions of Article XXX of the Land Regulations, the Council submits them to the Land Commissioners for their opinion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. G. SIMMS, Esq.,
Chairman, Land Commission.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 8, 1911.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of March 24, I am directed to inform you that the Council, acting upon the recommendation of the Special Committee appointed in 1909, has assented to the substitution, in the proposed amended text of Rule VIII with respect to New Chinese Buildings, of the following words :—

- Paragraph (a) For the word "twenty-five" substitute "ten."
" (b) For the word "fifty" substitute "thirty."
" (c) For the word "forty" substitute "twenty-seven."

The Council will be obliged if you will amend the text of the Rules as forwarded to you on the fore-mentioned date in this sense.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. G. SIMMS, Esq.,
Chairman, Land Commission.

Shanghai, June 10, 1911.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of March 24 and June 8 covering proposed Amendments to Rules VIII, XII and XVIII.

The Commission has made inquiries in the proper quarters, and is of opinion that the Draft submitted by you on March 24 with the further amendments contained in your letter of June 8, will meet the requirements of the case.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. G. SIMMS,
Chairman, Land Commission, 1911/12.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

Messrs. E. C. Pearce, (*Chairman*),
A. H. Collinson,
G. Wulleumier.

Mr. Collinson resigned his seat in July, upon his departure from Shanghai, and Mr. C. R. Burkill was invited to fill the vacancy thus created.

The Committee has met 8 times during the year for discussion of the affairs of the Department.

Apart from the various matters connected with the general administration of the Department, the Committee has given much time and attention to the numerous points arising in connexion with the construction of the new Riverside Power Station. The scheme as a whole received the Ratepayers' approval at the Annual Meeting in March, and sustained effort has been made to push forward the preliminary work so that no unnecessary delay may take place upon the arrival of the new plant.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

GENERATION.

The generating plant has throughout the past year worked very satisfactorily. The principal incidents have been the installation of two Howden-Siemens mixed pressure two-phase turbo-alternators, each rated at 480 kilowatts output, but capable of a sustained output of 700 kilowatts; the conversion of the 300 kilowatt motor-generator, the Parsons-Peebles and Willans-Peebles 800 kilowatt single phase turbo-alternators for two-phase working, resulting in an increased output capacity of each of the turbo-alternators to 1,000 kilowatts; and the distribution of three-phase energy at 6,000 volts for power supply. The decision to instal two-phase alternators and to convert the three other machines above mentioned was to provide a simple means of supplying single phase energy to the existing lighting feeders, in conjunction with the older single phase machines, and also to enable a three-phase extra high tension supply to be given to large power users, by means of Scott-connected step-up transformers.

A record has been established both as regards the lowering of the works costs and also in the greater number of units generated, details of which will be found later in this Report. It is the more satisfactory to be able to show the lowest works costs for this undertaking, inasmuch as during three months the station was operating under adverse conditions, that was, when the two 800 K.W. alternators were being converted from single to two-phase, and the less efficient reciprocating engines were constantly in commission instead of the more economical turbines.

The Coronation festivities in June severely taxed both the generating plant and also certain of the feeders. There would have been no strain had the Howden-Siemens generators been completed at the time, but these were not running until September, consequently the older plant had to meet the entire demand. On the night of June 22 the maximum load on the generating station, including traction, was 4,200 kilowatts, or say, 5,600 horse power. The normal load during the month of June was about 2,820 kilowatts, it will therefore be seen what a very large increased demand the station had to meet. For temporary illuminations, the equivalent of 36,654 30 watt lamps were connected. To provide for this extra number of lamps, the bulk of which were connected on the Bund and vicinity, 5.4 miles of overhead cable was erected by the Electricity Department. Additional transformer capacity was provided in temporary sub-stations to the extent of 668 kilowatts. The units generated on June 22 were 34,728, as against a daily average of 22,000 during the rest of the month. Lighting and power accounted for 24,189 and traction for 10,589. It is impossible to say how many additional units were sold for lighting, as some of the temporary lamps were fed through consumers' house meters. For those temporary installations where special meters were installed the extra units registered totalled 8,950.

DISTRIBUTION.

During the year 68.55 miles of cable were erected for enlarging and extending the overhead mains, and 4.45 miles of three-phase extra high tension underground cable were laid.

The various purposes for which it was used are set out below.

	miles.
Extra high tension underground	4.45
Extra high tension overhead	4.05
High tension extended	2.21
" " enlarged	7.08
Low tension distributors extended	26.02
" " " enlarged	16.76
Low tension feeders extended	.89
Direct current extended	.16
" " enlarged	1.32
Street lighting arc circuits	1.93
" " metal lamp circuits	8.13
Total	73.00

604 new poles were erected during the year and 291 poles were renewed.

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

Four new sub-stations were equipped.

Russo-Asiatic Bank	50	Kilowatt capacity, single phase.
Kalee Hotel	30	" " " "
Commercial Press, Ltd.	150	" " " "
Shanghai Roller Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	150	" " three "

There are now 68 transforming centres where the high tension supply is transformed down to 400 and 200 volts, single phase. Of this number 40 are brick built sub-stations or cast iron kiosks, one of steel frame and corrugated iron construction, the remainder are transformers on poles or housed in some suitable building. The capacity of existing sub-stations has been increased by 867 kilowatts. The aggregate transformer capacity installed is now 5,145 kilowatts.

METERS.

Owing to the abnormal increase in the number of new consumers the stock of meters ran short, and for a few months consumers had to be connected without meters, at an agreed rate per month, until such time as meters could be fixed. During the year tenders for 875 alternating current service meters were called for. After thorough tests were made on the different types submitted, the Ferranti meter was again selected, and an order for 775 was placed with Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., of Hollinwood; the British Thomson Houston Co. of Rugby received an order for the balance of 100. The direct current meters used for measuring energy consumed by electric lifts were obtained from the A. E. G. of Berlin.

METER RENTS.

Meter rents were abolished as from January 1, 1911. To many small consumers the abolition of the meter rent was equivalent to a 10% reduction on their electricity bills; to the Electricity Department it meant a reduction of about Tls. 20,000 revenue, or in other words the cost of electricity to the general body of consumers was reduced by Tls. 20,000. There is no doubt, however, that the policy of free meters is a sound one, and I am of opinion that it has appreciably helped towards securing more consumers, particularly of the smaller class.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.

There were 741 new connexions to the mains, as against 658 only in 1910. The total service connexions at the end of the year were 4,669.

INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT 30 WATT LAMPS.

The recorded increase in equivalent 30-watt lamps, including fans, heaters, cookers (exclusive of traction, motors and street lamps) is 52,071 as against 24,771 in 1910 and 18,716 in 1909. It is a most encouraging sign that quite 50% of these additions are made up of Chinese consumers. It conclusively shews that electricity, as an illuminant, has with the aid of the metal filament lamp been brought within the reach of all, and it goes far to dispel the carefully disseminated fiction that electric lighting costs three times as much as other well known illuminants. The total equivalent at the end of the year is 267,476.

ELECTRIC FANS.

There were 791 additional fans connected during the period under review, and the total now connected, according to the notifications received, numbers 4,848.

HEATERS AND COOKERS.

Electric heating and cooking has advanced very considerably. At the end of the year there were connected to the mains heaters and cookers representing a load of 381 kilowatts; at December 1910 there were 120 kilowatts, therefore the increase is 218%.

MOTORS.

The adoption of electric motive power in local industries has shewn a great increase. There were 76 motors, aggregating 705 horse power, connected during the twelve months, which brings the total horse power connected up to 1,775. The annual totals over the past eight years were :—

1904	60 horse power.
1905	130 "
1906	220 "
1907	360 "
1908	520 "
1909	780 "
1910	1,070 "
1911	1,775 "

The cheap price at which electrical energy for power purposes is sold, combined with the acknowledged superiority of the electric drive, has doubtless contributed to this extended use of the electric motor.

In November last, the first electrically operated flour mill in China was started. In the mill is installed a 160 H.P. three-phase motor which has replaced a steam engine and two boilers. Although the mill was only running under the new conditions for a month last year, the owners state that the cost of driving by electricity is 20 % less than when operating with their steam plant.

At the time of writing negotiations are proceeding which, it is hoped, may culminate in the acquisition of some 2,200 horse power during the next twelve months, in addition to the ordinary increase which may be expected.

There is another aspect which the gradual electrification of the local industrial works and mills presents, that is, the amelioration of the smoke nuisance. There is no doubt but that the comparatively small growth of residential property in the Western District which lies between Sinza, Kiaochow and Markham roads, is partly due to the nuisance caused by the various mills and factories on the Soochow Creek, from which black smoke is belched forth by day and night. People will not willingly live in smoky districts, consequently such districts do not develop. How changed would this part of the Western District be if all the industrial works were electrically operated is not difficult to imagine. In many European towns factories are built within the residential and business quarters, but so unobjectionable can they be that they cause practically no more discomfort or inconvenience in their neighbourhood than do the surrounding residential and commercial properties. These facts are touched upon here as indicating how residential and industrial properties may develop side by side without detriment to either, provided the objectionable features usually associated with the older steam driven mills are eliminated. The eliminator is electricity.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following additional street lamps were connected during the year :—

87	60 c.p. metal lamps.
16	100 " " "
7	200 " " "
16	flame arcs.
27	enclosed arcs were disconnected.
7	60 c.p. metal lamps were disconnected.

At the end of the year there were :

350	arc lamps.
632	metal "

made up as follows :—

287	enclosed arcs.
63	flame "
571	60 c.p. metal lamps.
16	100 " " "
42	200 " " "
3	400 " " "

For all but the main thoroughfares the modern tendency in street lighting practice leans towards a more general use of high candle power metal filament lamps, spaced at closer intervals, instead of arc lamps. Whereas before, with enclosed arc lamps spaced at long intervals, the general effect was patchy, the newer method gives a more even and general illumination.

A further reduction in the price of public street lighting was made during the year by keeping all street lamps alight every night of the year instead of, as formerly, extinguishing them for six nights a month during moonlight periods, no extra charge being made for these extra seventy-two half nights.

PLANT CAPACITY OF FEARON ROAD GENERATING STATION.

By the conversion of the 800 kilowatt Parsons-Peebles and Willans-Peebles turbo-alternators from single to two-phase machines they are each now rated as 1,000 kilowatts units. The two new Howden-Siemens mixed pressure turbo-alternators, each rated at 480 kilowatt are easily capable of giving out 700 kilowatts continuously, therefore the station capacity may, by including the battery and 300 kilowatt motor-generator, now be rated at 6,400 kilowatts.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The maximum load on the station was reached on Coronation night, June 22, when the output including traction, was 4,200 kilowatts. This was, however, quite special, and should not be taken as the real maximum normal load, which occurred on December 21, and totalled 4,007 kilowatts, made up as follows:—

Light, Heat and Power	3,182 kilowatts
Traction	825 "
Total	4,007 "

The maximum load in 1910 was 3,240 kilowatts, thus the increase in 1911 is 767 kilowatts and is the largest recorded, excepting 1908 when the increase was 870 kilowatts, but in that year the supply to the Tramway commenced and was responsible for 600 of the total 870 kilowatts.

Excluding traction supply, which each year forms a smaller percentage of the total output, the nett increased maximum demand for light, heat and power was 702 kilowatts as against only 80 for 1910. The power load obtained during the year is of course partly responsible for this very large increase, but heating has also materially helped. Then again, the temporary set back experienced in 1910 by the extended use of metal filament lamps has more than been recovered; to the metal lamp must the credit be given for the growth of the lighting demand.

UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

8,800,437 units were sold and accounted for, representing an increase of 1,466,287, or 21% over the previous year's sales.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Private Lighting	2,740,487	3,164,996	3,634,623
Public Lighting	632,314	801,613	913,679
Heating and Cooking	4,801	19,918	58,580
Power	318,660	433,908	761,724
Traction	2,001,718	2,110,208	2,551,235
Used at Works and accounted for	290,856	303,507	380,596
Total	5,988,886	6,834,150	8,300,437

The units sold for heating and cooking shew an increase of 194% and those sold for power purposes 75%.

LOAD FACTOR.

The load factor shews a slight fall, from 24.06% last year to 23.65%. This fall is explained by the fact that there was a considerable increase in both the lighting, heating and power connexions during the last two months of the year, included in which was one power user taking 120 kilowatts at the end of November.

Considering the abnormal increase of the maximum combined light, heat, power and traction demand, *viz.*, 767 kilowatts as against only 140 in 1910, the load factor may be considered extremely satisfactory.

The usual list of British towns is given below from which a comparison favourable to Shanghai may be drawn.

Town.	Year ending.	Maximum Load in Kilowatts.	Plant Capacity in Kilowatts.	Load Factor.
T. West Ham	1911	8,123	11,400	31.89
T. Manchester	1911	37,520	47,800	25.35
T. Salford	1911	7,188	7,000	25.18
T. Birmingham	1911	15,553	22,040	24.12
T. Shanghai	1911	4,007	6,400	23.65
T. Liverpool	1910	18,071	37,000	22.80
T. Halifax	1910	2,870	4,750	21.79
T. Derby	1911	3,050	5,750	21.29
Leeds	1911	7,980	15,740	20.56
T. Croydon	1911	3,388	5,750	20.00
Glasgow	1911	23,524	37,478	19.81
Coventry	1911	4,769	6,600	19.01
Hammersmith	1911	5,520	7,000	17.98
T. Blackburn	1910	2,972	5,318	16.51
Hull	1911	5,840	6,454	16.30
Bristol	1910	5,729	12,050	16.22
Dublin	1910	3,829	6,000	13.78
Leicester	1910	1,980	4,400	11.73
T. Denotes supply to traction in addition to lighting and power.				

COAL.

The coal contract with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha terminated in April. A contract for a year's supply from May 1 was entered into with the Furukawa Mining Co.

The quantity consumed was 20,456 tons, an increase of 3,152 over the previous year.

The coal per unit generated, averaged over the year, was 4.79 lbs. compared with 4.98 lbs. in 1910.

The coal per unit sold, averaged over the year, was 5.52 lbs. compared with 5.67 lbs. in 1910.

These figures would have been lower but for the fact, explained in the early part of this Report, that the station was operating for some months under uneconomical conditions whilst the turbines were out of commission at the time their alternators were being converted to two-phase. Everything considered it is highly creditable to the Station Superintendent and his staff that the results are as good as they are.

OIL AND WATER.

The total quantity of oil used was 1,596 gallons as against 1,525 used in the previous year, but since the units sold were 1,453,582 more it will be apparent that the oil per unit sold is considerably lower.

2,172,000 gallons of water were taken from the town mains. In 1910 the amount was 2,394,000 gallons, and in 1909 no less than 14,198,000 gallons were taken.

SHOWROOM AND HIRE BRANCH.

The showroom, opened in August 1910, has during the past year completely justified its existence. It is used by both present and prospective consumers to an increasing extent. Many accounts are paid there, and the opportunity thus afforded to view various domestic electrical appliances is fully taken advantage of. It affords a means of bringing to public notice the newest applications of domestic electricity which before the inauguration of the showroom were deficient in Shanghai.

ELECTRIC HEATING.

One of the most pronounced successes resulting from the Department having its own showroom has been the introduction of electric radiators and heaters. Formerly it was practically impossible to obtain electric radiators in Shanghai, but since the Department started hiring them to consumers the business has increased largely. At the beginning of 1911 there were about 30 electric radiators out on hire, but at the end of the year the number had increased to 128, still further augmented at the end of January 1912 to 145. It

is quite evident from these figures that electric heating has "caught on." Without fear of contradiction, however, it may be said that had the Department itself not started the hire branch, electric heating would have remained for years undeveloped, and consumers would not have been able to enjoy the convenience and safety of this form of heating.

It is not pretended that electric heating can at present successfully compete with coal, hot water, or steam for heating large buildings, but for heating dwelling rooms, bedrooms, offices and such like purposes it furnishes the most healthful, cleanly and convenient means; furthermore, at the low price—3.5 candareens per unit, the cost compares favourably with other less healthy and less convenient methods. It is confidently anticipated that next winter the number of electric radiators on the mains will be more than double that now in use.

As all radiators, etc., are purchased locally by public tender, a new import business, small it is true in its early stages, has been started, to the advantage of those houses dealing in these lines.

ELECTRIC COOKING.

Electric cooking is also making steady headway; certain initial inconveniences, due entirely to manufacturing defects in the cookers supplied, have been gradually overcome. During the pioneer stages of most new applications difficulties are met and have to be overcome; electric cooking has now passed from the pioneer or experimental stages and become a reliable domestic convenience. Those who have adopted electric cooking can testify to the improved flavour of the food so cooked. The actual cost of the electricity used compares favourably with other agents used for the same purpose, but the nett result is cheaper because food cooked by electricity does not dry up to the same extent as food cooked in gas or coal fired ovens. In other words, food cooked electrically loses less of its original weight, retains more of its natural nourishment and therefore goes farther than food cooked by other means.

A large demand for electricity for cooking purposes is a valuable asset to an electricity supply undertaking, therefore special efforts will be made to further popularise electric cooking by quoting a still lower rate per unit for cooking purposes. Electric cooking is a new domestic improvement in Shanghai, and at present only taken advantage of by a few. It is more than safe to prophesy that within the next few years electric cooking here will become as general as electric lighting and power.

SALE OF LAMPS.

Fewer carbon lamps are now used, the metal filament lamp is ousting them rapidly. Last year 7,185 carbon lamps and 14,197 metal lamps were sold by the Department. While it is perfectly true that metal lamps are more economical than carbon ones, it is found in practice that people do not so generally use low candle power metal lamps in order to save current, but rather, for the same expenditure on current, prefer more light. Just as our ancestors were content with the Cimmerian gloom scarcely dispelled by the rushlight, until they discovered a stronger and better light, so the present age demands more brightness and comfort in its everyday life.

Although lamps of inferior quality are still obtainable in Shanghai it is gratifying to know that the general standard has improved, so much so that complaints of bad lighting owing to the use of inferior lamps are becoming more and more rare. Without claiming an undue share of the virtues, it is not unfair to conclude that the improvement, in the class of incandescent lamps now sold in Shanghai, is traceable to the leavening influence exerted by the Electricity Department maintaining a stock of only high class lamps for sale to its consumers.

DRAWN TUNGSTEN WIRE LAMP.

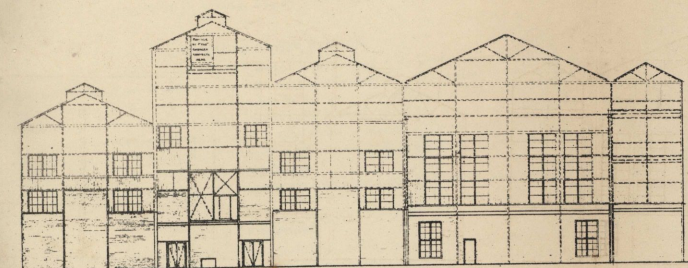
Quite recently great improvements have been made in the manufacture of metal filament lamps. The great disadvantage of the ordinary metal filament lamp is undoubtedly the weakness of the filament, which too easily fractures if subjected to much vibration. These filaments are made by a process known as "squirting," and, although present day filaments are much more durable than those of only a few years ago, they still leave much to be desired.

Metal lamps are now being made with a filament known as the "drawn wire" which, it is claimed, is much stronger than the squirted filament and not susceptible to vibration. If all that is said of this lamp is true, and there would seem no reason to doubt the various statements made, it is likely to give a tremendous impetus to electric lighting, for not only is the lamp more robust but it can be manufactured cheaper than the older type. The prospects for the electric lighting business are therefore additionally good.

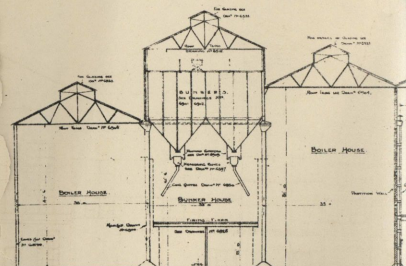
SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

RIVERS

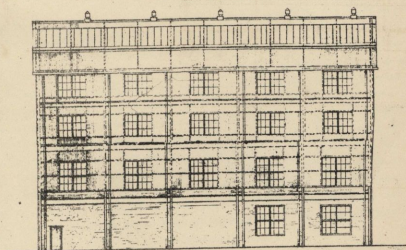
GENERAL DRAWING



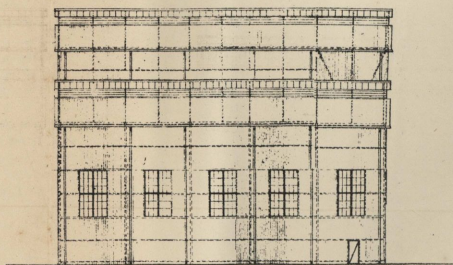
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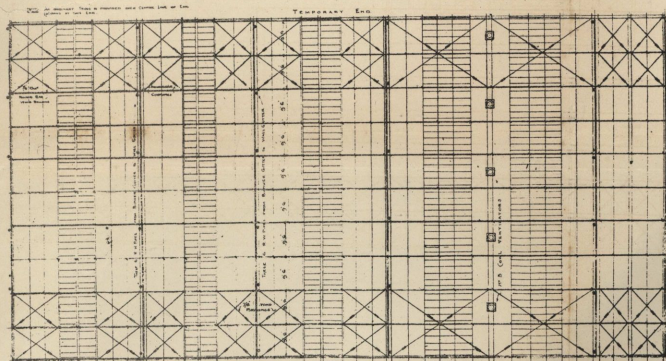
CROSS SECTION A



SIDE OF SWITCHBOARD HOUSE

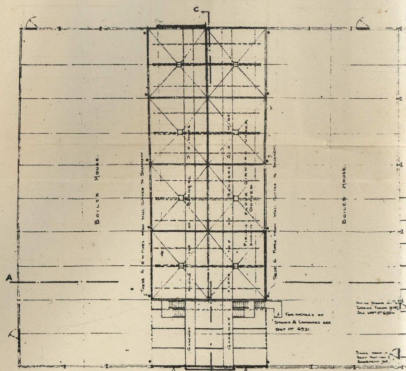


SIDE OF BOILER HOUSE



PERMANENT END

ROOF PLAN



SECTIONAL PLAN

PRIVATE LIGHTING PLANTS.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and Kalee Hotel both discarded their own private gas-driven electric plants and were connected to the Municipal mains during the year. Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons have also arranged to replace their two gas engines with two electric motors for driving their plant. When this change over is completed it will mean that the Chartered Bank, the North China Herald offices and printing works will all be supplied with electrical energy from the municipal undertaking. Since these arrangements were concluded the Deutsch Asiatische Bank has decided to discontinue the use of its private plant and take the supply direct from the mains.

The above instances are cited to shew that private plants can no longer successfully compete with large electricity supply undertakings. Not only is the worry and trouble attaching to the maintenance of a private plant avoided, but the actual costs for lighting, etc., are lower when the supply is derived from the public supply mains.

RIVERSIDE POWER STATION.

Owing to an unfortunate selection of a contractor for putting down foundations, pump houses, bunding, etc., a delay of several weeks occurred whilst arrangements were being made to give the work out to another contractor. The work was started in November and good progress has since been made. It is impossible to say definitely when the new station will be ready to supply electricity; it is, however, doubtful whether the buildings will be sufficiently advanced to allow of the installation of the machinery in time to commence working before November next. Every effort will be made to complete the work, particularly in anticipation of a much larger demand for electricity this year.

A description of the power house and the plant was given in my Report of March 14, 1911; there is little to add at this moment.

FINANCIAL.

The nett result of the year's working shews a profit, after meeting interest charges Tls. 103,630 and depreciation charges Tls. 127,640, of Tls. 116,016. This figure, however, should not be regarded as what one might term the 'natural' profit, because out of revenue a sum of Tls. 4,971 has been taken representing interest on new plant not yet revenue earning, which in my opinion might have been charged to capital account, *i.e.* added to the cost of the plant. The real profit then is greater by Tls. 4,971. Premia on issue of debentures brought in Tls. 19,389, but as this amount was not directly resultant upon the year's working in order to arrive at the true result, it should be disregarded. The estimated profit for 1911 was Tls. 103,884; the actual profit not including the premia on debentures but including the Tls. 4,971 as above is Tls. 101,598 or Tls. 1,786 below the estimated profit.

With regard to the decision to charge interest on new plant not taken into use against revenue instead of charging it to capital, it should be here stated that this is contrary to the practice followed by the Department during the past eleven years, and it is also opposed to the generally accepted principles applied to similar undertakings elsewhere, and in fact most industrial concerns. It is contrary to the advice of the Electricity Committee and is a reversal of the policy which has been largely instrumental in building up the finances of the Electricity Department to the present high level. It may be accepted as an axiom that heavy capital cost—over capitalisation—is one of the greatest burdens against which an industrial undertaking has to work. It has been the consistent policy heretofore to keep the capital costs of the Department as low as possible, and to such an extent has this been carried out that, at the present time, the assets are greatly in excess of the outstanding debt, *i.e.*, loan capital. In this connexion, the following extract is cited from the Report of the Local Government Board upon an application by the Leeds Corporation for sanction to a proposal to raise additional capital for electric lighting:—

"At a recent enquiry held by Mr. Hooper of the Local Government Board, into an application of the Corporation for sanction to borrow £60,000 (£40,000 for the laying of mains, £10,000 for the equipment of sub-stations, and £10,000 for the laying of sewers) for purposes of electric lighting, Mr. Mitchell, the deputy city treasurer, stated that the city's total indebtedness was £13,139,228, exclusive of loans not taken up of which there remained £1,684,953. The inspector observed that he found the capital charges were double the cost of production. He thought their charges stood very high in comparison with other municipal undertakings. They were making a profit of £10,000 a year, and they came to the Board of Trade in effect to borrow

money to make a contribution to the Leeds rates. It would only cost the city more. The undertaking had a very large surplus revenue, which apparently had been placed altogether to the relief of the rates. A portion of the ratepayers were thus required to contribute largely to the general rates of the whole city."

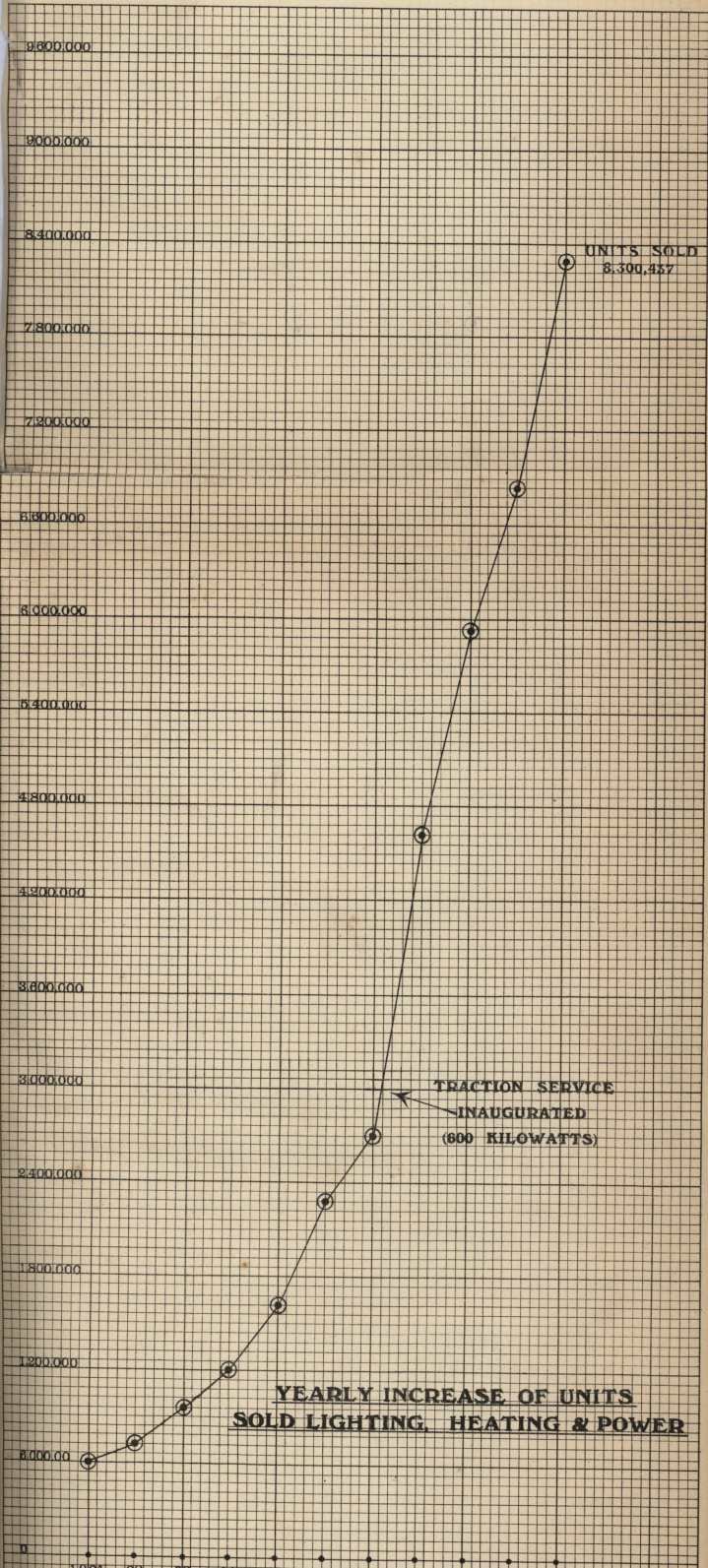
Comparing the various items in the Revenue Account with the Estimate, generation of electricity is less by Tls. 6,860, distribution more by Tls. 2,628. In the Estimate rent and taxes were lumped together for all the Department's properties, as were also management expenses; in the Working Account, Show Room expenses have been separately shewn. The combined estimated rent, taxes and management expenses total Tls. 69,567, whereas the actual costs came out at Tls. 77,417. The total expenditure on Working Account including interest was Tls. 544,300 as against Tls. 556,804 estimated.

The actual revenue obtained from light, heat and power was Tls. 544,834 against Tls. 558,600 estimated and the revenue obtained from the traction supply was Tls. 768 more than estimated. Although the actual units sold for general supply, excluding traction, exceeded the estimated number, the price obtained per unit was Tls. 0.095 instead of Tls. 0.098 as estimated. This is explained by the greater number of low priced units sold for public lighting, heat and power.

The Loan Capital at the end of 1911 was Tls. 1,869,000. After meeting debenture interest at 6%, the nett profit works out at 6.2%, and the gross profit at 12.2% on the Capital.

CONCLUSION.

It has been the constant endeavour of the Electricity Department to keep abreast of the times, by adopting a liberal policy in respect of all improvements in both generating and distributing plant, and in bringing to the notice of consumers the latest applications of electricity for industrial and domestic purposes. Year by year the uses of electricity are becoming more widespread. The remarks, by the engineering correspondent of the "Times," on the general prospects of electrical progress may form a fitting conclusion to the Report. Electricity alone, he says, can satisfy the demand for the richer life in so far as that can be attained by swifter travel, intensified production, and domestic comfort. "The first glimpses of what can be done to stimulate vegetable growth and to mitigate disease are alone sufficient to justify the most hopeful expectations of, as it were, a re-invigorated and more bountiful nature, while in the less sympathetic, but no less admirable experimentation with electricity in the treatment of metals there is again promise of enormous accession of material wealth. The admitted wastefulness, generally accompanied by more or less debilitating conditions, that exists in many departments of industry, will sooner or later be avoided by electrical applications which will solve not only industrial but many household problems." And he adds that with a readier appreciation on the part of the general public, the pace at which the promises of electricity will be fulfilled should undoubtedly be greatly accelerated. In his view, the activity of the market for generating plant is the most encouraging phenomenon of the past year. "There is no reason," he says, "to suppose that this greater demand is merely a temporary 'boom'." In the North of England this optimism is reflected on all sides. The electrical equipment of collieries is making good headway, steam plant is earmarked for scrapping in many factories where electric drive has been determined upon, and as every successful application of motors is reported upon, other factory owners fall promptly into line and modernise their equipment with eminently satisfactory results. The same signs of activity are manifesting themselves in Shanghai. Electric Lighting is being more and more used amongst the Chinese, to such an extent indeed that the demand in 1911 will, without doubt, be eclipsed by that of the present year. The domestic applications of electricity for heating and cooking, and also for the smaller needs are becoming increasingly popular. The success of electric power in the smaller industries may be measured by the continued orders received for the supply of more motors. In the larger manufacturing undertakings the same eagerness for information concerning the advantages of electric driving is shewing itself. Already the proprietors of one new cotton mill have taken the step and equipped their mill throughout with electric motors. Another mill, on the Pootung side, is also adopting electricity for driving purposes. These two examples are bound to be followed by others. The opening of the new Riverside Power Station will therefore coincide with a general wave of electrical development in Shanghai, and will place the Electricity Department in a position to be able to offer such inducements to prospective power users that a general electrification of the local mills may confidently be expected. Present indications all tend to suggest that the new 4,000 kilowatt power station will require additional generating plant within a couple of years of its opening, perhaps sooner.



6,800,000

6,000,000

5,400,000

4,800,000

4,200,000

3,600,000

3,000,000

2,400,000

1,800,000

1,200,000

600,000

0

1901

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

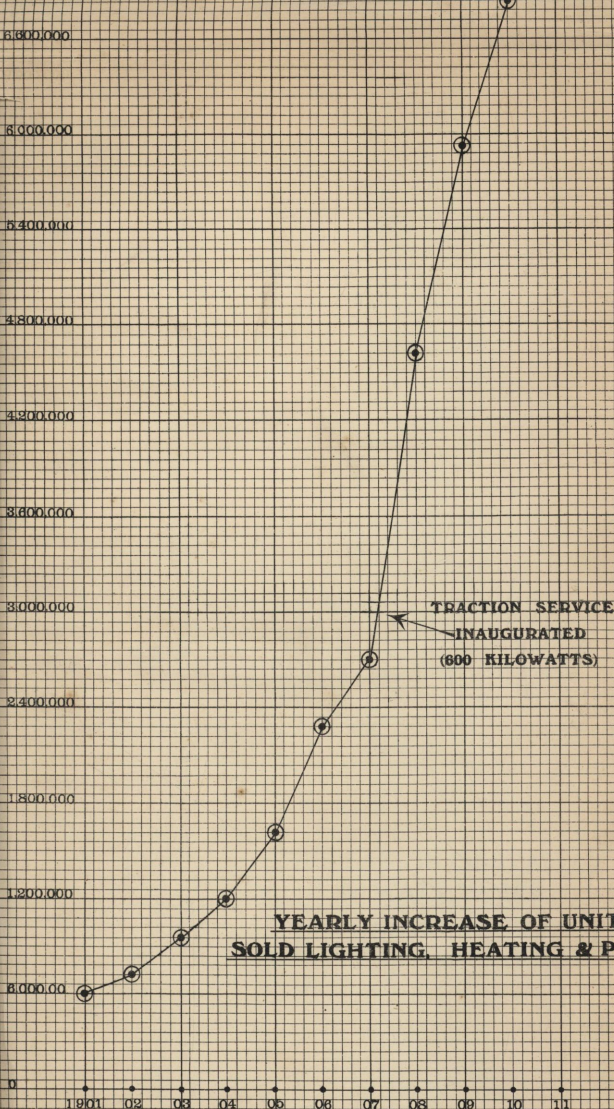
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11

YEARLY INCREASE OF UNITS
SOLD LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER

**TRACTION SERVICE
INAUGURATED
(600 KILOWATTS)**



220,000

200,000

180,000

160,000

140,000

120,000

100,000

80,000

60,000

40,000

20,000

INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT
30 WATT LAMPS

1901

02

03

04

05

06

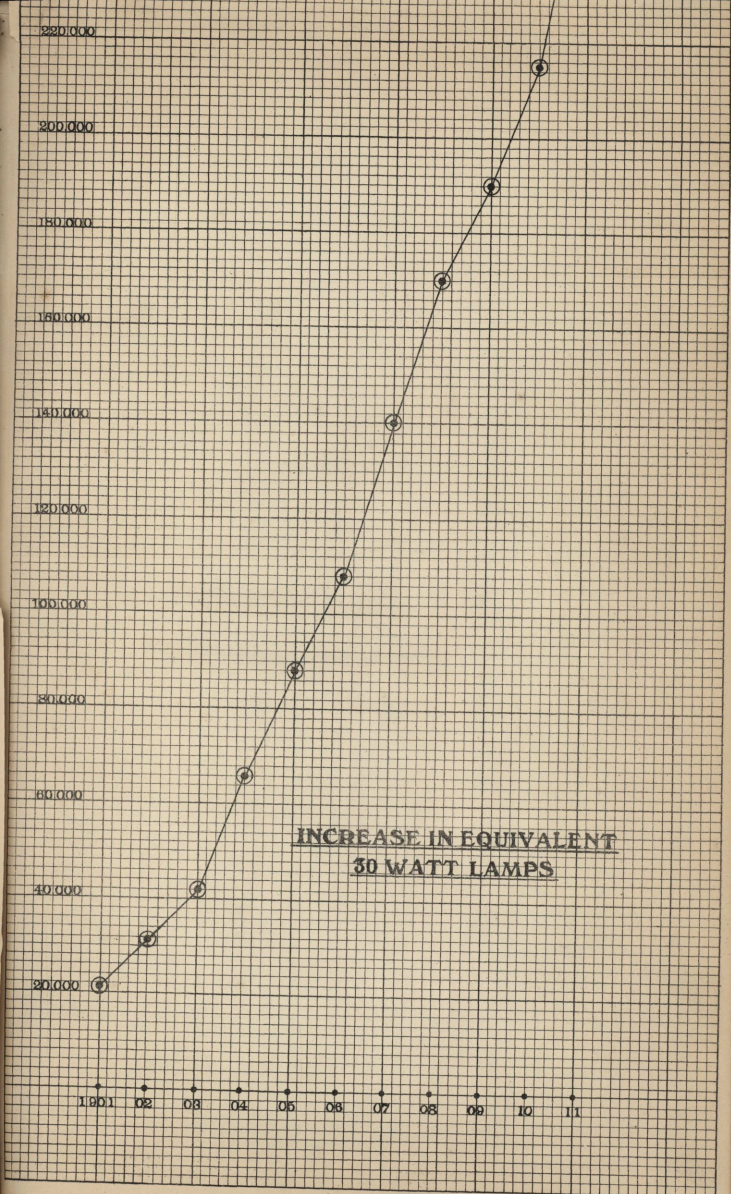
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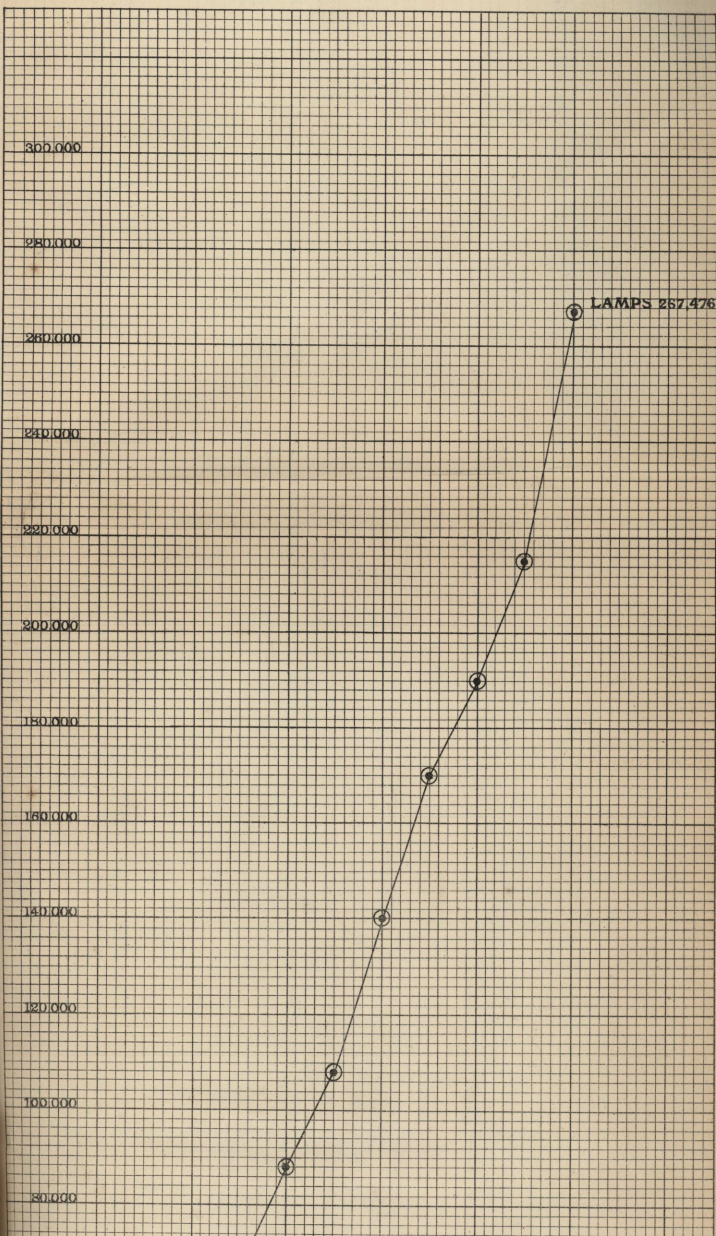
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09

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11





5500

5000

4500

4000

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

500

0

1901

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

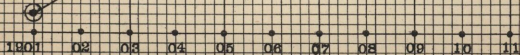
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10

11

4659

CONNECTIONS

CONNECTIONS
TO MAINS

5000

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

1801

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

09

10

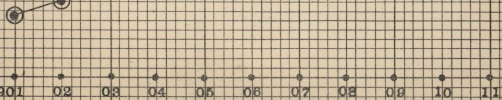
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4007

KILOWATTS

TRACTION SERVICE
INAUGURATED
600 KILOWATTS

MAXIMUM LOAD IN KILOWATTS



2000

1900

1800

1700

1600

1500

1400

1300

1200

1100

1000

900

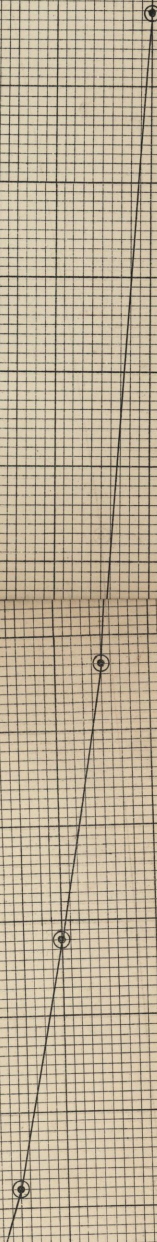
800

700

600

500

1775 HORSE
POWER
IN
MOTORS



1500

1400

1300

1200

1100

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

1901

02

03

04

05

06

07

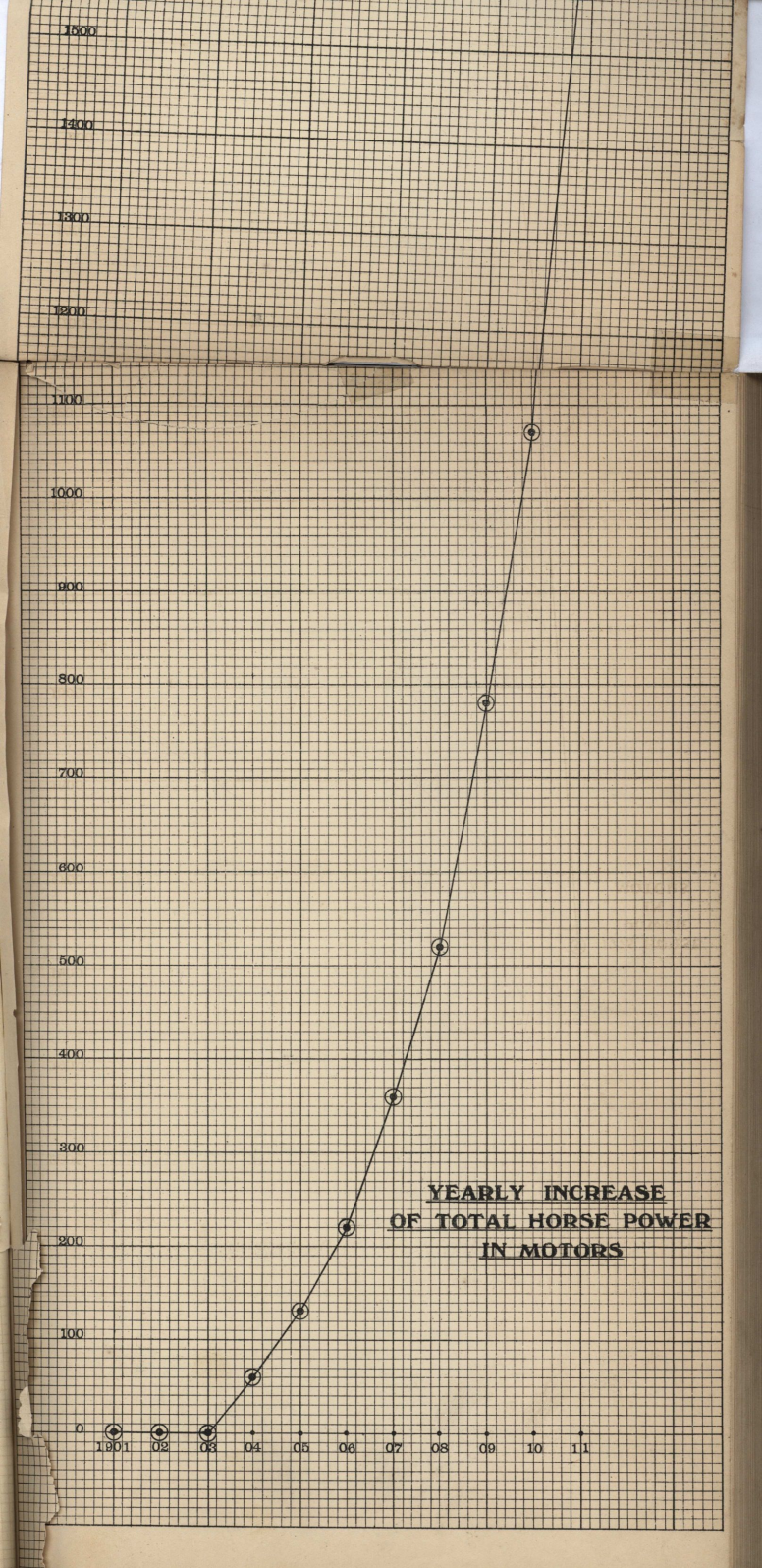
08

09

10

11

YEARLY INCREASE
OF TOTAL HORSE POWER
IN MOTORS



COMPARATIVE TABLE

	Equivalent No. of 30 Watt lamps connected.	°/o Increase.	No. of House Ser- vice connections existing the Year	Units				S id.			Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K.W.	°/o Increase.	°/o Load Factor.
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating.	Traction.	Accounted for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.	°/o Increase.					
1901	21,812	27°/o	53						568,669	8°/o	4,850	19.10	320	9°/o	
1902	31,841	46°/o	139						754,342	32°/o	4,570	13.57	444	38°/o	
1903	42,500	34°/o	270						996,021	32°/o	6,072	13.65	580	26°/o	
1904	66,810	57°/o	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22°/o	8,679	16.00	858	48°/o	16.2
1905	88,201	31°/o	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45°/o	10,629	13.40	1,090	27°/o	18.6
1906	108,525	23°/o	414	1,704,563	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30°/o	12,681	12.30	1,411	29°/o	18.6
1907	140,846	30°/o	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19°/o	13,489	11.01	1,630	15°/o	19.2
1908	171,918	22°/o	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,455	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68°/o	14,099	6.82	2,500	53°/o	21.1
1909	190,634	11°/o	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29°/o	16,137	6.04	3,100	24°/o	22.05
1910	215,405	12°/o	658	3,164,996	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14°/o	17,304	5.67	3,240	4.5°/o	24.06
1911	267,476	24°/o	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,236	380,596	8,300,437	21°/o	20,456	5.52	4,007	24°/o	23.65

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.
Electrical Engineer.

DEPARTMENT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1911.

Cr.

[illegible]

ACCOUNT

Cr.

	Tls.
By Revenue Account, Balance therefrom	208,148.66
" Dividend and Bonus on 1 Share, Union Insurance Society of Canton	104.29
" Profit on Installations	576.63
" Penalty for late delivery of stores	985.08
" Premium on issue of Debentures	19,399.71
" Riverside Power Station— Sundry payments charged to Revenue Account in 1910 now transferred... ..	1,986.00
TOTALS ...	231,190.37

DEPARTMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1911.

Cr.

ASSETS.										Tls.	Tls.
<i>By Land—</i>										114,530.12	
<i>Less—Amount written off on re-assessment</i>										30,336.52	
											84,193.60
<i>Buildings:—</i>											
<i>Works—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										228,960.41	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 2% p.a.</i>										4,896.78	224,063.63
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										2,092.69	226,156.32
<i>Sub-Stations—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										6,071.96	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 2% p.a.</i>										137.47	5,934.49
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										1,872.70	7,807.19
<i>Riverside Power Station</i>										18,230.58	252,194.09
<i>Plant Generation—</i>											
<i>Works—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										648,385.37	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 7% p.a.</i>										60,275.96	588,109.41
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										136,128.05	724,237.46
<i>Riverside Power Station</i>										4,839.83	729,077.29
<i>Plant Distribution:—</i>											
<i>Mains—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										371,549.79	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 3% p.a.</i>										12,355.52	359,194.27
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										63,207.75	422,402.02
<i>Underground Mains</i>											40,622.43
<i>House Service—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										57,030.79	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 10% p.a.</i>										7,796.36	49,234.43
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										11,367.56	60,601.99
<i>Meters—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										49,656.17	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 10% p.a.</i>										8,721.24	40,934.93
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										10,005.78	50,940.71
<i>Transformers and Gear—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										78,255.79	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.</i>										15,815.26	62,440.53
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										16,459.25	78,899.78
<i>Public Lighting—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										49,237.24	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.</i>										9,444.22	39,793.02
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										4,768.46	44,561.48
<i>Plant on hire—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										27,391.64	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.</i>										5,596.52	21,795.12
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										23,490.53	45,285.65
<i>Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage—</i>											
<i>Balance at 31/12/10</i>										5,204.94	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 20% and 12½% p.a.</i>										2,064.55	3,140.39
<i>Furniture—Balance at 31/12/10</i>										9,667.70	
<i>Less—Depreciation @ 5% p.a.</i>										536.39	9,131.31
<i>Additions during 1911</i>										5,373.74	14,505.05
<i>Plant not yet taken into use—</i>											77,597.30
<i>Stores in hand and in Transit.</i>											
<i>Coal</i>										1,947.34	
<i>Cable</i>										52,530.39	
<i>Lamps</i>										25,034.09	
<i>Sundries</i>										168,780.49	248,292.31
<i>Union Insurance Society of Canton—Cost of 1 share</i>											184.33
<i>Sundry Debtors</i>											128,145.59
<i>Suspense</i>											1,237.84
<i>Cash—Cash in hands of Compradore</i>										1,000.00	
<i>Petty Cash</i>										294.70	1,294.70
<i>Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Current Account</i>											118,856.55
										TALS	2,402,033.10

Interest on Capital Outlay not yet revenue-producing, has been charged to Net Revenue Account.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.

Treasurer.

ESTIMATE FOR 1912.

										Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.											
Light, Heat and Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		567,000
Traction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		101,688
Rent of Motors, Heating Apparatus, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,500
										TALS	675,588
EXPENDITURE.											
Generation of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		190,670
Distribution of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		76,000
Rent and Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000
Management Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		74,750
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,000
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		125,000
Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		134,000
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500
Sundries and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000
											628,920
Balance											46,668
										TALS	675,588

N.B.—The above estimate is shewn in a form comparable with the subsequent Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.

Pay and Allowances.

Electrical Engineer	Tls. 11,760
Deputy Electrical Engineer	7,560
Riverside Station Superintendent	5,160
Fearon Road "	4,320
Consumer's Engineer "	3,000
Sub-Station "	3,000
Mains Engineer	4,260
6 Assistants	16,955
Foreman Mechanics	3,900
Meter Testers (2)	3,825
2 Mains Foremen	4,800
Chief Clerk	4,200
5 Clerical Assistants	11,856
2 Typists	2,400
2 Meter Readers	3,537
4 Collectors	6,981
Storekeeper	2,160
Show Room Assistant	2,160
Language Allowance	432
Superannuation	10,014
Chinese Staff	37,500
	Tls. 149,800

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

	£
2—500 K.W. Steam Turbo-Alternators (Balance). J. Howden & Co.	380
2 Step-up transformers 940 K.V.A., Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft	94
The above items are included in the Capital Expenditure for 1911, but the amounts stated will be paid in 1912.	
Stoneware troughing and lead covered cable R. Todd. (Felden & Guilleaume)	780
3-phase transformers. British Electric Transformer Co.	1,018
1-phase transformers. British Electric Transformer Co.	94
1-phase transformers, 150 & 200 K.W. British Electric Transformer Co.	315
1-pair 470 K.V.A. 2-3 phase transformers	572
Sign lighting transformers. Samuel & Co. (British Westinghouse Co.)	114
3-phase 6,600 volt Oil Switches	184
Sub-station Switchgear	37
2 & 3-phase Switchgear	200
3 E.H.T. trunk main Switches 2,000 K.W.	400
E.H.T. 3-phase Switchgear	400
L.T. 3-phase Switchgear	200
Extra feeder panels for traction switchboard	160
Meters	1,370
Current Limiters	150
Motors	2,341
Steel Poles. Bullers Limited	212
Incandescent Lamps	1,472
Motor Car	400
Bare Copper Cable. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. (Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft)	3,450
Weatherproof Cable. Andersen, Meyer & Co. (American Steel & Wire Co.)	139
Heaters and Cookers	658
House Service Fuse Boxes Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.	242
Freight, commission, duty, etc.	1,500
£16,912	
Street Lamp Brackets, Mazda Lamps, etc., Andersen, Meyer & Co. (General Electric Co. of New York)	G. \$9,000
Oil Switches. Andersen, Meyer & Co. (General Electric Co. of New York)	210
Circuit Breakers.	846
Feeder Regulators.	3,270
G. \$13,326	
£16,912 @ ex. 2/8 = Tls.	
G. \$13,326.00 @ ex. 64 = Tls.	
H.T. Pole type cutouts. Andersen, Meyer & Co. (General Electric Co. of New York)	1,000
Bitumen Boiler. Kien Cheong	363
Trenching and Bricks for E.H.T. mains	1,650
Stores	80,000
TOTALS	
280,675	

GENERAL.

CORONATION OF H. M. KING GEORGE V.

The Chairman attended a public meeting called in connexion with this celebration on March 31, and assured H. M. Consul-General of the Council's readiness to co-operate in the proposed programme if he would give an indication of what was required.

Thereafter, at the request of a Sub-Committee of British subjects in charge of Decorations and Illuminations, conveyed through H. M. Consul-General, the Council undertook the decoration and illumination of the Garden Bridge, the Public Garden, and the Bund. The work was entrusted jointly to the Municipal Engineer and the Electrical Engineer.

Replying to the invitation of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe, K.C.B., the Council approved participation by the Volunteer Corps in the Naval Assembly, which took place on the Bund at 11.40 a.m. Between 200 and 300 men from H.M. Ships "Minotaur" and "Alacrity" with the Volunteers formed three sides of a square round the guns. A Salute of 21 guns was fired at noon, after which the Band of the "Minotaur" played "God save the King," and three cheers were given by all for His Majesty.

The sailors remained in Shanghai for the night, and the Council placed the pavilions at the Rifle Range and the Gordon Road Riding School at the disposal of the Authorities for their accommodation.

The following letter from H. M. Consul-General expressed appreciation of the Council's share in the festivities. Mr. Fraser also addressed communications in similar vein to the Commandant of the Volunteer Corps and to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

— Shanghai, June 23, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to request you to accept from myself and the British Community at Shanghai our most sincere and cordial thanks for the generous co-operation and assistance of the Council and its officers in the festivities of yesterday; and for the many facilities of all kinds which you were good enough to afford, without which certain features of the day's programme would have been quite unpracticable. I should like to make special mention of the brilliant illuminations and of the street decorations provided by the Council, and to thank the officers of the various Departments who must have devoted an immense amount of time and trouble to their preparation and execution.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. D. H. FRASER,

H. M. Consul-General.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

THE REVOLUTION.

The outbreak of rebellion at Hankow on October 11 resulted in six official letters of precaution and warning from the Chinese Authorities transmitted to the Council by the Consular Body. The last of these, dated October 23, referred to instructions by the Board of Communications and the Nanking Viceroy, requesting that the river steamers should take cargo and passengers only at the chief ports of Kiangnan, Nanking, Wuhu, Nanking, Chinkiang and Shanghai. This was the final communication which the Council received from the authorities of the old regime.

Shortly after this, during the last days of October, the Taotai left his post in the City and retreated to his residence in the Settlement. Thereafter the Local Revolutionary *coup* was awaited daily by the officials in common with the Foreign and Native Communities. Inflammatory placards were posted broadcast, and a section of the Native Press was utilised for the purpose. The following circular transmitted to the Consular Body by the Taotai, with one of the above mentioned letters, serves as an example of the revolutionary propaganda.

Translation of a circular enclosed in the Taotai's dispatch to the Senior Consul, dated the 22nd day, 8th moon, of the year of the Emperor Huang 4,609 (October 13, 1911).

A universal prayer to our brothers throughout the Empire for their assistance.

Those who have money, assist by funds for military expenditure (purchase of military notes is the first step).

Those who have intelligence, advise sound projects.

Those who have bravery, choose a horse and follow the war.

Those who have news, secretly report the disposition of the enemy.

The great undertaking on this occasion seems certain to succeed. If by remote chance it fails, "the ten days of Yangchow" and the Ka Ding City massacre shall be seen again to-day. It is to be hoped that our brothers who are patriotic will comply with the high call sent forth into the four quarters of the compass, and with united mind will assist in over-turning heaven and earth (i.e., the existing order of things).

The Great Army of the Hans for the deposition of the dynasty, resident in Shanghai, hereby give counsel.

WANG FENG PROCLAIMS.

* Refers to the ten days massacre by the Manchus.

The agitation found energetic assistance from Hankow malcontents and students returned from Japan. The Revolutionaries almost immediately obtained the adherence of the local notable Li Ping-shu, which was of importance owing to his previous official connexion with the Kiangnan Arsenal, and to the fact that he has for some years taken a leading part in local affairs in the City, and particularly in the large suburb of Nantao, as President of the Board of Works and Constabulary, of the Nantao and City Volunteers and of the Local Self Government Society. This organization, which has sprung into prominence during the last few years, forms, as its name denotes, the local embodiment of the new liberal political opinions. While allegiance of the whole body of Constabulary and Volunteers outside the Settlement numbering 2,000 in all was assured by Li Ping-shu, the actual executive of the movement was in charge of a returned Japanese student named Li Hsieh-ho.

The first move was originally fixed for November 5, and was to have taken the form of a simultaneous attack on the Taotai's Yamen and the Kiangnan Arsenal, but it was precipitated on November 3 at midday when the Chapei Constabulary prematurely mutinied in connexion with the refusal of their chief officers to supply them with ammunition. The movement immediately became general, and on the same afternoon the Nantao Volunteers assembled at the southern end of the Chinese Bund. Posters bearing the words "The Shanghai Military Government" appeared throughout Nantao, and the white armet of the Revolutionaries was openly worn by the Constabulary and Volunteers and thereafter by civilians. Towards the evening the Volunteers advanced on the Arsenal and occupied the main gate and gangways including the passage to the small arms magazine and the Kiangnan Dock, without meeting with serious resistance. A dangerous mob assembled at the same time and, in the course of attempts at incendiarism, were fired on, with the result of a few casualties. By night-fall the revolutionaries were practically masters of the situation.

As a result of the earnest representations of the General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Police took charge of the station at 8 p.m. Mr. Pope stated that during the evening 40 mounted troopers

had arrived at the Station from the country adjoining and expressed their intention of taking it over; one of their number had been detached for the purpose of taking charge of the Telegraph Office; with a view therefore to preventing the destruction of the valuable property of the Railway, he desired protection. In the knowledge that Foreign, i.e. British, interests were concerned, the Council made application to H. M. Consul-General and to the Senior Consul, who authorized occupation of the Station. The occupation was carried out with men from West Hongkew Police Station, who were later in the evening relieved by Companies of the Volunteer Corps. During the following day, November 4, it having been shown by competent authorities, to the satisfaction of the General Manager and of the Railway Authorities, that the Railway property was in no danger of destruction and that its safety would be secured, the Volunteers were withdrawn at 9 p.m. The Council acknowledged the promptitude and readiness displayed by the Corps to perform this special duty under exceptional circumstances, and the Managing Director expressed his thanks :—

Shanghai, November 7, 1911.

SIR,—I have the great honour and pleasure to offer to you as Chairman of the Municipal Council, to the members of the Council and through you to the Colonel, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers of the Shanghai Volunteer Rifles—mounted and foot—my sincere thanks for the prompt and efficient protection afforded to the premises and property of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for the 24 hours ending 11 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th instant, during the late disturbances.

The General Manager of the Railway has reported to me with warm appreciation the cheerful and tactful way the whole operations were carried through.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
M. Y. CHUNG,
Managing Director, Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Early in the morning of November 4 about sunrise the Revolutionaries at the Arsenal opened fire on the small body of Imperial troops remaining in the compound, which contains the offices and the small arms factory and, after a half-hearted resistance consisting only of a sharp but misdirected fusillade lasting about an hour, the few braves withdrew or joined the Revolutionaries. A fire in one of the small-arms factories was extinguished by the Nantao Fire Brigade, but the building was entirely destroyed. At 10 a.m. the braves were patrolling the gangways with the white armet on their sleeves. The small-arms magazine was opened about the same time. An unruly mob of coolies proceeded to seize rifles, break boxes of cartridges, and decamp. Many of them were hastily mustered into bands by the revolutionary leaders and were to be seen striving to fit cartridges designed for modern rifles into obsolete weapons, and *vice versa*. As the day advanced the rabble increased, and many of the rifles were taken away, as evidenced in one of the subjoined documents. The Arsenal became the Headquarters of the revolutionary advance on Nanking, and was for a few days the seat of local Government, but this was eventually transferred to the Hai Fang Ting Yamen in the City.

The following despatch and proclamations were the first official pronouncements received from the Shanghai Revolutionaries formally informing the Council of the secession of the Arsenal to the revolutionary movement on Friday, November 3, and of the dispositions made in the neighbourhood for the preservation of public order. Appended thereafter is a subsequent communication from the newly-elected General of the local Revolutionary Forces, acquainting the Council with his election.

Translation of letter to the Council from the Military Government of the Chinese Republic, dated the ninth moon of the year of the Emperor Huang, 4603.

The Military Government of the Chinese Republic hereby communicates as follows :—

Our country having unfortunately long suffered oppression there has been no course but to begin a public-spirited movement. Since Military operations have been commenced the several provinces both North and South have given assistance with united mind, and one by one have returned to pristine glory. Shanghai being a great port of Chinese and foreign open trade, the resident people, both Chinese and foreign, who live there, number not less than several hundred thousand. At the same time, the population of all the provinces are of late moving into Shanghai incessantly; there is stringency in the market and people's minds are perturbed. The Military Government has given the matter incessant and anxious thought lest some unexpected occurrence should arise, and proposes to regain Shanghai, and itself protect the peace, in order thus to pacify the resident merchants. Nevertheless the area of the Settlement is extensive and it is feared that arrangements cannot be complete. Therefore the Military Government, while using every effort towards protection, hopes

that the Council will depute additional Police and Military to protect the due order of things and suppress the seeds of disorder. This is earnestly hoped. One proclamation is herewith enclosed, and it is hoped that it will be posted in the highways, and further, the various proclamations formerly posted outside the Arsenal are at the same time despatched for perusal.

Translation of undated proclamation for posting in the Settlement.

The Shanghai Military Government proclaims that since the public-spirited movement at Wuchang the multitude of our brothers are of one mind, and, wherever our flag of public duty has reached, it has without exception been jubilantly and joyously received. The principal cities of every Province have been recaptured and in no case has tranquillity been prejudiced.

Shanghai is the great port of the South-East famous throughout the World for open trade. If once a great military body were assembled the consequent damage would of course be no light matter. We have now received the commands of the Military Government merely to order all classes to give their submission. Now all have complied, and it is evident that all are unanimous in their sentiment of hostility (to the Manchu Race). However, it is our wish that our closely beloved brother-men shall still each continue to apply his calling and trade peaceably, and by no means take the opportunity to encroach upon the lives, wealth and property of foreigners. In a brief moment a Republic will be established and all will enjoy peace.

Translation of proclamation dated the ninth moon of the year of the Emperor Huang, 4609.

The Shanghai Military Government of the Chinese Republic proclaims that for the purpose of returning the lustre of the ancestral Country, and rescuing brother-men, there has been no course but to use Military. From the commencement of military operations the Provinces North and South have voiced their assent seriatim, and all have drunk the Yellow Dragon's wine*, and the day of success can be appointed.

At the great Chinese and Foreign port of Shanghai it is much feared that unexpected occurrences may be provoked. to the prejudice of the Public. The Military Government will use special means to regain it, and itself to protect it, and must make as a rock the tranquillity of the resident people, Chinese and Foreign.

Yesterday and to-day in two days the district city and the Arsenal of Munitions of War South of Shanghai have been severally won over. The residents of this Port may all peaceably conduct their business and open the market for trade. The notes on the market of Banks formerly officially established may still be used throughout as usual.

Accordingly a proclamation is issued for general information, and hereby the residents are expected to take note that in all trade transactions the notes of all the banks formerly officially established shall be used according to their fixed value, thus preserving and tranquillising the money market. Do not disobey this special proclamation.

- * This is an allusion to the ancient practice of drinking human blood diluted with wine before proceeding to war.
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Translation of proclamation by the Shanghai Military Government posted outside the Kiangnan Arsenal dated November 3, 1911.

The Provost-Marshall notifies for general information that the taking of the Arsenal to-day has been due to the aid and single mind of our brothers. The matters of chief importance have already been organized, and now military, merchants and people are generally instructed without exception to take note that the various military brigades shall remain in organization, and must not in confusion separate themselves from the place. The hardships of a single night will result in heavy rewards in token of encouragement and in respect for our brothers. Temporary arrangements have been made in respect to rations, and those of the battery brigade who have been wounded have already been sent to the hospital for treatment. The various members of the military body shall re-form their brigades so that they may the more easily give battle or keep guard. The point of chief importance is that the labourers at the Arsenal continue to work as usual and shall not remain as lookers-on, and that the shop-people continue their business as usual and be not alarmed.

Translation of proclamation by the Shanghai Military Government posted outside the Kiangnan Arsenal on November 3, 1911.

At the great port of Shanghai foreign and Chinese residents will be protected for the avoidance of injury by incendiarism and military operations. The principal object is independence. Let none of our people and merchants be in the least perturbed, but continue in their callings as usual. Vagabonds should be guarded against. If there is disturbance action will be in accordance with martial law. So the Provost-Marshall proclaims. Let all communicate it to one another,

Translation of proclamation by the Shanghai Military Government posted outside the Kiangnan Arsenal on November 3, 1911, offering a reward for the capture of the Director.

Any persons whether of the people or military who shall be able to capture Chang Chu-pao shall be rewarded with \$100,000 without fail. The Military Government proclaims.

Translation of proclamation posted outside the Kiangnan Arsenal on November 4, 1911.

The Provost-Marshal proclaims.

The Arsenal has already been taken by the efforts of the Military and Police. So soon as the general situation has become settled rewards will be given with regard to merit. The soldiers who have signified their submission will one and all be encouraged by rewards. The rifles and ammunition should be uniform; they should be distributed upon order, and should be applied for according to the numbers written. When the general situation is pacified and settled they should be handed back for storage in the Armoury. The Military are at the present moment receiving them in great numbers in confusion, and the real number is difficult to ascertain. It is feared that some will avail of the opportunity to take them surreptitiously and hide them secretly. When this has been discovered execution will follow by Martial Law. In the fear that this is not generally known this special notice is issued.

Translation of notice posted outside the Kiangnan Arsenal on November 4, 1911.

Li Ping-shu, the Director, orders Wang Ssu-tsai specially to notify that the various employes of these works shall be retained as before. The necessary funds are being prepared and at an immediate date work will be begun as usual. Let all the various employes come forward quickly and make arrangements.

Translation of letter from Chen Chi-mei, General of the Military Government of the Chinese Republic dated the ninth moon of the year of the Emperor Huang, 4609.

By this open letter I have to inform you that whereas our country has long been placed under the oppression of a monarchical Government which has subjected the popular race, and obstructed civilization for over 260 years, a matter for the pity of every country of the world: now with trust in the spirits of our sires, a public-spirited movement has begun at Hankow, and before thirty days are complete the south-east has been re-captured. A settlement of the entire situation is within sight.

Shanghai, the great port of open trade, is the commanding position of the North and South, and is especially a point where there must be military contest. Fortunately relying upon the obedience of the military to orders, and the single mind of the populace, the place was successively regained by November 4. Our brothers are of opinion that there is much need of a chief of responsibility in the weighty affairs of the Military Government. Chi Mei, though incompetent, has been publicly elected by the military, students, notables and merchants to bear the responsibility of the duty of local generalissimo. I have refused it, but I have not received their assent to my doing so, so I am forced into its difficulties. To-day I have begun duty.

In view of the fact that the English Settlement is within the Shanghai district which on this occasion has begun to form a Republic I deeply trust that the Authorities will assist in giving protection, and evince sympathy in common. Following thereupon the sentiment of amity will be all the closer, and friendly intercourse will of course be frequent. Further I hope that as occasion arises my deficiencies may be assisted.

With an expression of distinguished consideration this notice is respectfully submitted.

The following general notice issued by the Council on November 16 and posted in the form of a proclamation throughout the Settlement has not availed to prevent the frequent practice of extortion of the kind at which the document was aimed. Very serious cases of detention in the City were brought to the notice of the Council, and more than one of the leading native residents was molested with a view to obtaining contributions.

NOTICE,

[Translation]

In view of the present administrative crisis throughout China, and particularly to the course of events in the Shanghai City and other districts which border upon the Settlement, the Council is taking constant precautions to preserve order within Settlement limits. The Chinese public is therefore notified that inside the Settlement there will not be the least modification of standing procedure affecting Chinese residents. No arrest is permitted without the proper warrant of the Mixed Court, and no warrant or summons will be issued by the Court except through the medium of the Municipal Police, who will be responsible for execution. Warrants and Summonses issued from outside the Settlement will be sent as heretofore to the Mixed Court, whereafter the Municipal Police will be responsible for execution in accordance with the above formalities. If any body without authority attempts the molestation or intimidation of any resident in the Settlement, or attempts the extortion of money or valuables or commits similar abuses, the Chinese in question should proceed to the nearest Police Station and make a statement of the circumstances in detail, whereupon his assailant will be arrested and the case brought to the Mixed Court for investigation and punishment.

No Chinese resident is permitted under any pretence to carry offensive or defensive arms such as guns, pistols, daggers, loaded sticks, slung shots, knives or any weapon of like character under penalty of arrest and detention.

Residents are expected one and all to take note that any Chinese resident in the Settlement if accused must first be examined at the Mixed Court, and that his removal by any person from the Settlement otherwise is illegal.

In the event of any conduct of this kind in contravention of the Regulations, so soon as it has been discovered or has been the subject of complaint, the concerned will at once be arrested and examined and punished without the least leniency.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey!

On the occasion of the Peace Conference which took place towards the end of December when H.E. Tong Shao-yi visited the Settlement, the Council at the instance of the Senior Consul sanctioned the attendance of a guard of honour of fifty Sikhs at the landing place.

The Town Hall was placed at the disposal of the delegates for holding the Conference.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 14, 1911.

SIR,—With regard to the forthcoming mission of His Excellency Tong Shao-yi, and to the Conference which is about to take place in Shanghai between the representatives of the Imperial and Revolutionary parties, I have the honour to inform you that the Council has decided to place the Town Hall at the disposal of the Conference for its meeting, if the representatives so desire. It is the unanimous wish of my colleagues and myself that you may be so good as to transmit his invitation to the proper quarter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY.

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 16, 1911.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of December 14, I have the honour to transmit herewith a reply just received from Dr. Wu Ting-fang accepting the offer conveyed in the aforesaid letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

HARRY DE GRAY, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

The United Provinces of China Provisional Government,

Foreign Office, Shanghai, December 16, 1911.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter in which you kindly inform me that the Municipal Council of the International Settlement has decided to place the Town Hall at the disposal of our coming Conference, and, in reply, I beg to say that we shall accept the offer of the use of the Town Hall with many thanks.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WU TING-FANG.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 18, 1911.

SIR,—In further reply to your letter of December 14 I wish to inform you that H.E. Tong Shao-yi also accepts the Council's offer to put the Town Hall at the disposal of the forthcoming Conference.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The necessary arrangements were made by the Police for the departure of Mr. Sun Yat-sen on January 1, in accordance with the following note from the Consular Body :—

Shanghai, December 30, 1911.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that at the request of President Sun Yat-sen I have this day issued a permit for the passing through the International Settlement on the first day of January, 1912, of three cavalry officers and eight body-guards, mounted, with arms (See Hsing Bridge to Railway station).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1911 was constituted in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the representatives of Norway, Germany and Italy.

As a result of the departure from Shanghai in May of Mr. T. Hansen, Consul General for Norway, and in the ensuing month of Mr. Monaco, Consul General for Italy, the Court was re-constituted in July by the election of the representatives of Belgium, Germany and Great Britain.

The Court sat once only in the course of the year, viz. in the case of Wong Zung Tai, details of which are set out on pp 142/4 of this Report.

TRAMWAYS.

Two points of some moment in connexion with the Tramway Service have been the subject of discussion during the year, *viz.* the Company's responsibility as regards road maintenance, and the question of adequate rolling stock.

By an amendment to the Council's Budget Resolution, proposed by Mr. L. J. Cubitt and seconded by Mr. E. Wheeley, it was decided at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers:

"That in the Budget for 1911 as presented the sum of Tls. 7,000 as contribution from the Tramway Company for road maintenance be struck out, and further that for the future all charges against the Tramway Company for road maintenance be permanently waived."

Thereafter the following interchange of letters with the Consular Body ensued, and, in accordance with the concluding paragraph of the Council's reply, no provision is to be made for the Company's contribution in the Budget for 1912.

Shanghai, April 21, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a protest has been lodged with the Consular Body against the second part of the following amendment passed at the meeting of ratepayers held on March 20:—

"That in the budget for 1911, as presented, the sum of Tls. 7,000 as contribution from the Tramway Company for road maintenance, be omitted and further, for the future, that all charges from the Tramway Company for road maintenance be permanently waived."

It is submitted that the only budget before the meeting was the budget for 1911, that it is not competent for the Council to recommend, or the ratepayers to pass, an amendment upon a budget not before it for consideration, that the amendment passed covered a budget for the year 1911 and subsequent 30 or more years during the Council's agreement with the Tramway Company, and is therefore irregular, is not and cannot be made binding upon the Council.

The Consular Body cannot agree that the existing agreement between the Municipal Council and the Tramway Company can be permanently altered by an amendment to the budget for 1911; they incline to think that any permanent alteration like the one now under consideration should form the subject of a separate resolution and that such resolution does not come within the terms of Article IX of the Land Regulations. To the Consular Body therefore the latter part of the amendment appears of very doubtful validity and I am directed to suggest that the procedure laid down in Land Regulation XV alone applies in such cases as the present.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

H. DE GRAY, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 29, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 21, on the subject of the amendment to the Budget, passed at the recent Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, dealing with the contribution of the Tramway Company for Road Maintenance.

In reply, I have the honour to state that the Council unanimously concurs in the view which you express that the latter part of the amendment in question was out of order, and should not have been allowed to be passed.

In reply to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I have the honour to point out that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers, under provision of Land Regulation XV, is one which it is very difficult to convene. As a result of this situation the Council from time to time takes the opportunity, which the Annual Meeting under Regulation IX presents, to obtain an expression of public opinion on any point of general interest.

Regarded from this standpoint the amendment in question, although introduced independently of the Council, may fittingly be regarded as an indication that the Ratepayers have no desire that this charge be re-imposed upon the Tramway Company, for, in a meeting at which 291 Ratepayers were present, not more than 6 votes were cast against the proposal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY DE GRAY,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The question of rolling stock, and particularly of the number of trailer cars in operation, was the subject of the following correspondence.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 5, 1911.

SIR,—With regard to the permission granted to the Company in April 1910 to put on as many trailer cars "as may be called for to meet the requirements of the traffic," the Council considers that the present number of trailers, viz., 30 is adequate until the number of motor cars, now 65, is increased to at least 80.

There is no doubt that the present requirements of traffic call for additional rolling stock, with consequent increased frequency of service. I am directed, therefore, to enquire what probability there is of additional motor cars being provided in the near future, and to state that the Council will not sanction the running of further additional trailers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, October 10, 1911.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 5, I am directed to state that the Company's experience in developing Tramway traffic in Shanghai has not been that an extremely frequent service is an important factor. In practice it is found that the reasonably frequent service which is run, with the additional accommodation afforded by trailer cars, and with the system of sections and fares in operation, renders the trams very popular with the bulk of those requiring to travel along the streets upon which Tramways are laid.

A comparison with Home systems which have approximately the same length of track as we have in Shanghai discloses the fact that our service is already about one-third more frequent than the average of these systems.

Owing to the very low fares obtainable, which are further discounted by the depreciation of subsidiary coinage, it is necessary, in order to avoid operation losses, not only to have the cars well occupied but to carry a considerable proportion of the traffic by trailer cars which, as compared with motor cars, are cheaper as regards both initial cost and working expenses.

I am directed to state, however, that if arrangements for Through Running could be made, the Company would, no doubt, submit to the Council plans for some additional motor cars of a somewhat different type from those at present in use.

A consideration to be borne in mind with regard to frequency of service in Shanghai is that the long stretches of single track on many portions of our lines impose a limit to the number of motor cars which can be run; and this limit has already been reached on the Yangtszepoo line. The capacity of the feeder system on certain sections has also to be taken into account.

With reference to the proportion of trailer cars to be used, the Board is of opinion that this is a matter which might conveniently be left to be determined according to future experience, the present indications being that certain routes, particularly those which are confined mainly to the densely populated Chinese districts, will require a trailer car attached to each motor car.

It is noted that in some European cities the number of trailer cars even exceeds the number of motor cars.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. McCOLL,
General Manager,

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 12, 1911.

SIR,—Your letter of October 10, on the subject of the use of trailer cars, has had the Council's attention, and, in reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council sees no reason to alter its former decision in this matter, as communicated to you on October 5. The desirability of a more frequent service is a matter upon which the members are unanimous, and their view is confirmed by the experience of a very large section of the travelling public.

I am directed to remind you that under Article 7 Sub-Section (b) of the Concession Agreement, the use of trailer cars is subject to the approval of the Council, and that the Council desires them limited to a total number of 30 for the present, and until the number of motor cars in operation has been increased to 80.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC BAND.

THE BAND COMMITTEE.

In March Mr. Fink resigned his seat on the Committee owing to his departure for Europe, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the nomination of Mr. R. Lundt. Five formal meetings have been held, and, at the close of the year, the Committee is comprised as follows :—

Messrs. H. Figge (*Member of Council and Chairman*)

F. J. Barrett

R. Lundt

CONDUCTOR'S VISIT TO MANILA.

In view of the termination of the services of several of the musicians whose agreements were expiring during the year, the Conductor proceeded to Manila in May. While effecting the engagement of sufficient musicians to bring the number of Manilamen to its authorised strength, Professor Buck took the opportunity to inform himself as to local conditions of professional service, with a view to facilitating further engagements in the future. The usual business arrangements in connexion with his visit and the appointments were performed as heretofore by Messrs. Alfredo Roensch & Co.

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

It is a noticeable fact that the cost of the Public Band tends to become greater, while the income from private engagements shows a decrease. This regrettable state of affairs is explained by the gradually changing local conditions. Upon arrival of the German musicians five years ago, the Public Band alone existed in Shanghai, and if people required music for some private occasion or festivity they were obliged to engage half the Band; for all social entertainments, dinner parties, etc., and at all dances the Public Band alone was engaged. Similarly the hotels largely availed of its services during the winter, as for example the Astor House, where it performed regularly twice a week.

Nowadays these conditions are quite changed. Since the inauguration of the cinematograph theatres a large number of Manila musicians have become domiciled in Shanghai, and these take up any musical work which occasion offers. There are piano players who are able to play dinner and dance music, either alone, or with the assistance of a few violinists. The hotels to some extent have their own bands, and this also results in a tendency to pass over the Public Band for private engagements. Certain local Clubs which for many years engaged the Band with regularity now make occasional attempts with outside musicians. And if after a short time such attempts are given up and a return is made to the Public Band, the fact must nevertheless not be overlooked that the many Manila musicians who now live here must still be regarded as vigorous competitors. Formerly complaints were made that the Public Band took up too much space in a private house, and for that reason piano playing was introduced. An advantage accrued to the public, but the income from private services naturally diminished because three or four players became sufficient where formerly half the Band was requisite.

It must be admitted that a long time was necessary before I was in a position to appreciate the taste of the public with reference to dance music, and that the Public Band is still perhaps not always up-to-date in this direction. Henceforward however there will be no ground for reproach on this score, for I am arranging the necessary direct musical connexion with London which will keep me posted from season to season as to the newest successes in dance music. London is the origin of the local vogue in this music, and now that this fact is clearly recognized, the necessary arrangements will be made to ensure that Shanghai shall not be behindhand. London must have signified its approval of this type of music before it can begin its journey over the world. The London success is the first to travel any distance. For example, when I arrived here I brought with me in the repertory of dance music the "Merry Widow" Waltz which was so much in vogue in Vienna and the Continent, but Shanghai only began to show interest in the "Merry

Widow" melodies after they had lived through the fiery ordeal of trial before the London public. Until that had taken place no attention was paid to this music which I brought with me.

As for the changed circumstances in Shanghai, there is no help for them. Competition must be faced. The public should however remain mindful of the fact that the Band, so far as its work in dinner and dance music is concerned, is in the forefront, and will be found in the end to give the most permanent satisfaction to those who require good music of this kind.

It has occasionally been remarked that the public services of the Band in winter consisting of dance music on Friday, and a concert on Sunday, are insufficient. The premise is entirely correct, but it would be wrong to draw the conclusion that the Band should have more public work to perform. Attempts have been made to produce two concerts and two public dances, but the arrangements could not be maintained. In the orchestral concerts the work that is done can only be measured by quality and not by quantity. It would be quite impossible to give two good and thoroughly prepared performances in a week, for the daily practice often hardly suffices for that careful study of a single programme which is absolutely requisite to do only a measure of justice to the works of art which are to be performed. The Sunday concerts can only attain public favour and permanently keep it because they are prepared with serious effort and zealous work by the performers. In this matter every diminution of strength is avenged on the spot.

The public must not forget that two thirds of the musicians consist of Manilamen, that is to say, of people who are lacking from the very outset in any education whatsoever for the work which has to be performed at the Sunday Concerts. They must be formed and made fit therefor by slow gradation, and if it happens, as in the past year, that a number of good Manila musicians leave and must be replaced by new men, then work at the highest possible pressure is necessary in order to bring them only to such a point that they shall not disturb the efficiency of the rest. The journey which I made to Manila in the Summer was in connexion with the engagement of new Manilamen. It was absolutely necessary to take cognizance of all the circumstances on the spot; to gain an experience of the conditions under which the people live in their own homes; to ascertain what their wages are; and to estimate the value of the preparation which, under the most favourable circumstances, they are able to obtain in Manila for their career as musicians. Judging from what I have seen and heard it still remains the best course to retain as long as possible the men who have been formed in Shanghai; for musicians who can take their place forthwith in the Sunday Concerts are hardly obtainable in their own country. The retention of the fully formed musicians involves much expenditure, and this is the point upon which special care has been concentrated.

It has already been remarked that good music is expensive all over the world and that Shanghai should not expect to be an exception. Music for the Volunteers, for the Public Garden and for the Races, and in fact all open air music may to some extent be performed by cheap Manila labour, but music which is to afford the public the enjoyment of genuine art, that is to say which is to serve a higher purpose, requires an artistic production which is only to be attained by a carefully cultivated whole. To achieve this it is indispensable that the leading parts should be taken by Europeans and the remainder by good Manilamen. It should thus be realised that the expenditure which is made on the Band is unavoidable if its functions are to be properly carried out.

In conclusion it remains to remind those who are interested in the progress of public music that this musical apparatus is never the instrument of anything but difficulty to those who direct and work it. Where so many weaknesses are to be hidden, there is always very much drudgery to be performed, and there is never freedom from anxiety as to the success of a performance. The principal encouragement of the musicians is the hope that the measure of public approval and favour which the Band is successfully gaining will be maintained and will steadily increase.

PROFESSOR RUDOLF BUCK.

Conductor.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

This Committee, appointed by the Council in November 1910, has continued its work during the year. Of the original membership Messrs. Rev. C. E. Darwent, C. Fink, S. E. Smalley, Rev. Bro. Antonin, Dr. Ivy, H. A. J. Macray and J. C. Ferguson resigned upon departure from Shanghai, and Messrs. B. Rosenbaum, Rev. Bro. Frederick and Rev. Bro. Faust consented to serve as additional members.

The Committee's Report, Part I, on The Education of Foreign Children was presented to the Council in June and was printed and distributed to Ratepayers. Part II, on The Education of Chinese Children, delayed by reason of the disorganisation due to the revolutionary movement, will be in the hands of the public before the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March 1912.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The School Committee for 1910 was re-nominated by the Council for 1911 without change. The resignation of Dr. Ivy in April resulted in the election of Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper as Chairman, and the re-nomination of Mr. A. S. Wilson to membership, his return to Shanghai having rendered his services once more available. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. E. Campbell in October has remained unfilled, and no other changes have taken place. The Committee accordingly stands as follows at the close of the year :—

Messrs. A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER (*Chairman*).

D. E. J. ABRAHAM,

H. DE GRAY (*Member of Council*),

A. S. WILSON.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The attendance throughout the year is shewn in Table A. The number of recorded cases of sickness among the scholars is shewn in Table B.

The number of new scholars admitted is shewn in Table C.

TABLE A.

	Upper School.			Lower School.			Kindergarten.			Total on Books.	Average Attendance.	Percentage present.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
January	146	109	255	39	28	67	9	5	14	336	309	92 ² / ₁₀
February	147	108	255	42	28	70	9	6	15	340	310	91 ¹ / ₁₀
March	139	108	247	43	25	68	9	6	15	330	296	90 ¹ / ₁₀
April	138	106	244	43	27	70	10	7	17	331	296	89 ² / ₁₀
May	137	105	242	43	26	69	10	8	18	329	300	91 ¹ / ₁₀
June	130	103	233	43	26	69	10	8	18	320	281	90 ¹ / ₁₀
September	129	103	232	42	28	70	12	12	24	326	267	82 ² / ₁₀
October	122	101	223	40	27	67	9	15	24	314	284	90 ² / ₁₀
November	122	101	223	39	30	69	12	18	30	322	286	90 ² / ₁₀
December	120	102	222	38	30	68	11	18	29	319	289	90 ¹ / ₁₀

It will be observed that there has been a falling off, from January to December, of 17 scholars, or 5% of the number on the books at the beginning of the year. The number for the Upper School fell from 255 to 222, while the numbers for the Lower School and the Kindergarten rose respectively from 67 to 68 and from 14 to 29. This is explained by the fact that almost all removals are from the Upper School, while most of the new scholars are admitted to the Lower School and the Kindergarten.

As the school year extends from January to December and few, if any, promotions are made during the school year, it follows that the top forms, from which the greatest number of pupils leave school, should show the greatest falling off.

In parallel columns there are given the figures showing the numbers on the books and the percentages of scholars in attendance for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911.

	Total on Books.			Percentage present.		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
January	360	348	336	90	90½	92
February	367	357	340	90	85	91
March	373	359	330	86½	91	90
April	360	362	331	83	85	89
May	362	362	329	90	83	91
June	362	359	320	90½	80	90
September	369	359	326	85	83½	82
October	369	362	314	88	87½	90
November	367	363	322	92	93	90
December	365	369	319	92	90½	90

The attendance throughout the past year has been satisfactory.

The number of absentees in September was largely in excess of the normal by reason of many parents, perhaps not unwisely, preferring to keep their children out of Shanghai during this month; there were not less than 35 scholars who remained away from Shanghai until October. If this month be excluded, the figures compare favourably with those of English Schools of similar standing and where attendance is compulsory. It must be borne in mind that nearly one-third of the scholars are children under 9 years of age, many of whom live far from the School.

TABLE B.

	Serious cases returned as Fever.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Mumps.		Typhoid.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.
January	5	2					3	1		
February	6	3	5	1			2	1		
March	2	1	2	1						
April			6	1	2	1				
May	4	1	3	2						
June	1	1								
September	1	1								
October	10	4			5	3			2	1
November	7	3			2	1				
December			1	1						

Table B calls for little comment and shews that the health of the scholars has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

The attendance register is marked every morning and every afternoon; printed notices are taken daily by coolies to the homes of all absentees with a request for information as to the reason of absence and as to the nature of the sickness if to sickness absence is due. By this means and by the promptitude with which the Health Officer notifies the Headmaster of infectious cases among children a careful watch is kept on the health of the school. Scholars are weighed and measured as to height and chest expansion at the beginning of the year, the end of the Summer Term and in December, and the results are recorded in Physique Registers and on the Termly Reports sent to parents. No attempt is made to test the sight and hearing of all the scholars at present as such work can be properly done only by an expert, but the Headmaster hopes that soon this important task may be undertaken by one of the Council's medical officers. Masters and mistresses do, however, closely watch the children under their care, and during the year there have been four cases in which the attention of the parents concerned has been called by the Headmaster to the defective sight of their children, with the result that the children have been fitted with spectacles on the advice of the doctor. Similarly, the cases of three children whose development was being seriously retarded by adenoids have been brought to the notice of parents. In each case the removal of the growth has been followed by a surprising improvement in health and progress.

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	4	3	7
February	3	3	6
March	2	2	4
April	2	4	6
May	3	0	3
June	1	0	1
September	10	11	21
October	2	9	11
November	2	3	5
December	0	0	0
	29	35	64

The greatest number on the books was 340. The highest attendance was 310.

As accurate a record as is possible is kept of all pupils who leave the School, and during the past year :

22 have left to enter business houses,

23 have been removed on account of their families leaving Shanghai,

5 have left owing to ill-health,

17 have been transferred to other schools in Shanghai,

14 have left without giving any reason.

Staff.—The members of the teaching staff of the School have been allocated as follows :—

Kindergarten.		(14) one Mistress and one Student Mistress.
Lower School, Lower Division		(19) one Form Mistress.
" Middle "		(21) "
" Upper "		(27) "
Upper School	Form I (boys and girls)	(40) "
	" II "	(35) "
	" III (girls)	(35) "
	" IV "	(27) "
	" V "	(15) }
	" VI "	(6) }
	" III (boys)	(40) one Form Master.
	" IV "	(30) Headmaster.
	" V "	(24) }
	" VI "	(3) } one Form Master.

One French Mistress has given an average of almost three lessons a week to each Form in the Upper School. One Art Mistress, who attends in the afternoon only, has taken Forms V and VI in Art Subjects and Forms IV, V and VI in Shorthand. One Music Mistress has given instruction in the pianoforte to those desiring such, and has supervised the singing of the rest of the school. Since the departure of Mr. Gray in March on sick leave, the Headmaster has been Form Master of Form IV and considerable extra work has been thrown on the two remaining masters.

Work.—It is confidently felt by the Headmaster, and the opinion is shared by members of the staff, that the year has been one of greater progress on the part of the pupils than has been recorded for many years past. This result to some extent is due to the care and enthusiasm which have been shewn by masters and mistresses in the past year, and to some extent it is the reward of much hard work and careful training bestowed on the children in the two or three preceding years—during the period of “grounding.”

The Syllabus for 1911 was followed and fairly well covered. The work of each Form in the respective subjects was laid down, all the form syllabuses being carefully arranged to meet the capacity of the scholars and to form a properly graduated whole. The School Syllabus has been for some years of the same standard as that of a Secondary School or good Grammar School in England and, though it was at first found impossible to cover all the ground in one year, succeeding years have seen more and more accomplished, often in the face of great difficulties, until now it may be said that the work prescribed can successfully be accomplished.

English.—Great attention has been paid by masters and mistresses to good English in all subjects. Careless or ungrammatical written work on any subject has been sternly checked. Essays were called for, in addition to regular work, at least once a week, by the Headmaster, and scholars have been encouraged to use freely the books of the School Library. In Reading, Spelling and Dictation much improvement has been shewn; a large part, as has been pointed out, being due to the scholars making good use of the school library. With regard to Reading books, it has been the practice to take the younger children through one or two standard Readers during the year but these Readers are now supplemented in each Form by four or five “Supplementary Readers” or simple renderings of well-known stories, such as *The Heroes*, *King Arthur and his Knights*, *Don Quixote*, *Gulliver's Travels*, etc. In this way young scholars are introduced to literature, and reading lessons are made more attractive.

The Literature taken has included *Horatius*, *Lake Regillus*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Tempest*, *Waverley*, and Poems by Matthew Arnold. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* was presented in full by scholars of the Public School in September at the Bijou Theatre. Two performances were given, both of which were highly successful, the theatre on the first occasion being crowded, on the second well-filled. The proceeds were divided between the Baby Home which received \$300 and the Missions to Seamen which received \$34.

Arithmetic and Mathematics.—The subjects commonly grouped under this heading :—

Arithmetic,
Algebra,
Geometry, Practical and Theoretical,
Geometrical Drawing,
Mensuration and Surveying,

all have places in the school curriculum. On the boys' side all five have been taught, due attention having been given to the practical parts. Problem work and exercises in the use of squared paper have been given freely. The aim in this work is to encourage accuracy, logical treatment, and originality, rather than the committing to memory of stereotyped forms of proof. Arithmetic has been taken every day in the lower forms and at least three times a week in the Upper Forms, exclusive of practice in Mental Arithmetic. Algebraic processes were introduced in Form III boys, rather as a part of Arithmetic than as opening a new subject. In Form III boys, Geometrical Drawing was begun. In Forms IV, V, VI, Theoretical Geometry and the other subjects of the group were specialised, as the scholars had had the subjects well introduced to them in Form III.

On the girls' side Elementary Algebra and Geometrical Drawing were taught in Forms III and IV, but no regular provision was made for girls to take the more advanced parts of Mathematics except in a very

few special cases of girls requiring such for examination purposes. Arithmetic, of course, always formed a very important part of their work.

It is desirable here to call attention to a change in nomenclature with regard to certain subjects.

Geometrical Drawing was formerly known as *Geometry*, and *Geometry* to-day comprises *Theoretical Geometry*, which may be regarded as *Euclid revised*, and *Practical Geometry*, which includes constructions, with exercises and problems based on the proofs treated of in the *Theoretical work*.

Natural Science.—Forms I and II were taken over a course made up of the subject matter of *Marche's Science Readers* I, II and III, supplemented by experiments and lessons illustrative of the principles underlying the common processes and happenings of every day life. In Form III boys the course was somewhat more advanced though still of a general nature. In Forms IV, V and VI the scholars were taken through a course of *Experimental Science* which included instruction and practice in the use of measuring instruments, such as callipers, the vernier, the micrometer, screw gauge, etc. experiments, calculations and the practical use and application of apparatus in elementary Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Heat, and Chemistry. Three hours a week were given in the Upper Forms to this subject, of which two were devoted to practical work.

On the girls' side the subjects taught were Botany in Forms III and IV and Physiology and Hygiene in Forms V and VI.

Geography.—Geography has been taught with a view to scholars acquiring a sound knowledge of the general regional, political, physical and commercial geography of the world. Great changes have taken place during the past few years in the methods of teaching geography. A very much wider knowledge is required of students than in earlier years when countries, capitals, rivers, mountains, products, etc. learnt by heart, represented almost all that was required. Physical geography now forms a very large part of the subject and this work is considered of such importance that in some new schools a Geography Room, similar in many respects to a Science Laboratory, is constructed. Careful attention has been paid to Map-drawing.

History.—The history taught has been English through the lower and middle forms, amplified by a course of British Empire History in the higher Forms.

French.—Good headway has been made in French which has been taught by the Berlitz method. Children are taught to address remarks to and to receive instructions from the Mistress in French and are encouraged in the use of spoken and written French as much as possible. The authors which were taken are:—1. *La Fortune de d'Artagnan* by Alexandre Dumas. 2 *Longman's Illustrated French Reader*. 3. *Rivington's Histoire de la Mère Michal et de son Chat*.

Art.—Instruction in drawing has been given throughout the school. Forms VI and V have been taught by the Art Mistress, the lower forms by form masters and form mistresses, the general scheme of work having been drawn up under the direction of the Art Mistress. The higher Form Girls have received instruction in Painting from the Art Mistress, the lower Forms from their Form Mistresses. Boys of special aptitude also have taken Painting.

Singing.—Class singing is regarded as a very important adjunct to school life and, under the Music Mistress and Form Mistresses, Forms have had regular singing lessons during the year.

Physical Exercises.—Scholars have received instruction in various forms of physical exercise throughout the school though on the boys' side this has been somewhat restricted owing to there having been a master short during practically the whole of the year. The girls have taken Swedish, Dumb-bell and Cymbal Drill. The boys have been exercised in the playground.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct of the scholars has been very good and the discipline of the school has been maintained at a high standard.

For playground discipline the boys fall in by squads under squad-commanders chosen from among the boys themselves. These commanders are held responsible for the punctuality, discipline and general good-behaviour and smartness of their respective squads, and take charge of them at the fall-in, before school, and after recess. They drill them and march them into school at the word of command from the master on duty. It is found that this system promotes a healthy spirit of responsibility and authority among the boys and is highly popular, for there are few things that a boy admires more than strict discipline. It is his nature to rebel against it but, given fair treatment—and no one is more unerring in his true judgment of what is just—a schoolboy is happier and prouder even after being punished for the breach of discipline than he can ever be where discipline is absent.

The system of punishment in force at the School is such as to bring every delinquent before the notice of the Headmaster. Each Form is supplied with a Detention Register in which the names of the scholars are written and which is ruled off in such a way that detention may be recorded against any boy or girl on any day throughout the term by any master or mistress. At the end of each school day the boys and girls in detention are sent by their form masters and form mistresses to the Detention Room where they are kept in for half an hour. Detention duty is taken week by week by members of the staff in turn. Every Friday afternoon the Headmaster inspects all registers. Children who have been too frequently detained are then dealt with by the Headmaster himself; they are placed "On Report," in which case they are supplied with ruled sheets on which each master or mistress concerned makes notes as to their work and conduct. The sheets are brought by the pupils themselves to the Headmaster at the end of the afternoon for his inspection and signature, after which they are taken home for signature by the parents. In extreme cases among the boys the cane is used.

Homework.—The time allowed for homework is clearly stated on the Form Time Tables hung in the class-rooms, and all home lessons set are entered in the Home Work Registers which can be referred to at any time.

Class Lists.—The marks gained from daily work, homework and examinations are carefully entered and totalled each week. Deductions are made for detention and unpunctuality, after which the pupils are classified, the lists being posted in class-rooms. From these lists monitors for the week are appointed.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The results of the Examination held in December 1910 were received in March and are as follows:—

Seniors: Boys.

Bowker, J. L. (entitled to exemption of the whole of Part II. of the Entrance Examination to the University of Cambridge.)

Juniors: Boys.

Gross, E.

Shainin, A.

Sopher, A. M.

Preliminaries:

Kabelitz, T.

Allan, J. R.

Barradas, F.

Davie, A.

Madar, G.

Pearson, J. H.

Girls.

Cicely Mooney.

Maud Greenwood (2nd Class Honours).

Mabel Anderson (Distinction in Religious Knowledge.
3rd Class Honours).

Maren Bojesen.

Martha Diercking.

Winnie Mooney.

Katie Wanstall.

Madge Arthur.

Elizabeth Manley.

Marian Ferguson.

Alice Radomski.

Alice Ware.

Total 10 boys.

12 girls.

There were entered for the Examination held in December 1911:—

	Boys	Girls
Senior	1	4
Junior	10	9
Preliminary	17	18
	28	31
Total	59	

Scholarships and Bursaries.—The Masonic Scholarship of Tls. 150 a year, tenable for three years, open to all such candidates in North China as are the children of Freemasons, and awarded annually to the boy or girl who is highest on the list of successful candidates in the Cambridge Local Examination, Preliminary Stage, was won by Maud Greenwood of the Public School. This candidate gained Second Class Honours and was placed second on the list of Preliminary Candidates for Colonial Centres throughout the world. The Scholarship, founded in 1909, has now been won by a pupil of the Public School on each occasion.

St. Andrew's Bursaries.—The St. Andrew's Society award bursaries to the value of \$200 annually, open to all children between the ages of 12 and 16 years and of Scottish Parentage, in Shanghai.

The First Bursary, value \$100, was won by James Allan of the Public School who gained the high average marks of 71.2% in all papers.

The Headmaster wishes to record his appreciation of the extra work done throughout the year by those members of the staff who gave regular lessons out of school hours in Scottish History and Scottish Literature to the Bursary candidates.

The Headmaster is willing to receive applications from scholars who desire to become Student Mistresses. A Candidate must hold the Oxford or Cambridge Senior Certificate or be prepared to sit for the Senior examination within a year of the date of application. She will then be given instruction and practice with a view to her taking the Froebel Elementary Examination within about two years. Holders of the Froebel Elementary Certificate are now universally considered as qualified Kindergarten Assistant Mistresses.

(Extract from Report of Headmaster for 1909):—"The National Froebel Union of Teachers has stated its willingness to regard Shanghai as a centre at which the examinations conducted by the Union may be held. Successful candidates will receive the National Froebel Union certificates and will rank as trained mistresses in the same degree as do successful candidates in the same examinations in England."

Evening Classes.—Evening Classes were opened at the end of November and classes were formed in :—

- (1) Elementary English,
- (2) Elementary Book-keeping,
- (3) Elementary Arithmetic,
- (4) Shorthand.

The number of students who presented themselves at these classes was not encouraging, there being barely enough to justify the formation of classes, except in English. For the benefit of the few, however, who earnestly desired instruction, work was begun. At the end of December 30 students were attending.

Library.—The School Library continues to play a very important part in the school life of the pupils. The books are carefully looked after and their distribution regulated and recorded by form librarians working under the supervision of a mistress. It is satisfactory to record that throughout the school the desire of the children to use the books is steadily growing, practically every child now taking one or two books out each week. Of the books themselves it may safely be said that they are all wholesome and for the greater part attractive in matter. Care is taken to exclude, on the one hand, the pernicious and undesirable and, on the other hand, the "goody goody"—to use a school-boy's expressive term.

Speech Day.—The School Speech Day was held on December 19 at the Lyceum Theatre.

A programme which included an English Play, a French Play, vocal and instrumental music, and Drill was presented to, and well received by, a crowded house. Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, the Chairman of the Educational Committee, delivered an address, after which the prizes were presented by Mrs. G. M. Billings. There were with Mrs. Billings on the platform Mr. White-Cooper, Mr. H. De Gray, Mr. E. C. Pearce and the Headmaster. This annual function is greatly looked forward to by children and parents, and it is doubtful whether the Lyceum Theatre is ever more closely packed with people than it is on the occasion of the School Speech Day.

Exhibition of Work.—The School Exhibition of Work was held on June 8, 9, and 10, 1911. Specimens of work done by scholars in Drawing, Painting, Map-drawing, Geometrical Drawing, Needlework and Science were exhibited in the class-rooms and many parents and visitors called and inspected them. The work shewn was in every way creditable to the School and great satisfaction was expressed by visitors. By special request the work was left on view for a third day.

Athletics.—Great interest was shewn in school games. In summer the girls availed themselves freely of the use of the School tennis courts at the Park and in the Playground, and the boys played cricket

regularly, several matches being decided between the Public School and other Schools. The annual match, The Holy Trinity Cathedral School v. The Public School, was played on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground—the S. C. C. Committee again kindly lending the ground for the occasion—and provided a most enjoyable game, the Public School winning by 70 runs.

Scores: Shanghai Public School	1st Innings 156, 2nd 78.
Holy Trinity Cathedral School	1st „ 108, 2nd 56.

In the winter many of the girls played hockey while the boys enthusiastically took up football. Up to the end of the year the school had played 8, won 3, lost 3, drawn 2, matches. On two afternoons a week the boys who are members of the School Amalgamated Clubs are permitted to leave school at 4 o'clock and are taken to the cricket or football ground for practice. Many inter-form and second team games are played so that the smaller boys are enabled to participate in the games. The Annual Athletic Sports Meeting will be held in April.

General.—Education has been the subject of considerable discussion during the past two or three years, and it may not be out of place if I give, in brief, some of the opinions which an experience of ten years spent in close touch with foreign education in Shanghai has led me to form.

General Educational Needs of Shanghai.—I interpret the general educational needs of Shanghai as being briefly that each child shall have, within reach, and at a cost within the means of its parents, access to a school where it can receive the education best suited to it.

Classification for Educational Purposes.—Since we have to deal with a Foreign community almost unique in its heterogeneity the first task is to find a basis of classification. We can then proceed to group, first individuals then sections of the community, as far as is possible, in classes for educational purposes, according to their circumstances and particular requirements. In this way we move a step towards being able to provide for the needs of the place. The true basis for classification with a view to determining what kinds of education and what kinds of schools ought to be provided, is, in my opinion, to be found in a consideration of the circumstances and resources of the parents, for it is by these that the length of the school life of the child is usually determined.

As the field I have to consider is that now covered by the work of the Thomas Hanbury School, the Shanghai Public School, and the suggested new secondary school collectively, I shall confine myself to a discussion of the wants of that large body of people who will always prefer to send their children to an English School; though brief reference may be made later to the "National" and other suggested schemes.

There are in Shanghai, as I am led by my experience and observation to believe, broadly speaking, three distinct classes of people.

- (i) The poorer class, including large numbers of the less successful Portuguese, Eurasians, and others.
- (ii) The local middle class, largely European, comprising the sea-faring community, and those engaged in kindred pursuits, and many others.
- (iii) The well-to-do—professional men, and merchants.

Now, of these, the class which has the least claim on the public purse is the third. In fact, I purpose to leave it out of consideration altogether in this connection.

Class (i) consists of a very large number of people, some very poor, others comfortably off though living on but small salaries.

I am inclined to think that if we include in this class all those parents whose monthly incomes are not greater than \$250 we shall account for a very large section of the community. Now almost all these people—there are some exceptions—are prepared to send their children to school only until the age of 14 or 15, after which time it is expected, and it usually happens, that a boy or a girl will secure a position and be able to contribute in some degree, to the family funds. I shall not deal here with the question of the advisability of leaving school at such an early age. In the cases under consideration the step is dictated by necessity.

Elementary Education.—Now what is the kind of education which members of this class require? Obviously it is Elementary.

Let us now turn to Class (ii). Here we have the middle-class families, already numerous, growing, and most valuable to the community. In this class we find sea-faring men, missionaries, dock employees, overseers, men of the high ranks of the Police Force and other Municipal Departments, members of the

Customs Service, tradesmen, foremen, and many others whom the introduction and growth of industrial and other undertakings has brought to Shanghai. The men of this class are, to a very great extent, men who marry. Their children are brought up in Shanghai and already form a large rising generation. It is from the ranks of this generation and similar generations of the future that the citizens of Shanghai will be drawn, men whose homes are here and who are intimately connected by the closest ties with the welfare of the place. The education which the children receives to-day will certainly be reflected in the actions and opinions of future generations of Shanghai citizens.

The great majority of the parents whom I have described as the local middle class are able to keep, and are desirous of keeping, their children at school until the age of 16 or 17. Their circumstances are such that they are not compelled to ask that their children shall have completed their school education at the age of 14.

Secondary Education.—They want something better than Elementary Education and they have a right to it; moreover, it is to the interest of the community that it should be provided. The education to meet the needs of this class is Secondary Education.

Class (iii) will be dealt with later.

Next let us see how these two classes (i) and (ii) are provided for at the present time.

The parent of Class (i) looks about for the best education he can get, possibly being ignorant of the two terms Elementary and Secondary. He is attracted by the Hanbury School on account of its cheapness, but he is prevented from sending his children there by three considerations:

- (a) The school receives Chinese pupils.
- (b) There is a suggestion of charity about it.
- (c) He may get the Public School fees reduced in his favour, if his family is large and if he is a respectable and deserving person.

The result is in many cases that either on reduced fees or at some sacrifice on his own part the parent enters his son at the Public School if he can possibly do so.

Now the curriculum of the Public School is a Secondary one and a child who leaves at 14 to 15 years of age has not completed the course. In the mind of the parent of Class (i) this, if realised at all, is easily out-weighed by the supposed higher social status and the name of the school. Some parents are dissatisfied because certain subjects are taught—for example, French; while other parents want Latin as well as French, to be included in the Syllabus. This and many other difficulties which arise from time to time are traceable to the inclusion of two different classes of pupils—Elementary and Secondary—in the school.

How is it possible for a pupil who speaks a foreign tongue in his home and attends school merely to pick up a working knowledge of English, Arithmetic, and Shorthand, by the age of 13, to work side by side with, and at the same curriculum as, a British or American boy to whom English is almost, if not actually, the mother tongue, and who will not leave school until 16 or 17 years of age?

Now the parent of Class (ii) does not usually think of sending his child to the Hanbury School; he wants Secondary education for his child and at once looks to the Public School. Here again the presence of many elementary school children undoubtedly acts as a deterrent on a number of parents who would otherwise send their children for the sake of the curriculum. These people are forced to look about for other schools, hence the growth of private schools.

We see, therefore, that the work of each of the two schools, the Thomas Hanbury and the Public School, is in a great measure spoilt by the fact that pupils are admitted to each school who should properly be at other schools.

The remedy I would suggest is the establishment of a good Elementary School and a good Secondary School, to be conducted as such on definite recognised lines. Let their respective spheres be clearly defined and let there be no overlapping and no encroachment. The fees should be determined with a careful regard to the means of the parents and, once fixed, they should never be remitted, wholly or partially, in favour of individuals. Deserving and exceptional cases might be dealt with by outside charitable bodies or individuals, but for each pupil in attendance there should be paid into the school coffers the full school dues.

Public School and Thomas Hanbury School Buildings replaced by one Elementary School.—As there are at present the Hanbury School and the Public School within easy distance of each other in

the Northern District, one naturally turns to these two buildings as offering a possible solution of the problem so far as Elementary Education is concerned.

The Hanbury School is a boarding school and, so far as I am aware, must always be so; it was in fact built primarily as a Home. On the other hand, I believe that the class-room accommodation and that part of the building pertaining to the teaching falls far short of the minimum requirements of an elementary school to-day.

The Public School Building can, in the light of experience, only be regarded as unhealthy from the point of view of the teaching staff.

What the root of the evil is has not been determined. It may be the site or it may be the building itself. It is conveniently situated but as a school building, apart from considerations of health, it does not fulfil the requirements of a modern school. It is possible, though doubtful, that structural alterations might make it suitable for an elementary school; it is perhaps worth consideration and worth being reported upon by an architect.

Should it be possible to turn the Public School Building into an Elementary School Building, the rest of the problem regarding elementary education is not difficult.

The Hanbury School building would become a hostel, possibly the Kindergarten could be placed there as well. The Public School building would be the building of the Elementary School into which the work of the Hanbury School would be merged.

A careful study of the Hanbury School building and of the Public School building will enable us to say whether any additions would be required for the Kindergarten and Lower School departments.

In my report published in October 1909 I dealt with the matter of a Municipal Secondary School and I have nothing to add here. I should like to correct a wrong impression which is prevalent with regard to the curriculum of a Secondary School. Elementary Education may be said to be the education which a child receives from a course of instruction and training designed to cover a period ending with the Scholar's 13th or 14th year. Secondary Education may be said to be the education which a child receives from a course of instruction and training designed to cover a period ending with the scholar's 16th or 17th or even higher year. The work in a Secondary School aims at producing an alert, trained mind and body and the knowledge and training which one strives to impart are such as shall fit a boy for a commercial career, and make him at the same time an intelligent, public-spirited man, active in mind and body.

State Aid.—The class of people who desire secondary education have, in my opinion, just as great a right to have a reasonable proportion of the expense of such education borne by the State or community at large, as have those who desire elementary education.

If a man whose salary is \$200 can pay only—say, for the sake of argument—\$5 a month, and wants elementary education, the state will pay the rest.

Just as much should the State pay the difference for a man whose salary is \$300 and who can pay \$10. He wants what the State admits he ought to have and as he can not pay the whole cost he pays what he can. The State should pay the rest as it does for the other man. The case of the rich man is different. He can pay the whole cost if he wants education higher than that provided.

It must not be forgotten that a large proportion of the Europeans in Shanghai, who have been educated at home, have had the benefit of the rich endowments possessed by many of the old Grammar Schools—secondary schools—and, while their education has not been perhaps State-aided, it has undoubtedly been aided and the fees they have paid have been but a small part of the cost of such education.

Cambridge Local Examinations and Local Education.—In the Public School the pupils work for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and in answer to certain criticism it may be said that if any practical business man were to draw up a list of the subjects which he considered should form part of the curriculum for a boy at school, he could not name a subject which is not to be found in the Cambridge Local Examination Syllabus. I will add that I know nothing which has been such a strong incentive to work as these Examinations.

National Schools.—With regard to "National" Schools I can only say that there will always be a very large proportion of people, drawn from all nations, who will prefer to send their Children to an English School.

I have briefly outlined the view I take of the field of Municipal Education. Whether "National" Schools should be aided is another and a separate question. It seems to me that if they are aided the cost will not be excessive and it is almost certain that in course of time many will be eliminated.

[*Note on cost of Education in London.*—The London County Council spends annually five and a half millions sterling (round numbers) on education.

The receipts are £1,750,000, the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayer.

The Education rate is 1s. 8½d. in the pound. A penny rate produces £185,000.]

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Upon the retirement from the Council of Mr. H. A. J. Macray, his place in the Committee was filled by Mr. E. J. Cornfoot. The resignation of Mr. J. C. Ferguson was notified in the following letters and Mr. H. J. Handley-Derry consented to fill the vacancy.

June 26, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—On account of my approaching departure from Shanghai, I beg to resign my membership on the Committee of the Public School for Chinese. At the same time I beg to express to the Council and to the Committee my appreciation of having been able to take some share in the important work of establishing Municipal Schools for Chinese.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN C. FERGUSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room Shanghai, June 27, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 26, containing the resignation of your seat on the Committee of the Public School for Chinese as a result of your approaching departure for the North.

In accepting your resignation the Council desires me to express its regret at the severance of your connexion with this School. You were associated with the movement in the direction of affording education for Chinese children in the Settlement in 1899, and the sustained interest which you have displayed in the School since it was first established has been continuous. The Council records with pleasure the fact that at the time when you leave the Committee the School is fulfilling its maximum mead of utility, while there is every probability that a second similar institution will be established at an early date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. C. FERGUSON, Esq.

The membership remained otherwise as in 1910, and now stands as follows :—

Reverend A. J. Walker (*Chairman*),
Messrs. Chu Lan-fong,
E. J. Cornfoot (*Member of Council*),
H. J. Handley-Derry,
Shen Tun-ho.

This Committee has heretofore been known as the "Committee of the Public School for Chinese"; as, however, it is about to take charge of the "Ellis Kadoorie" and possibly other Chinese schools, the name has been altered to that of "Chinese Educational Committee."

Six meetings of the Committee have been held.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The year under review may justly be remembered as one of great distress and turmoil throughout the world and in China especially. During the summer, parts of the country just recovering from the desolating effects of famine were visited by a deluge, and in the autumn the paralysing effects of civil war were felt. As may be imagined, these occurrences have had an effect upon the work of the school.

Attendance.—At the commencement of the school year there was a far greater demand for admission than in any previous year, and although 438 scholars were admitted, more than a hundred had to be refused on account of lack of room. The number applying for admission in September, which is the first month of the winter term, was much smaller, and for some unaccountable reason several old scholars did not return. Within a week or two of the opening of the term, however, 409 were enrolled. The daily attendance throughout the first half of the year was equal to the high standard reached in 1910, but during the latter part of the winter term the record was comparatively poor.

Staff.—There was only one change in the personnel of the staff of Teachers of Chinese. In February Mr. J. Gill, an assistant master in the English Department left, and his place was subsequently filled by the arrival of Mr. R. F. H. Kirk, of St. John's College, Battersea, and until recently an Assistant in one of the London Council Schools. In April a former scholar of the school was engaged as a Teacher of English.

Work.—In the Chinese Department a creditable standard has been maintained, and the scholars have worked with considerably more enthusiasm than in former years, when the study of the native language was generally considered a waste of opportunity. It is impossible for anyone to obtain the certificate of the school unless he is able to pass a severe test in Chinese as well as in English. The subjects in the curriculum of this Department include: Composition, Grammar, Literature (Ancient and General), Ethics, Geography, History, Letter Writing, Writing from memory, and Mandarin. The classical works read were as follows:

子 孟
語 論
經 詩
經 書
傳 佐

The teaching of Geography in this Department seems to be the least successfully performed, and it will probably be better to confine this subject to the English Department, where, with trained teachers and useful apparatus, it may be taught with greater profit to the scholars.

Reviewing the work of the English Department in detail, I am pleased to be able to record an unmistakable improvement in Reading, especially in the Preparatory School. Throughout the school the articulation and enunciation as well as the pronunciation have received greater attention than in previous years. Reading should undoubtedly occupy a very important place in the routine of any educational establishment, be it school, college, or even university. One well known writer on Education goes so far as to say that to improve Reading throughout England, it would be a good thing to established Reading Colleges.

English Composition.—In the Preparatory School the first language lessons are based on the system originated by M. Gouin, and this well-known method, with modifications, is used for the first two years of the school course. The kernel of truth in the Gouin method is that every language must be learnt by use rather than by rules. This fundamental law is recognised by everyone, but is often lost sight of in the actual teaching of languages. The scholars are led to use English from the first, and it is only when they are masters of a fairly extensive vocabulary that rules are used to assist and confirm practice. It is in the middle forms of a school that the teaching of Composition is most difficult, and here it is that in some cases the work is neglected or only half attempted with the result that further progress is impossible until the essential "grinding" has been accomplished. The work of Forms II and III augurs well for the future, but there are signs that Form IV missed the fundamentals at an earlier stage of their school career.

English Grammar.—This subject naturally goes hand in hand with Composition, but can only profitably be pursued when the pupils have acquired an extensive vocabulary. The work done by the middle forms was much more promising than that of Forms IV and V where, again, previous neglect was apparent.

English Literature.—In Form III Macaulay's "Horatius," "Lake Regillus," and "The Armada," were read and studied, and extracts memorised. The boys of the uppermost forms made a detailed study of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and some of the senior scholars also read "The Tempest," Scott's "Waverley," and a selection of Matthew Arnold's poems. During the winter term an entertaining performance of the first named play was given by the boys.

Mathematics.—The teaching of Geometry was extended to Form I so that all classes above the Preparatory School took this subject in conjunction with Arithmetic and Algebra. The standard of attainment was raised in the Upper School in the case of Algebra, and was made to conform to the syllabus of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination. The foundations of mathematics are laid by two kinds of exercises, one dealing with number and quantity, the other with magnitude and shape. These two courses begin together and go on together, and should never be again entirely separated. The work of the higher forms was surprisingly good, and was creditable in all the classes throughout the school. It has been found best to do the whole of the mathematical work in the English Department, where better text-books are available and better instruction is possible than in the Chinese Department. Most mathematical works in the Chinese language are merely translations of English or American manuals sometimes of very ancient date.

Geography.—All the classes throughout the English Department took this subject. By the use of photographs, pictures, and rough models much may be accomplished in the early stages to prepare for the more formal work which follows. Form I took China proper, with Kiangsu in particular; Form II studied the whole of Asia; Form III took a survey of the world generally and made a particular study of the British Isles, while the uppermost forms took Europe, the British Isles, and Australia. During the winter term a useful and interesting lecture, illustrated by coloured lantern slides, was given by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.

History.—While Geography helps us to a knowledge of what man's home or environment is and how it comes to be what it is; History helps us to a knowledge of what he has done and is likely to do in it, and why. A course in general history was instituted in Form II to prepare the way for detailed work in the higher forms. Form III again read part of Fyffe's primer of Greek History, and the scholars of Forms IV, V, and VI read Roman History (B.C. 44 to A.D. 37), while a few more advanced students made a careful and detailed study of a period of Greek History.

Drawing.—Brush drawing was introduced into the Preparatory School, and the small boys proved adept pupils. Brushwork gratifies the strong desire for colour which is present in most children. It also cultivates freedom in drawing and gives great power of hand and delicacy of touch. In Form I the graphic representation of objects interesting to children, drawn under the teacher's direction, formed the chief item in the drawing lessons. From the Second Form upwards Model in addition to Freehand Drawing was taken, and in the highest forms Memory Drawing was introduced. This exercise, though difficult, is undoubtedly a valuable means of cultivating habits of observation, and training the graphic memory.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The two scholars who sat for the Junior Examination in 1910 were both successful. In December, 1911, three boys took the Senior, one the Junior, and one the Preliminary Examination. In 1912 the University will examine Chinese candidates in their native language as well as in English. This is an innovation that will tend to make these useful examinations much more valuable to schools in China.

Athletics.—Several football matches were played during the winter and the spring, and a series of form matches was introduced by the Secretary of the athletic club. These matches have done their part to arouse a spirit of good temper often under trying circumstances, and have tended to develop a well-balanced mind and character in the players. On one occasion, however, some trouble arose, which unfortunately led to the expulsion of two boys, who were guilty of serious insubordination towards one of the assistant masters, who acted as referee. The athletic sports were held on June 3 in fine weather. A school record in the high jump was made by a scholar of Form 3, who cleared 5 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Old Scholars.—Two boys left the school in January and proceeded to England, one entering Dulwich College, and the other the South-Eastern Agricultural College. One boy having secured a government scholarship entered Michigan University in September, and is taking a course in forestry. Of the other old boys who have left the school within the last two or three years, one is interpreter at the Swedish Consulate, another fills a similar position at the Mixed Court, four have become clerks in the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, and two are draughtsmen in the electrical department of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Company.

G. S. F. KEMP,
Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

The constitution of the Committee of Management of this institution during the year under review has been as follows :—

Mesdames Bondfield, Fraser, Merriman, Rosenbaum and Walker, Revs. G. H. Bondfield, C. J. F. Symons and A. J. Walker, and Messrs. H. Hanbury, W. E. Leveson, R. M. J. Martin and H. F. Merrill.

In accordance with the terms of the School Deed of Trust, Mrs. Fraser and Messrs. Merrill, Symons and Walker were nominated as representing the Council.

In October the Committee addressed the Council on the subject of the status of the School, suggesting that it should be constituted as a Municipal school and that the collection of voluntary subscriptions should cease. The Council has accepted this proposal subject to the Ratepayers' sanction.

Shanghai, October 23, 1911.

SIR,—At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home, Section XI of the Report of the General Educational Committee issued in June was read and considered.

The underlying proposal contained in this Report appears to be that the School shall become officially, what it is virtually, the public Municipal Eurasian School. This view the Committee has held for a number of years and still holds with increased strength.

We are of opinion that a Eurasian School is as essential a part of the Municipal Council's Education Scheme as are the existing schools for Foreign and Chinese children; and we therefore trust that the Council will support our view that the cost of the Thomas Hanbury School, after deduction of the amount received in fees, shall take its place in the Budget of Expenditure sanctioned annually by the Ratepayers.

So far as the Committee is able to calculate, this step will involve an increase of the Council's present annual grant of Tls. 1,500 to a total appropriation of about Tls. 7,500, the figure being based upon the cost of the School during the past 5 years.

The first result of this step will be the discontinuance of the Committee's annual appeal to firms and residents in the Settlement for subscriptions and donations to the School funds. This appeal has been met during recent years in a most liberal manner, but the Committee has throughout these years felt that it would be preferable that no such levy were made, and that the Council should become the sole annual subscriber.

Under the Deed of Trust, the Council, being the sole annual subscriber, would nominate the whole of the Committee of the School, instead of as at present a portion thereof; and the Committee's decisions recorded in minute books would suitably be confirmed by the Council as, I am informed, are those of the existing Municipal Schools. The staff would become Municipal servants; would make their agreements with, and draw pay from, the Council, and would become entitled to the privileges and advantages of the Municipal Superannuation Fund.

The Committee has an invested sum of \$56,000, which it is suggested may be held for the present, and hereafter used in any re-building or extension scheme which the Committee and the Council may decide upon in the future.

I have endeavoured in the foregoing to traverse all the points of the Committee's proposal, and nothing remains but for me to express the hope that the scheme as a whole may have the Council's approval and support.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. F. MERRILL,
President.

The Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 25, 1911.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of October 23, the contents of which have had consideration at the Council's hands.

In reply thereto, I have pleasure in stating that the Council fully endorses the views expressed in this communication, and will make the necessary provision in the Budget to be submitted for the Ratepayers' approval in March next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

H. F. MERRILL, Esq.,
President,
Thomas Hanbury School Committee.

CHINESE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The offer set forth in the appended correspondence, relating to this Institution, at the corner of the Pakhoi and Kwangse Roads, has been accepted by the Council subject to the approval of the Ratepayers at the forthcoming Annual Meeting.

Shanghai, July 14, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I am authorized by the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institution to make the following proposal to the Municipal Council :—

That the Council should take a lease for say 60 years at a nominal rent of the present site of the Institute building and such further land of the Institute as may be necessary, and should build thereon at their expense a first rate school for Chinese. It is desired that such school be a secondary school, and that the teaching of science should always form a prominent feature in the school curriculum.

That the management of such school be entrusted to a Committee nominated by the Council, on which the Institute should always be represented; and that the income of the property be applied towards payment of the expenses of the school, and in giving prizes, scholarships and such like rewards for merit.

It is also desired that the name of the Polytechnic be perpetuated in the name of the school.

The site of the Institute stands, as you are doubtless aware, at the corner of the Kwangse and Pakhoi Roads and measures 1m. 7f. 5l. 6h. The whole property measures just under 10 mow and the greater part is let on building leases producing at present an income of about \$5,900 per annum.

I shall be glad if you will bring this proposal before the Council at an early date.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
W. V. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 24, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 14, containing an offer of the site of the Chinese Polytechnic Institution, Cadastral Lot 687, Central District, for use whereon to erect a school for Chinese.

Your proposal, which is regarded as in the nature of a transfer of trust, appears to the Council to adapt itself admirably to the policy which the Council has pursued and is pursuing in regard to the education of Chinese in the Settlement. For, while the existing Public School for Chinese in the Northern District is fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded, and while, through the munificence of Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, a similar institution is in course of erection in the Western District, it has seemed probable that the high value of land in the Central District would preclude the possibility of establishing a school in that, the most populous district, at all events for many years.

The offer of your Committee meets the difficulty in a manner which should be satisfactory to the Chinese Community and in keeping with what is believed to have been the original intention of the founders of the present institution.

The Council therefore appreciates and accepts the offer which you have made, subject, however, to two important reservations.

In the first place, as you are aware, the General Educational Committee, convened by the Council during last year, has not yet submitted a Report with respect to the education of Chinese, and it is possible, though improbable, that the Committee's Report when received may indicate a policy adverse to the founding of further schools under Municipal control.

Secondly, I am directed to point out that the existing Municipal school constitutes a charge upon the Rates amounting to Tls. 13,000 annually, a sum which, unless some organic change takes place, will be doubled when the new Ellis Kadoorie foundation is in operation. It is here again possible, though improbable, that, at the next ensuing Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, this growing expenditure on the education of Chinese may be checked by an adverse vote.

In conclusion, therefore, I am directed to state that the Council's acceptance foregoing must be considered to be provisional and subject to ratification in March next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee, Chinese Polytechnic Institution.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1902 :—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1911.

	Tls.	Tls.
Subscriptions to the Observatory Tls. 25 per mensem	300.00	
1 Chinese clerk Tls. 7.50 per mensem	90.00	
		390.00
<i>Telephone Service.</i>		
Subscriptions for Observatory, Semaphore and meridian ball	202.00	
Reinstatement of the Siccawei line	135.00	
		337.00
<i>Staff.</i>		
1 European employe in charge Tls. 180 per mensem	2,160.00	
Difference between exchange value of tael and the minimum rate fixed by the French Consul (fr. 3)	.50	
1 Chinese assistant, 6 mos. at Tls. 25, and 6 mos. at Tls. 30	330.00	
1 ricscha coolie, Tls. 8 per mensem	96.00	
1 Chinese watchman, Tls. 14 per mensem	168.00	
1 Daily Bulletin carrier, Tls. 7 per mensem	84.00	
New year bonuses to staff	27.00	
		2,865.50
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Bunting	219.38	
Making flags	40.64	
Purchase and upkeep of furniture	47.75	
Painting signal mast	46.36	
400-lb. of steel wire for halyards	14.72	
Heating	19.86	
Office requisites	69.86	
Locomotion for despatch of telegrams	31.40	
Tramway Season Tickets	27.15	
Sundry expenses	52.36	
		619.48
Bamboo signals	42.98	
Electric lighting and meter	189.50	
Upkeep of Electric apparatus	122.97	
Water meter	4.44	
		359.89
<i>Total Expenses for the Year</i>		
		Tls. 4,571.87

Of which one half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council Tls. 2,285.93.

G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—

Sergeant-Major C. Matthews, the period of whose appointment terminated on December 4, was permitted to resign at the end of April, whereupon Quartermaster Sergeant E. C. Fry was promoted to this rank. The appointment of Staff Sergeant S. Cox to be Quartermaster Sergeant followed in November upon the arrival of Sergeant C. H. Wilkins, Royal Field Artillery, the non-commissioned officer nominated by the War Office to fill the existing vacancy.

FIRE BRIGADE.—

Mr. H. Lent, Assistant Departmental Engineer, was appointed to be Departmental Engineer with effect from January 1, and his former post was then abolished. In order to relieve the Chief Engineer of the routine clerical work connected with the Brigade, a clerical assistant, Mr. V. H. Bourne, was engaged in January, but this employe was later transferred to the Tax Office staff and Mr. T. C. Conner has been engaged in his place.

POLICE FORCE.—

Leave of absence was granted to Colonel C. D. Bruce, Captain Superintendent, from April 8, to October 7, during which time the duties of his post devolved upon Mr. K. J. McEuen, Deputy Superintendent. Colonel Bruce, while at home, made enquiry into various matters connected with Police administration with a view to keeping in touch with latest modern developments and adopting such new features as might be found suitable to local conditions. At the same time opportunity was taken to put into operation a system whereby it is hoped that a better quality of recruits will be obtained, and of which the main features are the appointment of ex-employees to act as recruiting agents and the establishment of a Selection Board to consist of Colonel Pollock, Mr. Mayne and any senior Officer of the Force for the time being on leave, which will examine candidates, after medical inspection, with a view to their general suitability for Police duty.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. A. H. Fenton and M. O. Springfield, 2nd Assistant Superintendents, that of the former being necessitated by the state of his health.

The retirement of Inspector G. Matheson took place in March after 26 years' service, and this vacancy, and that caused by the resignation of Inspector Mackintosh, were filled by the promotion of Sub-Inspectors Merrison and Johnston. Inspectors Chilver and Macgregor were granted leave, as well as 6 Sub-Inspectors, 19 Sergeants and 1 Constable.

Promotions to the rank of Sub-Inspector numbered 6 including that of the Sergeant hitherto stationed at the Mixed Court, and 9 Constables were promoted to be Sergeants.

In the Gaol staff, leave was granted to Senior Warder Docwra and Warder Walker. Warder Hally was made Senior Warder, and Warder Treherne was dismissed for misconduct. The need for additional warders was met by the transfer of Constables Alderson, Champney and Jackson, and later in the year 3 more Constables were detailed for the supervision of the convicts engaged in constructing the new Rifle Butts.

The number of resignations, dismissals, etc., during the year have amounted to 35, the deaths numbered 4, 4 men were invalided and 2 Constables were transferred for service in other Departments. 59 recruits were engaged, of which one was enlisted locally. The total Foreign strength on December 31, 1911, is as follows:—Officers 8, Legal Assistant 1, Chief Inspectors 2, Inspectors 18, Sub-Inspectors 15, Head Gaoler 1, Assistant Gaoler 1, Senior Warders 3, Sergeants 88, Constables 113, and Warders 10.

A modification has been made in the Terms of Service for the Sikh Branch by extension of the Scale of Pay and Period of Service of Jemadars in each grade, as follows.

Probationary Jemadar \$50 per mensem, six months (included in following).				
3rd Class	"	\$65	"	3 years.
2nd "	"	\$80	"	3 years.
1st "	"	\$95	"	
1st "	(after 5 years) \$100.			

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

With the Council's approval, Dr. Stanley, Health Officer, accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government, conveyed through Dr. Wulienteh at Harbin, to attend the Mukden Plague Conference, which took place on April 3.

Home leave was granted to Mr. F. G. C. Walker, Inspectors Hogall and Kilner, and Assistant Inspectors Houghton and Terrill, the last named in consequence of injuries sustained in the execution of his duty during the disturbances which took place upon the outbreak of plague. Assistant Inspector B. Dixon was also granted leave, but he was taken ill on the voyage home and at Singapore he was removed to the hospital where he died. The three Sergeants lent from the Police last year for service as Assistant Inspectors reverted to Police duty in February, the service of Assistant Inspectors F. T. Russell and W. H. Taylor terminated, the latter under medical certificate, and B. Russell was dismissed. To fill existing vacancies and to provide for the increased requirements of the Department, 9 Assistant Inspectors were engaged as well as other temporary assistance for the work of plague prevention.

The Nursing Staff has undergone considerable change during the year, 7 nurses having resigned while 10 new nurses have been engaged. Among Probationers, Miss Hamilton and Miss Smith resigned on completion of their period of service and three new Probationers were appointed. Constable G. Macdonald was transferred from the Police in February for service as an additional Attendant at the Victoria Nursing Home.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. L. H. W. Crockwell, the 2nd Assistant Engineer, whose appointment was referred to on page 301 of the Report for 1910, arrived to take up his duties in April. The strength of the Cadastral Office was augmented by the engagement of two additional Surveying Assistants, Messrs. A. J. Clements and E. C. Stocker. The place of Mr. J. C. Beckhoff, resigned in 1910, was filled by the engagement of Mr. H. C. de Rijke as Surveying Assistant, and upon the latter's transfer, in August, to assist in the work of Gaol Labour organization, Mr. T. W. R. Wilson, heretofore Junior Assistant, was promoted to the vacancy.

Mr. H. Ross, Building Surveyor, was granted sick leave in May and will be re-examined medically before his return, Mr. A. Hubbard and Miss E. M. Witt were appointed Clerical Assistants, Miss A. Scott was engaged as an additional Stenographer, and the service of Mr. B. Wilson, Junior Assistant, terminated.

Owing to an accident Assistant Inspector Bidgood was incapacitated for a period of some months and Mr. J. Pringle, who had been employed for short periods in supervising the work of wood paving, and as Overseer in the Health Department, was re-engaged temporarily as District Inspector. Mr. E. Crouch was also engaged as District Inspector *vice* J. Henry, dismissed.

The retirement of Mr. G. W. Davies, Custodian of the Town Hall, took place in February, after 38 years' service, and his post was filled by the transfer from the Police of Constable J. R. Plimer.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, Electrical Engineer, who left for London towards the end of 1910, returned in March after completing preliminary arrangements in regard to the purchase of the new plant for the Riverside Power Station. The continued progress of the Department necessitated additional assistance and Mr. W. J. Williams was engaged as Assistant Engineer, and Mr. J. W. Harding as Clerical Assistant. Mr. H. McAdam replaced Mr. A. H. Leslie, resigned, and an additional stenographer was engaged. Nine months leave was granted to Mr. O. L. Ilbert, Assistant Engineer, from February 14. J. Behean, Mains Foreman, resigned in April under medical certificate, and in order to fill his post and that left vacant by M. Loggey, who absconded in 1909, two mains foremen, A. Leach and J. J. Marshgreen, were engaged in England and reported for duty in July.

PUBLIC BAND.—

Mr. O. Barz, the additional European musician whose engagement was arranged for in 1910, arrived on January 20. In regard to 18 of the Manila Musicians whose agreements expired during the year, non-renewal was decided upon in 3 cases, and in 5 others the men resigned. T. Tarrosa was re-engaged, and with a view to obtaining the men required to bring the number of Manilamen to its full authorized strength, and to inform himself of local conditions of salary and service, the conductor visited Manila and succeeded in

engaging 6 men of the requisite professional ability. Of these, one failed to take up his appointment and a substitute was engaged by Messrs. Alfredo Roensch & Co., the Council's agents in Manila.

EDUCATIONAL.—

Upon the return from leave of Mr. G. M. Billings, Headmaster of the Public School, Mr. H. M. F. Gray, Assistant Master, who had been in charge, was granted 6 months leave of absence. The temporary service of Mr. F. K. Ward terminated on January 31, and Mr. T. L. Young was thereupon engaged temporarily until the arrival from home of Mr. G. E. Fletcher of Hertford College, Oxford, who had been selected for this appointment. Among Assistant Mistresses, Miss L. Hutchison, who had previously held a temporary appointment, replaced Miss E. M. Black, Mrs. E. Murray succeeded Miss M. Mercer, and the death is to be recorded, with regret, of Miss G. E. Martin.

In the Public School for Chinese, Mr. J. Gill resigned in February and his successor, Mr. R. F. H. Kirk who has been engaged in London, is due shortly to arrive.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. J. C. Bosustow, Deputy Treasurer, was on leave between May and November. Mr. H. M. Mann, the Chartered Accountant, who was engaged in England to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wilkinson's resignation, arrived in March. Mr. H. E. Kimpton was engaged in June as an additional Assistant, and Mr. W. B. Browne succeeded Mr. F. Francis, resigned. Mr. Browne's service terminated two months later and Mr. E. A. Riddell was engaged in his place. Mr. E. W. Munsie resigned on May 31.

SECRETARIAT.—

Mr. J. B. A. Mackinnon, Assistant Secretary, was granted six months' leave from April 11, and the appointment of Mr. E. S. B. Rowe as Assistant Secretary was confirmed in December. Mr. F. A. Sampson was appointed to be Assistant Overseer of Taxes, and Mr. V. H. Bourne was transferred for service in the Tax Office. Mrs. McIlraith, Stenographer, resigned in February and Miss V. Agassiz was appointed in her stead.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1912, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
Commandant	Lt.-Col. A. A. S. Barnes	Dec 8 1908	
Sergeant-Major	Q.-M.-Sgt. E. C. Fry	Sep 11 1908	Oct 19 1913
Quartermaster Sergeant	Sergt. S. Cox	Nov 18 1910	Dec 25 1913
Staff Sergeant	" C. H. Wilkins	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Departmental Engineer	H. Lent	Mar 24 1909	Dec 31 1913
POLICE FORCE.			
Captain-Superintendent	Col. C. D. Bruce	Jul 14 1907	Aug 7 1913
Deputy Superintendent	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	May 28 1912
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	
do.	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	Apl 14 1914
2nd Assistant Superintendent	A. H. Fenton	Dec 10 1904	Jan 28 1914
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Dec 19 1914
do.	M. O. Springfield	do.	do.
do.	E. C. Creasy	Nov 15 1908	
Legal Assistant	C. G. Kirk	Nov 9 1910	Nov 8 1914

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Chief Inspector	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1912
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1912
1st Class Inspector	T. M. Wilson	Sep. 20 1883	Mar 14 1914
do.	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1913
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1912
do.	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1912
do.	W. R. Kinipple	Jul 10 1903	Aug 16 1912
do.	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1912
2nd Class Inspector	J. Macgregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1913
3rd Class Inspector	J. E. Johnson	Jul 1 1898	Jun 30 1912
do.	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1912
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Oct 26 1913
do.	G. W. Morrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1914
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1913
Sub-Inspector	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1912
do.	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1913
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1914
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1914
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	T. Roche	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	C. Craig	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1912
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1912
do.	G. Moonan	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	J. Macdonald	Nov 6 1901	Nov 5 1912
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1912
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1912	Jul 16 1913
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1912
1st Class Sergeant	S. Robinson	Sep 20 1898	Sep 19 1912
do.	T. Lynch	Jul 14 1903	Jul 13 1912
2nd Class Sergeant	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1912
do.	M. Smyth	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
2nd Class Sergeant	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1912
do.	W. Brewster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1914
do.	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1912
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1912
do.	J. Cruickshank	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1914
do.	P. J. Doyle	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1912
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1914
do.	W. Kennerley	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1912
do.	W. McSwiney	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1914
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1914
do.	J. J. Persico	May 18 1905	May 17 1914
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1914
do.	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1912
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1912
do.	A. F. Grimble	Jul 6 1906	Aug 12 1912
do.	W. F. Rankin	Apl 12 1906	May 20 1912
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1912

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
2nd Class Sergeant	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1912
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	M. Ganley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	M. Blake	Aug 26 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	M. O'Regan	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1913
do.	John Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1912
do.	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1913
do.	J. Colter	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	E. L. Dawson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1913
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	J. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1912
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1914
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1913
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	H. S. Bremner	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	T. Elliott	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	E. R. Engley	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	C. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1912
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1913
do.	J. G. Lamb	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	James Mackenzie	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1913
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1913
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1913
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	S. Simpson	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	C. H. Taylor	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1913
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1914
3rd Class Sergeant	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	A. J. P. Coghlan	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	C. Hepburn	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	W. W. Kay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	F. Langford	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	J. F. W. Milne	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	C. Morriss	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	W. C. Woodfield	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. McKay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	J. H. Tait	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	W. Simpson	Aug 3 1907	Sept 19 1913
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	G. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1913
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	B. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1913
do.	E. L. Gladwish	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. R. Welch	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	H. Murray	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	A. Paterson	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	A. W. Thompson	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Sergeant	T. Walls	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
1st Class Constable	F. McLeod	Aug 3 1907	Sep 19 1913
do.	A. Aitkenhead	Aug 3 1907	Sep 19 1913
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	J. Gibson	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	H. Fraser	do.	do.
do.	A. M. Mitchell	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	J. Goodfellow	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	F. E. Leary	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913
do.	P. Dowding	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	F. M. King	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Sherris	do.	do.
do.	W. Spark	do.	do.
do.	C. Burnie	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	T. E. Todd	do.	do.
do.	J. C. E. Rye	Aug 20 1908	Aug 19 1914
do.	J. Adams	Nov 7 1907	Dec 25 1914
do.	P. Curtin	do.	do.
do.	C. Powell	do.	do.
do.	S. H. Rawlings	do.	do.
2nd Class Constable	F. Shipley	do.	do.
do.	T. Dunne	do.	do.
do.	B. L. Atkinson	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1912
do.	W. B. Bamber	do.	do.
do.	C. Jennings	do.	do.
do.	C. McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	W. D. McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	R. Ockwell	do.	do.
do.	R. A. Pilkington	do.	do.
do.	E. Ring	do.	do.
do.	H. W. Shapland	Mar 13 1909	Apl 28 1912
do.	G. Will	do.	do.
do.	J. H. C. Backshell	May 8 1909	Jun 19 1912
do.	J. T. Reid	do.	do.
do.	T. J. Stewart	do.	do.
do.	D. McInnes	do.	do.
do.	M. McColl	Mar 13 1909	Apl 28 1912
do.	F. C. Clarke	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1912
do.	W. H. Coles	do.	do.
do.	William McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Beach	do.	do.
do.	B. Keating	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1913
do.	W. R. Marler	do.	do.
do.	T. H. Odey	do.	do.
do.	H. Young	do.	do.
do.	C. S. Coulter	Mar 12 1910	Apl 27 1913
do.	F. W. Hart	do.	do.
do.	E. F. Walker	do.	do.
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	June 19 1913
do.	W. Pimley	do.	do.
3rd Class Constable	A. Parsons	do.	do.
do.	C. E. Beale	June 4 1910	July 19 1913
do.	J. R. Malone	do.	do.
do.	H. T. Grove	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1913
do.	W. C. Grant	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1913
do.	E. E. Pilbeam	do.	do.
do.	G. Sadler	do.	do.
do.	J. Griffin	Nov 5 1910	Dec 23 1913

General.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Constable	G. Theobald	Nov 5 1910	Dec 23 1913
do.	G. S. Dovey	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1914
do.	Donald McInnes	do.	do.
do.	F. J. Miles	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Freeman	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	F. H. Hair	do.	do.
do.	A. Longman	do.	do.
do.	F. Reuter	do.	do.
do.	W. Robertson	do.	do.
do.	W. B. Solly	do.	do.
do.	F. Buckingham	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1914
do.	C. Coll	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Higgs	do.	do.
do.	J. Hunter	do.	do.
do.	J. Village	do.	do.
do.	G. W. Bradish	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1914
do.	R. J. Crouch	do.	do.
do.	P. Marler	do.	do.
do.	J. Ross	do.	do.
do.	E. G. Andrews	Mar 25 1911	
do.	P. H. Andrews	do.	
do.	F. Down	do.	
do.	G. H. Hall	do.	
do.	J. Maughan	do.	
do.	P. S. Page	do.	
do.	G. G. Stonebridge	do.	
do.	D. J. Webb	do.	
do.	R. S. Worley	do.	
do.	V. E. Blumenfeld	do.	
do.	A. H. Chamberlain	do.	
do.	H. E. Clements	do.	
do.	W. W. Fenton	do.	
do.	E. Irving	do.	
do.	T. Robertson	do.	
do.	W. Rousell	do.	May 17 1914
do.	J. Sheehan	May 23 1911	
do.	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	
do.	W. F. Elliott	do.	
do.	W. J. Elliott	do.	
do.	F. Morriss	do.	
do.	F. C. Pascall	do.	
do.	A. Rivers	do.	
do.	W. W. Waterfield	do.	
do.	V. G. Westwood	do.	
do.	T. Freeborn	Sept 5 1911	
do.	T. S. Fry	do.	
do.	P. Keane	do.	
do.	J. Rowan	do.	
do.	G. W. Skilton	do.	
do.	A. S. Sullivan	do.	
do.	J. J. Walsh	do.	
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1913
Assistant Gaoler	R. Simms	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1914
Senior Warder	D. E. Docwra	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	D. Mackenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	M. Hally	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
1st Class Warder	A. Walker	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1912
do.	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	R. J. O'Neill	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
1st Class Warder	J. McFarlane	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
2nd Class Warder	J. Freeman	Aug 1 1909	Jul 30 1912
do.	R. C. Blyton	Jul 10 1909	Aug 9 1912
3rd Class Warder	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1913
do.	E. Alderson	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1913
4th Class Warder	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1913
do.	H. Champney	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1914
Office Assistant	W. Owen	May 15 1911	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S. (Lond), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1914
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D., (Dub.), D.P.H.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1914
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.B., (Lond), D.P.H.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1914
Assistant	F. G. C. Walker	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1914
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1912
Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1913
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1912
do.	T. N. Hugall	Jan 11 1900	Jan 10 1912
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1914
Assistant Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	
do.	G. S. Benson	Nov 16 1907	
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	
do.	E. C. Courtenay	Oct 1 1910	
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	
do.	F. Ehrenfeld	Aug 28 1911	
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	
do.	N. B. Gregory	Sep 1 1909	
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	
do.	E. van der Linde	Nov 1 1911	
do.	S. A. Magnussen	Nov 1 1911	
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	
do.	W. B. O. W. Melville	Jun 7 1911	
do.	T. Moran	Jul 19 1891	
do.	A. Popp	Mar 13 1911	
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	
do.	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	
Sanitary Overseer	T. O'Hare	Nov 1 1911	
do.	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	
Japanese Interpreter	H. Hori	Jan 1 1911	
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. M. B. Koek	Jan 22 1904	Nov 30 1912
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1914
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Dec 20 1913
do. Mokanshan Sanatorium	Miss M. L. Barclay	Aug 28 1908	Oct 3 1914
Nurse	Miss L. A. Arnot	Dec 18 1908	Jan 24 1912
do.	Miss M. A. Bland	Mar 11 1910	Apl 17 1913
do.	Miss M. E. Chisholm	Aug 12 1910	Sep 17 1913
do.	Miss V. M. Cobbett	May 19 1911	Jun 25 1914
do.	Miss E. A. Dove	Jun 19 1908	Jul 25 1914
do.	Miss M. Fraser	Jan 27 1911	Mar 4 1914
do.	Miss C. Gordon	Feb 24 1911	Apl 1 1914
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1914
do.	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1912
do.	Miss A. M. Jackman	Jun 30 1911	Aug 5 1914

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Nurse	Miss G. L. Jones	Mar 11 1910	Apl 17 1913
do.	Miss M. E. Keating	Sep 23 1910	Oct 30 1913
do.	Mrs. M. McBean	Jan 15 1909	Feb 22 1912
do.	Miss C. Reardon	Dec 16 1910	Jan 22 1914
do.	Miss S. C. Reynolds	May 19 1911	Jun 25 1914
do.	Miss R. E. Smiddy	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
do.	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1913
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1913
do.	Miss A. Turner	Jun 2 1911	Jul 9 1914
do.	Miss M. L. White	Jan 1 1909	Feb 7 1912
do.	Miss M. E. J. Wood	Nov 7 1911	
do.	Miss K. Wilkerson	Aug 18 1905	Sep 24 1914
do.	Miss A. A. P. Zagallo	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1912
Probationer	Miss M. Currie	Jan 19 1910	Jan 18 1913
do.	Miss H. Edelmann	Jan 9 1911	Jan 8 1914
do.	Mrs. F. Isaac	Aug 13 1911	Aug 12 1914
do.	Miss M. L. Pruen	Mar 10 1911	Mar 9 1914
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	R. J. Broad	May 16 1900	
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	G. McDonald	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1913

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., F.S.I.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1912
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1912
Chief Assistant Engineer	J. E. Needham	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1914
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1913
2nd Assistant Engineer	I. Harpur, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.	Jul 17 1909	Aug 28 1912
do.	H. E. Pollard	Jul 21 1907	Aug 13 1913
do.	L. H. W. Crockwell	Feb 24 1911	Apl 1 1914
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1913
do.	C. Lüthy	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1912
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1913
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1913
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 29 1912
Surveying Assistant	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1912
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	
do.	R. W. Gunson	Oct 20 1903	Nov 10 1912
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1912
do.	G. H. Rendall	Mar 18 1912	Dec 31 1914
do.	H. C. de Rijke	Apl 16 1911	Apl 15 1914
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1912
do.	E. C. Stocker	Dec 19 1911	
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	
Clerical Assistant	G. T. Symons	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1912
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1912
do.	Miss E. M. Witt	Dec 19 1911	
do.	A. Hubbard	Sept 25 1911	
do.	A. Taylor	Mar 4 1910	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1914
do.	Miss A. Scott	Mar 1 1911	
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1913
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	Oct 17 1913
Park Keeper	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	
Clerk of Works	J. Eitter	Mar 1 1882	
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1914
District Inspector Pinghiao Quarry	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Assistant Inspector Pingchiao Quarry	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	
District Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	
do.	W. Burn	Sep 1 1901	
do.	E. Crouch	Sep 22 1911	
do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	
do.	A. T. Gray	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1914
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	
do.	J. Pringle	Mar 11 1911	
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	
do.	A. R. White	Jun 1 1908	
Overseer	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	
do.	F. W. Butler	Aug 8 1910	
do.	D. J. Stuart-Murray	Sep 15 1909	
Custodian Town Hall	J. A. Plimer	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1912

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Electrical Engineer	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.E.E. A.M.I. Mech. E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1913
Deputy do.	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E.	May 15 1912	Jun 22 1914
Riverside Station Superintendent	F. G. Payne, A.M.I. Mech. E.	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1913
Fearon Road Station Superintendent	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1914
Sub-station Engineer	W. J. Williams	May 29 1911	May 28 1914
Consumers' Engineer	R. A. Williams, B.Sc. (Wales) A.M.I.E.E.	May 22 1910	Jun 6 1913
Mains Engineer	O. L. Ilbert	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1914
Shift Engineer	A. Mitchell	Mar 14 1910	Mar 13 1913
do.	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	Nov 24 1913
do.	W. J. Laidlaw	Feb 1 1909	Jan 31 1912
do.	A. Wright	Sep 23 1907	Sep 22 1913
Show Room Assistant	S. T. Nilson	Jul 11 1904	Jul 10 1913
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1914
Mains Foreman	A. Leach	June 18 1911	
do.	J. Marshgreen	do.	
Assistant	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1913
do.	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	Jun 1 1913
Chief Clerk	W. J. C. Budd	Jan 8 1904	Feb 16 1913
Clerk	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1913
do.	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1912
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1912
do.	J. W. Harding	Sept 29 1911	
Junior Clerk	H. McAdam	Sept 1 1911	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss A. M. Gutierrez	Oct 15 1910	
do.	Miss C. Richards	May 24 1911	
Meter Tester	V. Olsen	Aug 15 1910	
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	
Meter Reader	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	
do.	T. Murphy	May 10 1909	
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	
Collector	W. Anderson	Jun 17 1898	
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	Professor R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1912
Assistant Conductor	H. Millies	Oct 20 1910	Nov 21 1913
Musician	O. Barz	Jan 6 1911	Jan 19 1914
do.	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1912

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Musician	M. Gareis	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1912
do.	A. Geyer	do.	do.
do.	A. de Kryger	do.	do.
do.	A. Plemenik	Jun 20 1907	Aug 2 1913
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	J. Profener	do.	do.
do.	H. Schrader	Nov 7 1907	Dec 20 1913
do.	B. Stange	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1912
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	J. Alinsod	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1914
do.	P. Brevia	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	B. Bustamante	Jul 4 1911	Jun 19 1914
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	R. Cruz	Jan 18 1910	Jan 17 1913
do.	P. Dias	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	G. Fernando	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1912
do.	Q. Ignacio	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1914
do.	F. Innocencio	Jan 16 1910	Jan 15 1913
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	A. Mendosa	Mar 3 1901	Jun 30 1914
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	P. Natividad	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1914
do.	B. Nazario	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1914
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	H. Sanjuan	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	R. Santos	do.	do.
do.	T. Tarrosa	Jun 21 1911	Jun 20 1914
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1914
do.	G. Velamicle	May 12 1903	May 11 1912
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1913

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1912
Assistant Master	H. M. F. Gray, B.A. (Cantab)	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1913
do.	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1913
do.	G. E. Fletcher, B.A. (Oxon)	May 6 1911	Jun 18 1914
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1905	Aug 31 1914
do.	Miss K. Binney	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1912
do.	Miss M. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1912
do.	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1912
do.	Miss L. Goodfellow	Jan 7 1901	Sep 30 1913
do.	Miss E. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1912
do.	Miss L. Hutchison	Mar 15 1910	Feb 28 1914
do.	Miss A. S. Kelley	May 23 1910	May 22 1913
do.	Mrs. E. Murray	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1914
do.	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Sep 30 1912
do.	Miss P. M. Simon	Dec 4 1909	Jan 18 1913

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1913
Assistant Master	E. P. G. Barrow	Jul 30 1910	Sep 11 1913
do.	R. F. H. Kirk	Nov 19 1911	Jan 4 1915
do.	S. Rayner	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1914
do.	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1913

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	Oct 31 1912
Deputy Treasurer	J. C. Bosustow	Jul 11 1901	Apl 6 1914
Assistant Treasurer	J. T. Ford, A.C.A.	Mar 6 1908	Apl 6 1914

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, Where existing.
Assistant	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	Oct 31 1913
do.	T. H. Hutchison	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1912
do.	H. E. Kimpton	Jun 1 1911	
do.	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1912
do.	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1912
do.	H. M. Mann, A.C.A.	Feb 3 1911	Mar 4 1914
do.	H. E. Middleton	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1912
do.	R. A. Riddell	Sept 11 1911	
Junior Clerk	C. Wilson	Mar 21 1910	

SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary	W. E. Leveson	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1912
Assistant Secretary	J. B. A. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 29 1912
do.	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1914
Assistant	A. G. Nugent	Jan 1 1911	Dec 31 1913
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Oct 31 1914
Stenographer and Typist	Miss M. M. Jones	Dec 3 1907	
do.	Miss V. Agassiz	Feb 17 1911	

TAX OFFICE.

Overseer of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1914
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1914
Assistant	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1912
do.	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	
Junior Clerk	A. J. Hadley	Oct 8 1910	
Inspector of Taxes	A. K. Henning	Oct 1 1897	
do.	D. McAllister	Jun 1 1889	
Tax Collector	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	
do.	C. R. Greenberg	Mar 7 1910	
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	
do.	I. Konsberg	Sep 3 1896	
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	
do.	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	
do.	J. Powles	May 17 1898	
do.	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	
do.	H. C. W. Schröder	Apl 4 1902	
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	

FINANCE MATTERS

TREASURER'S REPORT

Financial Administration and Control.

Requisition Books.—The existing system of requisitioning for all supplies has now been in operation for twenty-one months. With the object of reducing the work of Committees in connexion with Requisition Books, I am preparing a list of departmental standing charges, the details of which, when once approved, need not in future be included therein. These lists, when prepared, will of course be added to from time to time, but provided each addition is duly approved by the Committee concerned, the existing system of financial control will not thereby be affected.

Internal Audit.—Preliminary steps have now been taken towards organizing an internal audit staff, but it is as yet too early to express an opinion as to whether the innovation will be ultimately justified by results. The work so far accomplished has been quite satisfactory.

Tenders and Estimates.—The policy of calling for estimates from three or four different firms for the supply of articles of the estimated value of Tls. 50 or over, has now been more generally adopted, but there is still room for expansion in this direction.

Tax Office.—It has now been finally decided to defer the transfer of the Tax Office to the Finance Department, until the re-building scheme of the Central Offices has matured. In the meantime tentative measures have been taken to bring the offices into closer touch with each other, in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of work.

Estimates 1911.

The original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval showed a surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 210,096 and a final surplus of Tls. 1,046.93: these figures being subsequently amended as under:—

	Tls.	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (original)		210,096.00
Less—Amendment to Resolution VI, Contribution from		
Tramway Co., for road maintenance	7,000.00	
Resolution XIII, Compensation to Mr. E. G. Wilson	7,500.00	
		14,500.00
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (amended)		195,596.00
Estimated Final Surplus (original)		1,046.93
Less—Adjustments as above... ..		14,500.00
		13,453.07
Estimated Final Deficit (amended)		13,453.07

Resolution VII, dealing with the purchase of land for extending the site of the Central Offices, has had the effect of increasing the Loan required by the original Estimates from Tls. 300,000 to Tls. 550,000.

Financial Statement.

The Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 241,938 is Tls. 46,342 in excess of the figure estimated, this increase being accounted for as under:—

	Expended	
	Over Tls.	Under Tls.
Volunteer Corps		815
Fire Brigade		5,954
Police Force	52,928	
Health Department		49,440
Public Works Department		23,897
Public Band	4,540	
Educational Grants		3,948
Finance Department		682
Secretariat		2,452
General Charges... ..	2,712	
Interest		14,309
Redemption of Debentures		
Stock and Stores	16,708	
	76,888	101,497
<i>Add:—</i>		
Income—increase		21,728
Balance—being net increase in the Surplus on the Ordinary Budget over the estimated figure	46,342	
	123,225	123,225

Volunteer Corps—Underspent Tls. 815.

There is no special item calling for comment in these accounts, although under "Stock and Stores" it will be noted that the estimated expenditure on "Short Rifles" and "Ammunition" has in each case been exceeded. The sale of 50 old rifles provided the necessary funds for the purchase of an additional 40 short rifles. A similar sale of 25,000 rounds of ammunition rendered it necessary to augment the stock of ammunition beyond the figure allowed for in the Estimates.

Fire Brigade—Underspent Tls. 5,954.

In anticipation of the transfer of the "Workshops" to the Public Works Department, no provision was made in the Estimates for "Receipts from Blacksmiths' Labour." The original scheme has now developed into a more comprehensive one, and pending the final transfer of the "Workshops" the Brigade is carrying on its repairing work as before.

Police Force—Overspent Tls. 52,928.

The following are the main headings accounting for the above excess.

				Expended	
				Over	Under
				Tls.	Tls.
Pay and Allowances					
Foreigners	...	...	...	12,134	
Sikhs	...	...	...		2,299
Chinese	...	...	...	1,835	
Superannuation	...	...	...	4,542	
Passages	...	...	...	19,127	
Recruiting Expenses...	...	...	...	2,476	
Uniform	...	...	...		2,525
Expenses of Prisoners	...	...	...	5,949	
Mixed Court	...	...	...	2,927	
Minor Headings	...	...	...	1,788	
<i>Add:—</i>				50,778	4,824
Receipts—decrease	...	...	...	6,969	
Balance—excess over Estimates	...				52,923
				57,747	57,747

The Estimates were prepared on the assumption that a definite number of recruits would be arriving in Shanghai on or about certain definite dates during the year. Owing to the number of resignations and dismissals from the Force the original programme had however to be considerably departed from, with the financial result indicated above.

The high cost of rice, etc. obtaining throughout the greater part of the year, together with an appreciable increase in the number of prisoners, is the reason accounting for the excess of Tls. 5,949 shown under the heading of "Expenses of Prisoners."

It will be noted that an amount of Tls. 2,927 is included under "Mixed Court." This figure only includes the "Pay of Court Officials" and "Sundry Expenses." No attempt has been made to specifically allocate the pay and expenses of the Police Officials engaged at the Court.

Mixed Court Fines continue to show a falling off as compared with previous years.

Receipts for Special Services, although higher than last year, have not reached the figure estimated.

The total cost of the Police Force (excluding Stock and Stores) for the year under review, shows an increase as compared with 1910 of Tls. 87,509. If the present rate of expansion continues there is very little doubt that the Council will shortly be faced with an annual expenditure of Tls. 1,000,000 for the maintenance of order in the Settlement.

Health Department—Underspent Tls. 49,440.

A saving of Tls. 43,658 has been effected under "Office," chiefly owing to the fact that it was not found practicable to commence the permanent rat-proofing work until the second half of the year.

The "Receipts from Laboratory" have also been considerably augmented during the year by heavy sales of plague vaccine.

Public Works Department—Underspent Tls. 23,897.

Under the heading of "Maintenance of Roads and Footways" a saving of Tls. 18,215 has been effected, the appropriation for "Labour" being exceeded by Tls. 6,237 while that for "Materials" was underspent by Tls. 14,022.

The "Labour figures" were affected by the fact that the two steam patching rollers ordered from home arrived in Shanghai very much later than was anticipated, manual labour having perforce to be employed in their place.

Expenditure on "Road Materials" is undoubtedly one of the most difficult items of the Budget to accurately estimate. With the experience now gained it is possible, however, that closer estimates will be possible in the future.

It is satisfactory to note the increased Cash Contribution from the Quarry. The working of the Concreteware Manufactory, however, has resulted in a small loss for the year, consequently it has not been possible to transfer any figure in reduction of the Expenditure on "Drainage."

Public Band—Overspent Tls. 4,540.

The Conductor's visit to Manila, in connexion with the engagement of musicians, accounts for the excess shown on the appropriations for "Passages" and "Expenses of Engaging Staff." The "Receipts from Private Services" show a decrease on the estimated figure of Tls. 2,168.

Educational Grants.—Underspent Tls. 3,948.

A downward tendency is noticeable under "Public School Fees," the income under this heading being Tls. 2,701 below the appropriation.

Under "General Grants" the "Miscellaneous" appropriation of Tls. 5,000 remains unexpended.

General Charges.—Overspent Tls. 2,712.

The above excess is accounted for as under:—

	Tls.
Shanghai Boy Scouts	315
London Agents	383
Gratuities	
G. W. Davies, Custodian, Town Hall	1,436
Widow of the late Sub-Inspector Bourke	400
General Educational Committee	261
Coronation Festivities	1,910
Contribution towards cost of horse ambulance	300
	5,005
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Appropriations underspent	2,293
	2,712

Interest—Underspent Tls. 14,309.

The above saving reflects the fact that no debentures were issued during the year.

Ordinary Income.

The increase of Tls. 21,728 over the figure estimated is fully dealt with in the report by the Overseer of Taxes.

Extraordinary Expenditure.

The estimated expenditure under this heading amounted to a total of Tls. 772,331, and of this amount Tls. 435,676 has been expended during the year. The following is a list of items included in the Budget, but upon which no expenditure has been incurred.

	Tls.
Sinza Road Bridge	12,730
Shanse Road Bunding	2,780
Changpang Culvert	5,250
Soochow Creek Landing Stage	350
Bubbling Well Cemetery, Extension	5,000
Victoria Nursing Home, Extension	
Isolation Hospital, Extension	
Pahsienjao Cemetery, Extension	10,000
do. Laying out	1,000
Depôts in Eastern District	5,000
Central Office Extension	250,000
Central Police Station, Extension	300
Hongkew Police Station, Kitchen	1,000
Warders' Quarters at Gaol	10,000
East Hongkew Depôt—Cart Repairing Shed	4,850
Public Recreation Ground—Ladies' Lavatory	850
	309,110

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 14,636 for which no provision was made in the Budget, the details making up this figure being given below :—

	Tls.
Shelters at Tsingpoo Road Pontoon	1,499
Hongkew Recreation Ground—Raising—balance of cost	62
Central Office Extension—Miscellaneous Expenses	180
Surplus Land	5,810
Hongkew Fire Station—additions	3,022
Western Depot—Vehicle Inspector's Shed	1,138
Casual Ward	1,611
Tar Macadam Sheds and Furnaces	1,314
	<u>14,636</u>

It will be noted that no expenditure is shown against the appropriation of Tls. 15,000 for the Bund Bridge over the Yangkingpang; the amount expended (Tls. 12,063) being transferred to a "Building Fund" appearing on the Balance Sheet, pending the final completion of the work.

Extraordinary Income.—There are four items of an exceptional nature appearing under this heading.

	Tls.
1. General Balance	86,633.04
2. Trust Funds	18,716.88
3. Redemption of Debentures	119,625.00
4. Miscellaneous	14,340.85

The following is a brief explanation of the reason for these entries.

	Tls.
1. General Balance.	
(A)	90,839.87
(B)	<u>5,950.65</u>
	96,790.52
	Tls.
Deduct—	
(C)	5,137.06
(D)	460.81
(E)	2,505.51
(F)	<u>2,054.10</u>
	10,157.48
	<u>86,633.04</u>

(A) Tls. 90,839.87.

An analysis of the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1910, discloses the fact that the Floating Assets exceeded the Floating Liabilities by an amount of Tls. 104,121.80; this figure being arrived at as under :—

STATEMENT 1.

	Tls.	Tls.
Floating Assets.		
Cash	94,251.87	
Debtors	162,057.09	
Trust Funds, over invested	<u>4,524.12</u>	
		260,833.08
Deduct—		
Floating Liabilities		
Ellis Kadoorie Building Fund	25,000.00	
Creditors	<u>131,711.28</u>	
		156,711.28
		<u>104,121.80</u>

Of the above excess of Floating Assets over Floating Liabilities only Tls. 13,281.93 was accounted for by the Surplus carried forward to 1911: there was thus a difference of Tls. 90,839.87 (Tls. 104,121.80—Tls. 13,281.93) between the position as shewn by the Balance Sheet, and that disclosed by the Financial Statement at the end of the year 1910.

It is obvious that at the end of any particular year the excess of Floating Assets over Floating Liabilities should exactly equal the Surplus carried forward, and although the existence of the discrepancy indicated above has been realized for some time past, it has nevertheless been considered advisable to refrain from drawing attention thereto, until the reason for the position had been clearly demonstrated, and steps taken to render its recurrence impossible in the future.

To ascertain in detail how the Cash Surplus of Tls. 90,839.87 has been built up, it would have been necessary to exhaustively examine and analyse the accounts from the time the Municipality came into existence. Such a course did not commend itself by reason of the time and labour it would necessarily have involved. As an alternative the financial position at the end of the year 1906 has been compared with the position at December 31, 1910, and by a careful analysis of the transactions during the four years involved, it has been possible to trace in detail the items making up the cash surplus accumulated during that period; the result of my investigations being summarized below:—

STATEMENT 2.

		Tls.
Surplus of Floating Assets over Floating Liabilities at December 31, 1906		31,986.18
<i>Add—</i>		
Items making up the cash surplus accumulated during the four years ended December 31, 1910.		
(a) Superannuation Fund	31,647.91	
(b) Deferred Pay Fund	6,718.59	
(c) Stock and Stores	19,144.37	
(d) Sundries	2,112.58	
	<u>59,623.45</u>	
<i>Less—</i>		
(e) Industrial Undertakings	769.71	
		<u>58,853.74</u>
		<u>90,839.87</u>

The underlying principle of Municipal Finance is that every transaction involving the receipt or expenditure of money must at one time or another be passed through the Financial Statement. The present Cash Surplus has resulted from the fact that this principle has been to a certain extent lost sight of.

Items marked (a) and (b) in Statement 2 represent amounts written off Superannuation Fund and Deferred Pay Fund on account of dismissals and resignations from the Service.

The method adopted in the past for giving effect to these transactions has been to debit the Fund and credit General Balance with the various amounts written off from time to time. This method of dealing with the transactions exclusively from a Balance Sheet point of view, ignores the fact that an equivalent amount of cash is to all intents and purposes received back into the General Funds every time a dismissal or resignation takes place from the Service. What actually happens is, of course, that the liability under Trust Funds is decreased, and the cash or other liquid asset represented can therefore be employed on other purposes than the investment of Trust Funds. Both the Funds in question having been built up from contributions debited to the Financial Statement, it follows that amounts subsequently written off must revert to the same account.

All the other items in Statement 2 with the exception of item (e) have been similarly credited direct to General Balance, instead of to their proper accounts in the Financial Statement, and no useful purpose would be served by giving detailed explanations of each case.

Item (e) is, however, on a somewhat different basis and the following adjustments in the methods of keeping the accounts of the Industrial Undertakings are now necessary :—

That the amount owing to the Municipal Funds as at December 31, 1910, be regarded as the Fixed Capital of the respective Industries.

That an account be opened to be called "Industrial Adjustment Account," through the medium of which the cash position of each Industrial Undertaking will be disclosed.

That at the end of each balancing period the profits earned or losses incurred be transferred to the "Adjustment Account," and that the cash position of each Industrial be taken into account before any profit is transferred in reduction of the expenditure of the Department concerned.

The effect of the above adjustments will be to give the same information in connexion with the Industrial Accounts, as would be disclosed by opening separate banking accounts for each Industry, while the complicated cross entries which the latter course would involve will be rendered unnecessary.

Having traced the reason for the accumulation of cash (Tls. 58,853.74) during the four years ended December 31, 1910, it is safe to assume that the surplus of Floating Assets over Floating Liabilities at December 31, 1906, (Tls. 31,986.13) arose from similar causes.

(B) Tls. 5,950.65.

The Sundry Creditors appearing on the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1910, included a balance on "Private Works Account" amounting to Tls. 5,576.59, which figure represented an accumulation of small differences which had never been adjusted, and which did not appear to be represented by equivalent liabilities. The account was closed in May 1910 in order to test the accuracy of this assumption, and a new account opened for dealing with current transactions. Seeing that the old account has now been closed for 20 months and that nothing has transpired beyond the receipt of further small amounts (aggregating Tls. 374.06), the balance has now been transferred to the Financial Statement.

(C) Tls. 5,137.06.

At the close of the year 1910 there was a balance standing to the credit of the Municipal Savings Bank of \$170,193.37; this figure being represented in the Balance Sheet by Tls. 122,507.97—the exchange working out at an average rate of 71.98. This low rate of exchange is the accumulated result of differences in the rates of payments in and withdrawals from the Fund since its inauguration, depositors naturally taking opportunities of temporarily withdrawing their savings when exchange is in their favour.

Although the present high rate of exchange can be traced to the exceptional demand for dollars due to the present disturbed condition of China—and can therefore be ignored, as being of a temporary nature—yet, on the other hand, an exchange of 71.98 must be considered as being considerably below the normal rate.

Assuming 75 to be a fair normal rate of exchange, then the tael equivalent of the dollars invested with the Council on December 31, 1910, was Tls. 5,137.06 below the figure it should have been stated at. The Fund has accordingly been increased by this amount—the difference on the current year's working being similarly dealt with through the medium of Interest Account.

(D) Tls. 460.81.

This amount represents a similar adjustment in connexion with the Deferred Pay Fund.

(E) Tls. 2,505.51.

In a recent report upon the subject of ricsha tickets, the Overseer of Taxes drew attention to the unsatisfactory result shown by the working of the Ricsha Ticket Office, which

he attributed as partly due to the existence of forged tickets. Whether this explanation can be considered as the correct one has not yet been definitely decided, and the matter will be further investigated during the course of the year. In the meantime it has been decided to stop the sale of the old series of tickets, and to only issue the new series of 25 Cash tickets. It was further considered equitable to liquidate the Compradore's overdraft and to place him in sufficient funds to cover tickets of the old series issued, but not cashed. A cheque for Tls. 3,473.55 has accordingly been handed the Compradore, this sum being allocated in the accounts as under:—

	Tls.
General Balance	2,505.51
Riesha Ticket Account	968.04
	3,473.55

(F) Tls. 2,054.10.

The stock at the Concreteware Manufactory at December 31, 1910, included Stoneware of the book value of Tls. 2,054.10. This stock is now considered as of no value, and has consequently been written out of the accounts.

2. Trust Funds Tls. 18,716.88.

The above figure represents amounts written off Superannuation Fund and Deferred Pay Fund on account of dismissals and resignations during the year. Employees' contributions aggregating Tls. 1,771.74 are included in the amount written off Superannuation Fund. Experience of the working of the Fund over the past 8 years goes to prove that the amount of the Council's contribution likely to be written back during 1912 will in all probability be amply sufficient to meet any possible claims from past employees.

3. Redemption of Debentures Tls. 119,625.00.

The Budget appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures during 1911 amounted to Tls. 135,625.00. Debentures in the Loan of 1896 to the value of Tls. 16,000.00 were purchased on the open market, the balance of Tls. 119,625.00 being transferred to Extraordinary Income, in place of issuing a similar amount of the Authorized Loan for the current year. The reason for this departure from the recognized method of applying the appropriation, is to be found in the fact that the oldest loans outstanding are those issued during the years 1892, 1893 and 1895 which carry interest at the rate of 5%, 5½% and 5% per annum respectively. It would obviously be unsound to replace a loan carrying 5% or 5½% by a loan carrying 6% per annum interest, unless such a course proved to be unavoidable. On the other hand the oldest 6% loans outstanding are those issued during the years 1901 and 1902 which have thus only run 10 and 9 years respectively, out of their maximum redemption period of 20 years. It was considered inadvisable to disturb these loans, and it was therefore decided to apply the balance of the appropriation in reduction of the loan it would otherwise have been found necessary to raise during the year.

The adoption of the method outlined above, involves the inclusion of the sum transferred in the necessary calculation for arriving at the Redemption Appropriation for the following year, and is only financially sound so long as it does not involve increasing Extraordinary Income by more than it would otherwise have been necessary to raise by loan.

4. Miscellaneous Tls. 14,340.85

Under the sub-heading "Sandries—Tls. 2,211.63" are included refunds of passage money, etc. by employees resigning before the termination of their agreements, and other small adjustments of a similar nature.

Industrial Undertakings.

The results of the year's working are given below:—

	Profit Tls.	Loss Tls.
Pingchiao Quarry	15,409.57	
Convict Labour	14,758.71	
Concreteware Manufactory		37.93

Pingchiao Quarry.—The profit for the year shows an increase of Tls. 7,448.73 as compared with the figures for 1910. This satisfactory result is traceable to a largely increased output, together with a general reduction in working costs per ton. The whole of the profit is represented by cash, and has therefore been transferred, through Adjustment Account, to the credit of Public Works Department—Roads.

Convict Labour.—Last year's profit of Tls. 12,398.49 has been exceeded by Tls. 2,360.22. The whole of the profit is represented by cash, and has therefore been transferred, through Adjustment Account, to the credit of the Police Force.

Concreteware Manufactory.—Shows a loss for the year of Tls. 37.33 as compared with a profit of Tls. 4,962.09 for 1910. Capital Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 3,700.70; while there has been a noticeable falling off in the number of articles manufactured. The loss of Tls. 37.33 has been transferred to Adjustment Account, which now shows a total indebtedness to the General Funds of Tls. 2,533.91, in addition to the original capital advanced.

Loans.

SILVER LOANS.

The Authorized Loan for 1911 was Tls. 550,000. The transfer of the balance of the Redemption Appropriation (Tls. 119,625), together with the adjustments already explained under Extraordinary Income, rendered it unnecessary to issue any debentures during the year.

Debentures to the value of Tls. 16,000 of the Loan 1896 were purchased on the open market and cancelled.

As the result of the year's transactions the Municipality's liabilities on Silver Loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been decreased by Tls. 16,000. It is to be noted, however, that the Budget Appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures during 1912 has been increased by Tls. 2,975, as compared with the year under review. This matter has already been explained on a preceding page.

STERLING LOAN.

Of this Loan £41,901 : 13 : 8 has been expended out of an authorized issue of £50,000, leaving £8,098 : 6 : 4 available when required.

Details of expenditure are given below :—

	£	s.	d.
Calls on 975 shares of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	19,500	0	0
Steelwork, commission etc.			
<i>Less</i> —Contribution from the Shanghai Electric Construction Co.			
(£7,500) and sale of temporary bridge (£500)			
Garden Bridge	11,429	8	9
Chekiang Road Bridge	5,575	5	0
Motor Fire King	1,926	10	0
Motor Fire Escape	1,950	0	0
Motor Driven Hose Tender	864	13	8
Sundry Expenses in connexion with the issue of bonds	655	16	3
	£41,901	13	8

In pursuance of the Council's policy as outlined in the letter to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation dated August 11, 1905, the dividends received from the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., (amounting to £24,300 : 8 : 7) less interest on the Loan and overdraft (amounting to £5,195 : 0 : 6) are regarded as in the nature of a Sinking Fund for the purpose of ultimately redeeming the Sterling Debentures.

Statistical Statements.

Statement A compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1907 to 1911.

Statement B gives percentages, calculated upon Income, of the figures contained in A.

From an inspection of the figures appearing in Statements A and B it will be noted that the Ordinary Surplus, as compared with the Ordinary Income, has dropped from 18.77% in 1907 to 9.34% in 1911, or over 50% during the past five years.

Conclusion.

The Loans outstanding for General Purposes at December 31, 1911, (Tls. 1,904,300) represent only a trifle over 73.53% of the year's Ordinary Income. While this financial position can be regarded as highly satisfactory yet, on the other hand, it must be remembered that Expenditure during the past five years has increased at a greater rate than Income, and that the Surplus on the Ordinary Budget is gradually but surely decreasing. The long anticipated trade revival, of which there now appears to be some definite signs, will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect upon the Income of the Municipality, but until this revival actually takes place great care will be necessary in financial matters if the present basis of taxation is to remain unaltered.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.

Treasurer.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

From a revenue point of view the year 1911 has proved a most satisfactory one. The total of Ordinary Income reached the sum of Tls. 2,589,627, thus exceeding the Estimates by Tls. 21,727.

Comparative receipts for the past ten years are of interest:—

1902	Tls. 1,209,175
1903	1,341,570
1904	1,505,402
1905	1,780,415
1906	1,866,398
1907	1,983,432
1908	2,403,164
1909	2,521,600
1910	2,555,056
1911	2,589,627

Receipts from Land Tax, General Municipal Rate and Wharfage Dues all show a surplus over the Estimates, while Licence Fees are short by Tls. 14,049.

The following summary shows the income for 1911, compared with the Budget and the previous year's receipts.

Description.	1911.		1910 Income.
	Budget.	Income.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	690,500	690,999	689,335
General Municipal Rate	1,160,000	1,187,968	1,171,308
Wharfage Dues	175,000	180,778	173,394
Licence Fees	459,500	445,451	446,152
Rent of Municipal Properties	52,400	50,727	45,408
Receipts from Public Companies	30,500	33,704	29,459
	2,567,900	2,589,627	2,555,056

Land Tax.—The income from this source exceeds the estimate by Tls. 499. During the year only 62 new lots have been added to the register with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 242,996.

The following table gives the income derived from each district as compared with the previous year:—

	1911.	1910.
	Tls.	Tls.
Central District	357,318	357,928
Northern "	104,141	103,730
Eastern "	120,587	119,396
Western "	108,953	108,231
	<u>690,999</u>	<u>689,335</u>

General Municipal Rate.—Notwithstanding the fact that rentals during the earlier part of the year steadily declined, the receipts from both Foreign and Native Rate show a considerable excess over the estimate. The downward tendency of rentals received a sudden check during the latter part of the year. The unsettled political situation and the consequent large influx of refugees, both foreign and native, to the Settlement naturally created a demand for house accommodation, the result being that while the year opened with 519 foreign and 4,557 native houses vacant, at the close of the year these figures were reduced to 245 and 2,782. Landlords have not been slow in taking advantage of the opportunity to increase their rentals in certain localities and the Municipal coffers have in turn benefitted thereby. This increase in rentals can, however, be only of a temporary nature.

Native rates which are collected in dollars have also benefitted considerably by the high rate of exchange ruling between dollars and taels during the last quarter of the year.

During the year 102 new foreign houses have been assessed with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 233,854 while 14 houses have been demolished representing an assessment of Tls. 16,116. There were 16 foreign houses in course of construction at the close of the year.

The collection of Native Municipal Rate beyond Limits shows a slight falling off due to the decision to discontinue collections north of the Railway line.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1911, and the income therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are given in the following statement :—

	Foreign.		Native.	
	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.
<i>Inside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	2,970	2,687	49,529	47,703
Unoccupied	239	432	2,596	4,305
Total	3,209	3,119	52,125	52,008
Assessment	Tls. 4,934,897	Tls. 4,809,155	\$ 8,193,110	\$ 8,332,449
Income	Tls. 495,596	Tls. 487,325	Tls. 664,529	Tls. 656,688
<i>Outside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	375	306	3,703	4,039
Unoccupied	6	87	186	252
Total	381	393	3,889	4,341
Assessment	Tls. 238,622	Tls. 260,368	\$ 350,976	\$ 383,766
Income	Tls. 12,501	Tls. 11,875	Tls. 15,342	Tls. 15,420

Wharfage Dues.—The income derived from this source amounted to Tls. 180,778, or an excess of Tls. 5,778 over the estimate. The figures for each quarter are as under :—

March Quarter	Tls. 47,902
June "	46,597
September "	47,408
December "	38,871

Licence Fees.—The income from this source is Tls. 14,049 short of the estimates. As will be noted from the following summary, Public Richshas alone account for Tls. 13,370 of this amount.

The excess and deficiency on the Budget estimates are as under :—

<i>Excess on Foreign Liquor Seller</i>	Tls. 240	<i>Deficiency on Tavern</i>	Tls. 729
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	8	Native Club	213
Native Wine Shop	324	Native Lodging House	267
Native Theatre	917	Tea Shop	24
Pawn Shop	1,024	Foreign Theatre	1,008
Opium Shop	2,631	Cargo Boat	76
Native Boat	265	Ferry and Passenger Boat	26
Motor Car	1,029	Steam Launch	31
Firearms	225	Sampan	137
Dog	314	Private Pony and Carriage	1,042
		Livery Stable	665
		Cart	1,175
	Tls. 6,977	Private Ricscha	919
		Public Ricscha	13,370
		Sedan Chair	1,271
		Wheelbarrow	73
			Tls. 21,026
		<i>Less—Excess</i>	6,977
		Showing a net deficiency of	Tls. 14,049

The total income from Licence Fees is Tls. 445,451, against Tls. 446,152 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Tls. 701 for 1911. Details are given in the following summaries and in the appended Comparative Statement.

Liquor Sellers, Foreign and Native.—The fees from Native Wine Shops and Foreign Liquor Sellers show an advance on the previous year's receipts. This is due to the fact that from April 1 the scale of fees was increased. The number of establishments, however, show a slight decrease as was anticipated.

The following return gives the average number in each class licensed per quarter and the fees derived therefrom as compared with the previous year:—

Description.	1911.		1910.	
	Average per Quarter.	Income.	Average per Quarter.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Taverns	59	15,270	66	14,914
Foreign Liquor Sellers	103	19,240	109	16,776
Native Wine Shops	857	25,324	911	19,134
		59,834		50,824

The advance in fees levied on Wine Shops resulted in a protest from some of the Native Wine Merchants. A revised schedule was subsequently prepared and the cases of those who complained of overcharge received careful investigation. As a result the collections are now proceeding satisfactorily.

Tavern licences continue to be vigorously curtailed. At the annual licensing in March, of the 18 applications received, only one was granted by the Watch Committee.

Billiard and Bowling Saloons.—The average number of these saloons licensed per quarter is 25, against 27 last year, and the fees therefrom amount to Tls. 708, against Tls. 729 for 1910, showing a decrease of Tls. 21.

Tea Shops.—The large fire which occurred on October 9, when 74 buildings in the Foochow Road were destroyed, had a disastrous effect on the receipts from Native Tea Shop licences. The income for the year, however, just reached the estimated figure. The total number of licences issued during the year was 6,857, or an average of 571 per month, against 7,006, or an average of 584 per month for the previous year. The fees collected amount to Tls. 9,576, showing an increase of Tls. 54 over last year's collection.

Theatres.—These fees also suffered from the fire in the Foochow Road where many of the small shows which come under the heading of Foreign Theatres were situated.

The following return gives the average number licensed per month, and the fees collected, as compared with the previous year :—

Description.	1911.		1910.	
	Average per month.	Income.	Average per month.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Foreign Theatres, etc.	19	3,992	25	5,039
Native "	21	6,617	23	5,630
		10,609		10,669

Native Clubs.—The average number licensed per quarter is 28, against 31 for the previous year, and the fees produced Tls. 2,787, or Tls. 213 below the estimate.

Native Lodging Houses.—The average number licensed per quarter is 326, against 341 in 1910, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 6,833, against Tls. 7,032, showing a decrease of Tls. 199.

Pawn Shops.—The number of Pawn Shops has slightly increased. The revenue derived therefrom amounted to Tls. 19,524, showing an increase of Tls. 1,024 over the estimate and of Tls. 616 compared with the previous year's collection. The advances on articles pledged and purchased, on which fees are charged, at varying rates, aggregated \$9,896,027, against \$9,734,206 for the previous year.

The number of shops licensed and the quarterly fees collected are as under :—

1st Quarter	252	\$6,422
2nd "	255	7,636
3rd "	260	6,742
4th "	257	5,421
		<u>\$26,221</u>

Opium Shops.—This source of revenue continues to increase. The average number of Shops licensed per month is 329, against 317 for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 62,631, against Tls. 55,128, showing an increase of Tls. 7,503 for 1911.

Cargo Boats, Sampan, etc.—The following are the average number of each class of boat licensed per month, with the income therefrom, as compared with 1910.

Description.	1911		1910	
	Average per Month.	Income.	Average per Month.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Cargo Boats, Foreign	72	2,013	69	1,935
" Native	1,380	3,411	1,463	3,604
Sampan	237	1,063	271	1,199
Ferry and Passenger Boats	60	1,074	62	1,092
Native Boats	1,643	3,565	1,593	3,254
		11,126		11,084

Steam Launches.—The average number of launches licensed per month is 107, against 109 in 1910, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 2,269, against Tls. 2,243, or an increase of Tls. 26 for 1911.

Private Vehicles, etc.—The average number licensed per quarter and the income from each class is as follows :—

Description.	1911		1910	
	Average per Quarter.	Income.	Average per Quarter.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Ponies, etc.	930	4,117	1,014	4,456
Carriages	742	9,841	793	10,430
Motor Cars	217	8,029	151	5,449
Ricshas	4,603	40,581	4,712	41,265
		62,658		61,600

Motor Cars show an increase of Tls. 1,029 over the estimate while receipts from ponies, carriages and ricshas continue steadily to decline.

Livery Stables.—The Acting Vehicle Inspector reports having visited the Livery Stables during the first three quarters of the year. The carriages were then in good serviceable order and the ponies in fair condition and free from infectious disease while the condition of the stables conformed to all reasonable requirements. From October 1, 1911, the inspection of livery stables, carriages and ponies, has been undertaken by the Police and on December 31 the post of Inspector of Vehicles was abolished.

The following comparative return gives the average numbers licensed each month :—

Ponies, etc.	682, against 727 in 1910
Carriages	535, " 574 "
Stables	79, " 73 "

and the fees therefrom amount to Tls. 25,335, against Tls. 26,754, or a decrease of Tls. 1,419.

The decrease in the number of carriages and ponies is attributed to the depression in trade and the demand for ponies for military purposes.

Carts.—The fees from hand carts show a considerable falling off since last year. These vehicles are used primarily for the transportation of cargo from wharf to godown and the decrease in numbers licensed may be entirely attributed to the depression in trade. The receipts from other classes of carts have been well maintained.

The following return gives the average number licensed per month and the amount collected from each class of cart :—

Description.	1911		1910	
	Average per Month.	Income.	Average per Month.	Income.
		Tls.		Tls.
Pony Carts and Waggons	50	2,028	49	1,947
Hand Carts	603	14,470	676	16,228
Trolleys	305	1,827	257	1,541
		18,325		19,716

Public Ricshas.—It is satisfactory to note an improvement in the class of ricshas licensed. At the present time there are 1,250 rubber tyred vehicles plying for hire. The total number licensed was 78,090, an

average of 6,508 per month, against 93,429, or 7,786 per month, for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 116,630, against Tls. 128,568, showing a decrease of Tls. 11,938 and a deficiency of Tls. 13,370 on the Budget estimate. The large falling off in revenue from this source is attributable to the fact that comparatively few of the older type of richas have been passed by the Police.

Sedan Chairs.—This form of locomotion is fast becoming obsolete. The average number of chairs licensed per quarter is 199, against 331 for the preceding year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 1,729, against Tls. 2,889, a decrease of Tls. 1,160 for 1911.

Wheelbarrows.—A slight falling off is noticed in the number of wheelbarrows licensed. This may be attributed to the general slackness of trade and the comparatively few buildings in course of construction. The number licensed during the year is 63,719, or an average of 5,310 per month, against 69,647, or an average of 5,804 per month for the previous year, and the fees collected amount to Tls. 31,927, against Tls. 34,878, showing a decrease of Tls. 2,951 for 1911.

Firearms.—On December 31 there were only three firms on the register, viz.:—two wholesale and one retail. The revenue from this source therefore continues to be very small. The collections amount to Tls. 1,725, against Tls. 1,650 last year, an increase of Tls. 75 for 1911.

It does not seem to be generally understood that, under Bye-Law XXXIV, anyone is liable to the payment of this licence fee whose place of business is in Shanghai and who is in anyway engaged in the sale or manufacture of firearms.

Dogs.—During the year the attention of dog owners has been repeatedly called to the necessity for taking out licences for their animals, the result being that a fair increase is noticed under this heading. The number licensed for the year is 1,776, against 1,334 for the previous year, and the fees amount to Tls. 1,314, against Tls. 983, showing an increase of Tls. 331.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees from this source amount to Tls. 13,673, against Tls. 14,035 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of Tls. 362. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averages 45 per month, against 48 per month in 1910.

The temporary pig slaughter house in Chengtu Road was relinquished in March. The fees collected for January and February amounted to \$777.12.

Markets.—The fees collected during the year from Markets amount to Tls. 39,526, against Tls. 39,249 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 277.

The following comparative summary gives the amount collected from each market in dollars, in which currency the fees are paid:—

	1911.	1910.
Maloo	\$16,097.50	\$16,826.00
Hongkew	19,499.50	19,584.50
Elgin	5,422.50	5,306.50
East Hongkew	5,155.50	3,381.00
Wayside	1,010.50	1,585.50
Yangtszepoo	1,203.50	295.00
Sinza	3,242.50	5,206.50
Mohawk	1,277.50	999.00
	\$52,909.00	\$53,184.00

Richa Tickets.—The turnover during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounted to \$39,420, against \$36,634 for the previous year. The number of tickets dealt with, compared with the previous year, is as follows:—

	1911.	1910.
Sold	\$605,164	\$594,612
Redeemed	664,169	609,938

The following are appended to this report:—

Summary of Native General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Native Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for the years 1909/11.

E. L. ALLEN,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF NATIVE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1911.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1910.						MARCH QUARTER 1911.						JUNE QUARTER 1911.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1911.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Natives ..	11,277	13,925	11,853	9,339	4,078	50,452	11,205	14,018	11,794	9,328	4,049	40,394	11,243	14,074	11,808	9,353	4,122	50,600	11,238	14,252	11,857	9,444	3,616	50,407
Houses occupied by Foreigners ..	108	730	203	88	2	1,131	104	730	180	86	2	1,102	106	733	185	92	4	1,120	106	737	178	78	2	1,101
Houses unoccupied	907	1,199	1,244	1,125	261	4,736	976	1,302	1,339	1,194	315	5,126	963	1,210	1,306	1,169	328	4,966	883	1,022	1,315	1,031	270	4,530
Total..	12,292	15,854	13,300	10,552	4,341	56,319	12,285	16,080	13,313	10,608	4,366	56,622	12,302	16,017	13,299	10,614	4,424	56,686	12,226	16,041	13,320	10,553	3,888	56,038
Assessments \$	4,221,147	5,123,104	4,564,426	3,081,682	383,766	8,716,215	4,190,250	5,136,510	4,559,656	3,034,769	385,266	8,715,260	4,180,971	5,131,480	4,542,213	3,032,703	387,186	8,686,553	4,158,308	5,121,584	4,539,979	3,027,587	351,090	8,619,448
Rates collected from Natives \$	110,807	61,883	24,411	20,101	5,323	218,525	110,087	61,495	24,235	25,825	5,292	216,934	109,389	61,776	24,197	25,937	5,293	216,592	109,488	62,494	24,393	26,448	4,824	217,637
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	2,339	4,740	743	308	37	8,167	2,183	4,835	665	286	37	8,006	2,369	4,841	632	325	38	8,105	2,274	4,888	624	293	37	8,116
Total \$	113,146	66,624	25,155	20,409	5,360	226,692	112,270	66,330	24,900	26,111	5,329	224,940	111,658	66,617	24,829	26,262	5,331	224,697	111,762	67,382	25,017	26,741	4,871	225,773
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	13,571	6,573	3,380	4,455	386	28,165	13,546	7,188	3,720	4,857	450	29,759	13,795	6,837	3,663	4,669	476	29,440	12,786	5,732	3,624	4,015	407	26,564
Average Assessment per house \$	342.40	133.84	71.91	97.78	88.40	154.68	241.80	133.10	72.08	97.54	88.24	153.92	339.85	133.08	71.75	97.30	86.03	153.25	340.14	132.26	71.91	97.37	90.53	153.76
Average Rate per house \$	10.20	4.02	2.16	2.93	1.33	4.54	10.25	3.99	2.16	2.93	1.32	4.62	10.20	3.99	2.15	2.92	1.30	4.60	10.20	3.97	2.16	2.92	1.36	4.61
Average unoccupied houses ..	7 1/2 %	7 %	9 %	10 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	9 7/10 %	10 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	6 1/2 %	9 1/2 %	10 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	9 1/2 %	9 1/2 %	6 1/2 %	7 1/2 %

SUMMARY OF NATIVE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1910.				MARCH QUARTER, 1911.				JUNE QUARTER, 1911.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1911.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter ...	...	55,854	...	\$ 8,627,316	...	56,349	...	\$ 8,716,215	...	56,622	...	\$ 8,715,260	...	56,686	...	\$ 8,686,553	...	55,854	...	\$ 8,627,316
New houses assessed...	234	...	25,122	...	154	...	13,262	...	69	...	6,518	...	115	...	7,328	...	572	...	52,230	...
Houses rebuilt and reassessed ...	424	...	115,902	...	209	...	37,680	...	94	...	25,636	...	143	...	42,020	...	870	...	221,238	...
Houses outside Settlement limits ...	1	...	360	...	41	...	2,460	...	88	...	3,576	...	30	...	2,376	...	160	...	8,772	...
Houses rebuilt and reassessed outside Settlement limits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry increases in Assessments ...	...	659	4,718	146,102	...	404	3,002	56,404	...	251	7,870	43,600	...	288	9,604	61,328	...	1,602	25,194	307,434
<i>Less—</i>		56,513		8,773,148		56,753		8,772,619		56,873		8,758,860		56,974		8,747,881		57,456		8,934,750
Houses pulled down and rebuilding ...	155	...	27,366	...	115	...	26,066	...	187	...	31,632	...	320	...	43,676	...	777	...	128,740	...
Houses pulled down and rebuilding outside Settlement ...	9	...	800	...	16	...	960	...	...	...	1,656	...	596	...	38,552	...	621	...	41,968	...
Sundry reductions in Assessments ...	...	164	29,037	57,203	...	131	30,333	57,359	...	187	39,019	72,307	...	916	46,205	128,433	...	1,398	144,594	315,302
Totals ...	...	56,349	...	8,716,215	...	56,622	...	8,715,260	...	56,686	...	8,686,553	...	56,058	...	8,619,448	...	56,058	...	8,619,448
Increase over previous quarter ...	...	495	...	88,899	...	273	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	...
Decrease on previous quarter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	955	...	...	...	28,707	...	628	...	67,105	...	...	...	7,868

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1909-11.

Description.	1911.				1910.				1909.			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.
Tavern	226	15,970.50	* 59	5,817.62	255	14,914.00	* 66	3,728.50	248	11,691.01	* 62	2,922.75
Foreign Liquor Seller	412	19,240.03	* 103	4,810.01	423	16,775.55	* 106	4,193.89	441	17,551.58	* 110	4,387.89
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	102	708.00	* 25	177.00	108	729.00	* 27	182.25	104	630.50	* 26	157.62
Native Club	112	2,787.50	* 28	696.87	122	2,975.00	* 31	743.75	191	7,341.66	* 48	780.44
Native Lodging House	1,304	6,833.00	* 326	1,708.25	1,352	7,032.20	* 341	1,788.05	1,426	7,146.50	* 357	1,786.38
Wine Shop	3,480	25,323.50	* 857	6,830.87	3,645	19,124.00	* 911	4,782.50	3,293	15,102.00	* 823	3,775.50
Tea Shop	6,857	9,576.30	571	793.02	7,006	9,422.20	584	793.62	7,044	8,466.56	587	712.88
Foreign Theatre	221	3,932.00	19	333.00	304	5,038.60	25	419.88	319	4,611.16	27	384.26
Native Theatre	258	6,616.40	21	551.57	271	5,630.00	23	469.17	269	4,197.00	22	349.75
Pawn Shop	1,024	19,524.28	* 256	4,881.07	979	18,907.90	* 245	4,726.98	906	16,129.95	* 227	4,002.49
Opium Shop	3,949	62,631.40	329	5,219.68	3,807	55,128.50	317	4,594.04	2,473	21,955.20	206	1,829.60
Opium House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,607	40,420.42	467	3,568.37
Cargo-boat, Foreign	864	2,013.13	72	167.76	823	1,934.77	69	161.23	737	1,780.65	61	148.39
Native	8,280	3,410.51	* 1,380	568.42	8,776	3,604.50	† 1,463	600.76	8,545	3,511.14	† 1,424	555.19
Ferry and Passenger Boat	718	1,074.29	60	89.63	729	1,091.79	62	90.98	733	1,082.29	61	90.19
Steam Launch	1,281	2,368.79	107	189.07	1,312	2,243.22	109	186.94	1,359	2,274.38	113	169.53
Native Boat	19,721	3,844.91	1,643	297.07	19,120	3,203.38	1,593	271.13	19,056	3,265.58	1,588	280.47
Sampan	1,423	1,063.41	† 237	177.23	1,623	1,199.16	† 271	199.86	1,805	1,340.72	† 301	223.45
Private owned { Pony	3,720	12,968.22	930	3,489.58	4,054	14,886.07	* 1,013	3,721.52	4,398	16,185.22	* 1,099	4,046.31
Carriage	2,967				3,170							
Riesha	18,410	40,580.90	* 4,603	10,145.23	18,847	41,264.72	* 4,712	10,316.18	18,909	41,038.80	* 4,727	10,289.70
Houses	946	25,335.02	682	2,111.26	881	26,753.99	72	2,229.50	835	27,653.50	70	2,802.80
Livery Stable { Ponies	8,184				8,724							
Carriages	6,421	116,629.73	6,508	9,719.14	6,892	128,568.16	7,786	10,714.01	7,091	112,539.32	8,471	9,378.29
Public Riesha	78,090				80,429							
Sedan Chair	794	1,729.03	* 199	432.26	1,226	2,889.22	* 331	722.33	1,928	4,263.79	* 484	1,065.95
Motor Car	867	8,028.72	* 217	2,007.18	603	5,448.92	* 161	1,362.23	536	3,027.00	* 134	766.76
Cart { Pony Carts and Waggon	604	2,028.00	50	169.00	586	1,946.50	49	162.21	605	1,898.00	50	158.17
Hand Carts	7,235	14,470.00	603	1,206.53	8,114	16,228.00	676	1,362.33	8,061	15,011.00	672	1,280.92
Trolleys	3,653	1,826.50	305	152.21	3,082	1,541.00	267	128.42	3,010	1,390.93	251	115.91
Wheelbarrow	63,719	31,927.16	5,310	2,660.69	69,647	34,877.81	5,804	2,906.41	79,931	36,914.29	6,661	3,078.20
Dog	1,776	1,314.37	148	109.53	1,254	983.02	111	81.92	1,425	1,047.27	119	87.27
Firearm	14	1,723.00	* 3	431.25	13	1,650.00	* 3	412.50	18	2,175.00	* 5	543.75

* Quarterly Average. † Bi-monthly average. ‡ 9 Months.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1911.

ORDINARY INCOME.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.								
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property.— <i>Less</i>								
20 per cent								
Central District					357,726		357,317.94	
Northern District					104,002		104,140.85	
Eastern District					120,200		120,587.58	
Western District					108,572		108,953.20	
						690,500		690,999.57
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.								
<i>Foreign.</i>								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses....					482,541		495,596.35	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.					12,459	495,000	12,500.88	508,097.23
<i>Native.</i>								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses....					649,817		664,528.58	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits as above					15,183	665,000	15,342.27	679,870.85
WHARFAGE DUES.								
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.								
March Quarter							47,901.91	
June Quarter							46,596.68	
September Quarter						175,000	47,408.52	
December Quarter							38,871.11	
								180,778.22
<i>Carried forward</i>						2,025,500		2,059,745.87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							2,025,500		2,059,745.87
LICENCE FEES.									
Tavern	...	...	...	...	...	16,000		15,270.50	
Foreign Liquor Seller	...	...	...	...	...	19,000		19,240.03	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	...	...	...	...	...	700		708.00	
Native Club	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		2,787.50	
Native Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	7,100		6,833.00	
Native Wine Shop	...	...	...	...	...	25,000		25,323.50	
Tea Shop	...	...	...	...	...	9,600		9,576.30	
Foreign Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		3,992.00	
Native Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	5,700		6,616.50	
Pawn Shop	...	...	...	...	...	18,500		19,524.28	
Opium Shop	...	...	...	...	...	60,000		62,631.50	
Cargo Boat	...	...	...	...	...	5,500		5,423.64	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	...	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,074.39	
Steam Launch	...	...	...	...	...	2,300		2,268.79	
Native Boat	...	...	...	...	...	3,300		3,564.91	
Sampan	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,063.41	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	...	...	...	...	...	15,000		13,958.32	
Livery Stable	...	...	...	...	...	26,000		25,335.02	
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...	7,000		8,028.72	
Cart	...	...	...	...	...	19,500		18,324.50	
Private-owned Ricsha	...	...	...	...	...	41,500		40,580.90	
Public Ricsha	...	...	...	...	...	130,000		116,629.73	
Sedan Chair	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		1,729.03	
Wheelbarrow	...	...	...	...	...	32,000		31,927.16	
Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,725.00	
Dog	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,314.37	
							459,500		445,451.00
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.									
Markets.									
Maloo	...	...	...	...	...	12,600		12,023.32	
Elgin	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,052.66	
Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	14,600		14,566.58	
East Hongkew	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,422.46	
Wayside	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		899.47	
Yangtzepoo	...	...	...	...	...	1,300		954.12	
Mohawk	...	...	...	...	...	800		765.08	
Sinza	...	...	...	...	...	3,900		3,852.00	
							40,900		39,525.69
Town Hall	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		430.00
Firemen's Quarters									
Central Station	...	...	...	...	...	1,300		1,499.68	
Hongkew Station	...	...	...	...	...	220		112.00	
Victoria Company's Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	980		820.00	
							2,500		2,431.68
Cad. Lot 167C	...	...	...	...	...		7,300		7,423.56
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		700		916.06
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC COMPANIES.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd. (see Sterling Extraordinary Income)									
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25% on the cost of public lighting									
						5,000		4,820.69	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911									
						4,000		5,000.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty									
						21,500		23,883.30	
							30,500		\$3,703.99
Totals carried to Summary							2,567,900		2,589,627.85

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners.</i>				
Pay	11,040		10,841.87	
Allowances				
Rent, Fuel and Light	780	11,820	500.00	11,341.87
<i>Chinese.</i>				
Pay		1,800		1,766.70
		13,620		13,108.57
<i>Passages</i>		800		370.52
<i>Expenses of engaging Staff</i>				71.23
<i>Allowance to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>		300		
<i>Locomotion</i>		950		920.98
<i>Fuel</i>		400		273.09
<i>Light</i>		800		713.34
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		800		948.81
<i>Insurance</i>		505		635.47
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350		300.30
<i>Postage</i>		270		226.90
<i>Uniform</i>		8,000		8,590.01
<i>Accoutrements</i>		250		25.74
<i>Band</i>		100		119.38
<i>Artillery Ponies, keep and stabling</i>		4,250		4,567.25
<i>Repairs to Arms and Equipment</i>		500		618.75
<i>Ammunition</i>		8,500		8,340.27
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		2,500		2,206.11
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		85		91.96
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	2,600		1,841.31	
<i>Less—Proceeds from sale of cartridge cases, etc.</i>	1,600		1,493.32	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>		1,000		347.99
		500		1,188.31
Totals carried to Summary		44,480		43,664.98
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Short Rifles, Bayonets and Scabbards...</i>		8,000		9,319.49
<i>Tools, etc., for Engineer Company</i>		500		196.88
<i>Ammunition</i>		2,200		5,165.03
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>				294.55
Totals carried to Summary		10,700		14,975.95
<i>Credit.</i>				
Value of stores sold and issued		Cr. 10,000		Cr. 13,923.34
Totals carried to Summary		Cr. 10,000		Cr. 13,923.34

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	8,010		8,172.71	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	9,527		10,337.80	
							17,537		18,510.51
<i>Stud.</i>									
Pay of Mafcoos	...	...	...	...	...	2,655		2,322.68	
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,402.24	
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	400		410.39	
Veterinary Services	...	...	...	...	...	300		206.10	
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	585		627.51	
							6,440		5,968.72
							23,977		24,479.23
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		320		240.00
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		200		462.29
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		800		1,313.77
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		3,290		3,074.66
Light	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		3,248.00
Water	...	...	...	...	...		1,350		1,237.88
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		250		228.56
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		650		860.43
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...		3,050		3,104.30
Materials and Coal for Workshop	...	...	...	...	...		526		670.28
Plant, Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		8,230		6,900.28
Hose Renewals	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		221.37
Telephones and Fire Alarms	...	...	...	...	...		2,300		2,111.09
Refreshments for Firemen at Fires	...	...	...	...	...		570		410.52
Company Cups	...	...	...	...	...		180		250.57
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	...	...		350		457.52
							53,043		49,270.75
<i>Less—Receipts from Blacksmiths' Labour</i>									2,181.62
Totals carried to Summary							53,043		47,089.13
STOCK AND STORES.									
Horses and Ponies	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		265.40
Goose Necks, Nozzles, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		200		
Harness	...	...	...	...	...		240		74.30
Coked Fired Heater for "Fire King"	...	...	...	...	...		800		708.17
Klaxon Horns for Motor Gear	...	...	...	...	...		80		80.00
Binoculars for Bell Tower	...	...	...	...	...		90		52.22
Machine Tools for Workshop, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		1,015		1,013.17
Hand Pump for Coolie Corps Waggon	...	...	...	...	...		35		49.00
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...		375		659.50
Totals carried to Summary							3,835		2,901.76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.								Estimated.		Actual.	
								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.											
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>											
Foreigners.											
Pay								315,830		330,817.44	
Legal Assistant								3,600		3,773.33	
Allowances.											
Rent								3,060		1,372.44	
Fuel and Light								1,710		1,358.25	
Language								16,500		15,470.66	
Mixed Court								1,300		1,385.29	
Depôt								540		500.67	
Stenographer								240		240.00	
Drill Instructors								170		166.39	
									23,520		20,493.70
Sikhs.											
Pay								85,660		85,302.82	
Deferred Pay								14,500		12,926.07	
Allowances.											
Rent								3,000		2,444.04	
Language								2,000		2,267.97	
Drill								110		87.43	
Traffic								450		402.74	
									5,560		5,192.18
Chinese.											
Pay								164,768		166,328.93	
Allowances.											
Gatemen								180		172.33	
Drill and Traffic								376		365.54	
Language								180		191.84	
Merit								450		456.75	
Miscellaneous										273.83	
									1,186		1,460.29
									614,624		626,294.76
Superannuation								33,500		38,042.38	
Passages								30,000		49,127.81	
Recruiting Expenses in England								5,020		7,495.91	
Uniform and Equipment								55,000		52,475.37	
Locomotion								12,080		12,046.53	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>											
Pay of Sikh Medical Assistant								700		730.48	
Medicines								990		757.14	
Hospital Charges								8,000		7,833.69	
									9,690		9,321.31
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>											
Pay of Mafoos								1,522		1,342.83	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.								3,170		3,247.51	
Repairs to Saddlery								400		299.60	
									5,092		4,889.94
Fuel									19,300		18,618.09
<i>Light.</i>											
General								14,695		15,743.13	
Oil for Police Lamps								1,175		1,224.22	
									15,870		16,967.35
Water									3,445		3,518.00
Printing, Stationery, etc.									7,000		6,879.88
Insurance									2,550		2,500.66
Telephone Service									3,000		3,305.05
Funeral Expenses									500		652.52
<i>Carried forward</i>								816,671		852,135.56	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							816,671		852,135.56
POLICE FORCE—continued.									
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>									
Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,845		32,999.90	
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		8,301.01	
Photographs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920		428.37	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		2,184.92	
							37,965		43,914.20
<i>Expenses of catching stray dogs</i>						2,300		2,084.16	
<i>Less—Redemption Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,300	1,130.06	954.10
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>									
Furniture, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700		1,911.64	
Arms ...	...	...	...	...	...	350		269.14	
							2,050		2,180.78
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i>							1,500		1,871.88
<i>Musketry Course</i>							1,290		1,113.65
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>							800		1,748.95
<i>Mixed Court.</i>									
Pay of Court Officials ...	...	...	...	...	...			1,336.63	
Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...			1,590.08	
									2,926.71
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							3,000		3,684.64
							864,576		910,530.47
<i>Less.</i>									
Mixed Court Fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000		21,028.66	
Receipts for Special Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		18,783.88	
Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,459.94	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		14,758.71	
							63,000		56,031.19
Totals carried to Summary ...							801,576		854,499.28
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		6,267.95
Lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		195.37
50 Rifles and Bayonets ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,700		1,888.33
Revolvers, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...				2,900.01
Motor and Accessories ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,100		3,248.52
Remounts for patrol ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		
Uniform and Equipment ...	...	...	...	...	...		52,000		48,875.63
Mixed Court Furniture and Office requisites ...	...	...	...	...	...				214.17
Prisoners' food ...	...	...	...	...	...				3,758.31
Cylin ...	...	...	...	...	...				555.00
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,279.41
Totals carried to Summary ...							66,900		70,182.70
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		55,000		Cr.55,772.53
Totals carried to Summary ...							55,000		Cr.55,772.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
HEALTH OFFICE.				
GENERAL.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
<i>Foreigners.</i>				
Pay		81,820		79,538.28
<i>Allowances.</i>				
Rent	660		660.00	
Fuel and Light	1,080		430.42	
Language	3,500		2,911.62	
		5,240		4,002.04
<i>Chinese.</i>				
Pay		47,250		45,523.13
		134,310		129,058.45
<i>Superannuation</i>		8,400		8,052.30
<i>Passages</i>		2,600		3,893.12
<i>Locomotion</i>		3,500		4,388.40
<i>Fuel</i>		1,750		1,167.72
<i>Light</i>		1,000		869.75
<i>Water</i>		2,800		2,554.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,000		1,788.34
<i>Insurance</i>		796		1,110.27
<i>Telephone Service</i>		572		556.95
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		4,000		110.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		4,000		5,457.78
<i>Disinfection</i>		4,000		3,818.48
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		3,500		1,303.78
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		6,000		2,449.33
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250		383.17
<i>Rent of Sub-District Depôts (Moiety)</i>		1,200		690.52
<i>Pig Slaughter</i>				318.87
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		850		995.06
		177,028		168,926.89
PLAGUE PREVENTION.				
<i>Pay of Foreign Staff</i>	1,200			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>				
Chinese Doctors	1,800			
Rat Coolies and proofers	20,000		23,786.45	
	23,000		23,786.45	
<i>Superannuation</i>	400			
<i>Passages</i>	780			
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	2,500		3,284.71	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	1,000		1,083.17	
<i>Disinfection</i>	3,000		5,339.62	
<i>Rent of Sub-district Depôts (Moiety)</i>	1,200		690.50	
<i>Permanent Rat-proofing</i>	50,000		27,638.97	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	500		311.82	
		82,380		62,135.24
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.				
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	5,775		2,668.62	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	2,500		2,496.42	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	500		36.71	
		8,775		5,201.75
<i>Less.</i>				
Receipts from Laboratory	12,000	268,183	22,858.34	236,263.88
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	14,000		13,672.86	
Ordure Disposal	69,800		70,440.00	
Fig Slaughter			567.42	
		96,800		108,538.62
Totals carried to Summary		171,383		127,725.26

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS				
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	25,292		28,844.49	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,080		2,260.02	
		27,372		31,104.51
<i>Fuel</i>		2,300		3,178.81
<i>Light</i>		1,550		1,483.76
<i>Water</i>		150		136.28
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150		169.56
<i>Insurance</i>		327		327.14
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100		99.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		2,500		2,764.91
<i>Messing</i>		10,000		10,265.22
<i>Washing</i>		1,200		1,507.68
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,500		923.67
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350		380.05
		47,499		52,340.59
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		24,000		29,237.73
Totals carried to Summary		23,499		23,102.86
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	9,516		10,393.59	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,500		1,375.31	
		11,016		11,768.90
<i>Fuel</i>		1,275		1,136.19
<i>Light</i>		1,450		1,493.11
<i>Water</i>		110		110.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150		190.26
<i>Insurance</i>		367		352.57
<i>Telephone Service</i>		110		128.00
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		900		430.14
<i>Messing</i>		5,000		3,498.27
<i>Washing</i>		570		476.57
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		440		1,003.16
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		317.12
		21,888		20,844.69
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		6,000		2,706.40
Totals carried to Summary		15,888		18,138.29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,820		1,982.79	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,380		1,388.64	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,200		3,371.43
<i>Light</i>		300		375.56
<i>Water</i>		425		571.44
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		100.80
<i>Insurance</i>		100		86.79
<i>Telephone Service</i>		62		61.87
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		42		41.00
<i>Messing</i>		250		271.28
<i>Washing</i>		1,750		2,407.88
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		300		318.86
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		150		595.13
		150		231.29
<i>Less—Registration Fees, etc.</i>	2,000	6,829	6,932.54	8,433.33
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i> ...	600		600.00	
		2,600		7,532.54
Totals carried to Summary		4,229		900.79
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,235		1,437.91	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	350		310.46	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,585		1,748.37
<i>Light</i>		300		255.78
<i>Water</i>		100		110.69
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		91.52
<i>Insurance</i>		100		65.12
<i>Telephone Service</i>		33		32.50
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		26		26.00
<i>Messing</i>		250		335.31
<i>Washing</i>		500		553.70
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		200		88.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100		175.38
		100		15.84
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		3,394		3,498.21
		3,000		2,597.00
Totals carried to Summary		394		901.21

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE.)				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	1,237		1,551.41	
Pay of Chinese Staff	1,350		1,546.88	
Fuel		2,587		3,098.29
Light		315		398.16
Water		200		170.82
Printing, Stationery, etc.		70		79.20
Insurance		100		90.12
Telephone Service		50		47.25
Drugs and Instruments		26		26.00
Messing		320		681.18
Washing		1,000		1,029.97
Maintenance and Repairs		150		181.38
Miscellaneous		100		271.30
		100		59.32
		5,018		6,133.19
Less—Fees from Patients		4,000		4,213.50
Totals carried to Summary		1,018		1,919.69
SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	920		630.66	
Pay of Chinese Staff	1,200		532.48	
Locomotion		2,120		1,163.14
Fuel		1,000		819.43
Light		150		161.40
Printing, Stationery, etc.		50		50.25
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants		25		62.37
Messing		25		1,855.24
Washing		2,500		115.87
Maintenance and Repairs		125		88.16
Miscellaneous		300		282.47
		200		
Less—Receipts from Visitors		6,495		4,598.33
		1,200		1,271.82
Totals carried to Summary		5,295		3,326.51

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
Foreigners.				
Cemetery Allowance	360		360	
Part service of Custodian of Isolation Hospital...	240		240	
Chinese.		600		600.00
Pay		2,810		2,781.04
		3,410		3,381.04
<i>Superannuation</i>		72		60.00
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		3,000		2,685.08
<i>Fuel</i>		150		182.01
<i>Insurance</i>		75		73.90
<i>Telephone Service</i>		65		52.00
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100		240.69
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200		214.95
		7,072		6,889.67
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>	250		525.00	
" Grave making	3,000		3,017.48	
" Grave spaces	2,500		2,281.20	
" Reservations	250		430.00	
		6,000		6,253.68
Totals carried to Summary		1,072		635.99
SWIMMING BATH.				
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>				
Allowance to Assistant Inspector		150		180.00
Chinese.				
Pay		225		236.55
		375		416.55
<i>Superannuation</i>		15		18.00
<i>Light</i>		125		49.25
<i>Water</i>		500		362.80
<i>Insurance</i>		50		50.40
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100		49.29
		1,165		946.29
<i>Less—Receipts from bathers</i>		850		578.86
Totals carried to Summary		315		367.43
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.				
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>				
Municipal Surgeons		8,000		8,000.00
Attendance on families		1,500		1,111.81
		9,500		9,111.81
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>				
Quarantine Station		6,000		8,467.00
Grant to General Hospital	10,000		4,555.80	
" Shantung Road Hospital	2,000		2,000.00	
" St. Luke's Hospital	2,000		2,000.00	
" Paulun Hospital	1,000		1,000.00	
		15,000		9,555.80
Totals carried to Summary		80,500		27,134.61
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i>		2,000		652.55
<i>Hospital Fittings and Furniture</i>		2,500		5,676.27
<i>Equipment of Sub-District Depôts</i>		2,500		250.41
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000		101.58
Totals carried to Summary		8,000		6,680.81

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.										
GENERAL.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		104,977		105,466.33
Allowances.										
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100		2,026.00	
Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	720		720.00	
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152		1,357.20	
								3,972		4,103.20
Chinese.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,520		11,200.25
								120,469		120,769.78
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,600		10,505.56
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,600		4,985.38
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...				381.29
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,191		7,935.61
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		401.50
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		588.12
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,647.47
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		146		183.95
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		685		1,003.16
Drawing Materials and Plans	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450		2,212.60	
Less—Sale of Plans and Tracings	...	...	...	...	...	...	700		776.72	
								750		1,435.88
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		406.36
Grant to Society of Engineers and Architects for reinforced concrete, research work	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		859.63
								148,741		153,103.69
Less—Building Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		1,139.85	
Private Works Supervision fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		5,358.61	
Miscellaneous Permit fees, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500		4,555.17	
								13,500		11,053.63
Totals carried to Summary								135,241		142,050.06
BUILDINGS.										
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>										
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,538		994.29
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,588		2,327.12
Police Force	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Stations and Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,085		14,150.35	
Gaol	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,228		2,885.86	
								20,313		17,036.21
Health Department.										
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,729		4,250.01	
Victoria Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,457		2,327.79	
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,454		3,202.35	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530		1,593.89	
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	586		315.53	
(Chinese)	...	...	...	...	...	...	843		565.18	
Mokanshan Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		350.40	
Nurses' Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	471		555.77	
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030		758.05	
Public Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	522		262.01	
								17,822		14,187.98
Public Works Department.										
Town Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,660		3,064.02	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920		2,154.59	
								7,580		5,218.61
Educational Grants.										
Public School	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335		1,267.85	
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,007		1,547.79	
								3,342		2,815.64
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	...	...		585		98.71
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	...	...		745		618.58
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		359		464.75
Totals carried to Summary								54,872		43,761.89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
CREEKS AND RIVER.									
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>									
Bridges	...	..	...	...	...	12,604		13,174.00	
Bundings	...	...	...	...	...	10,207		8,728.95	
Jetties and Pontoons	...	...	...	...	...	3,624		3,553.60	
							26,435		25,456.55
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>							11,472		10,768.28
							37,907		36,224.83
<i>Less.—Receipts for hire of Dredger</i>							300		50.00
Totals carried to Summary							37,607		36,174.83
DRAINAGE.									
<i>Reconstruction of old sewers.</i>									
Elgin and Cunningham Roads	...	...	...	...	...	8,079		8,728.21	
Seward Road outfall into Hongkew Creek	...	...	...	...	...	990		957.93	
							9,069		9,686.14
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>							5,830		7,258.99
							14,899		16,945.13
<i>Less—Concreteware Manufactory</i>									
Cash Contribution	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		
Totals carried to Summary							9,899		16,945.13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
ROADS.									
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Chinese.	...	...	...	...	...		35,100		41,336.87
<i>Locomotion...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		180		374.15
<i>Insurance ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		610.30
<i>Materials.</i>									
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	85,000			70,978.11
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5,000			5,825.47
<i>Boundary stones ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	250			46.78
<i>Street name-plates ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,310			726.33
<i>Working expenses of steam-rollers ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	7,500			6,762.56
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	300			369.57
<i>Maintenance of carts and harness ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,214			1,386.65
<i>Danger Lamps, oil, repairs, etc. ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	736			529.95
<i>Stud ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	8,610			7,668.12
<i>Raking and repairing mud roads ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4,516			6,116.55
<i>Iron railings in replacement of Foochow Pole railings ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,500			2,355.59
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	750			673.43
							153,466		145,660.13
<i>Less—Pingchiao Quarry, Cash Contribution ...</i>	...	...					5,000		15,409.57
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...					148,466		130,250.56
CLEANSING AND WATERING.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners.	...	...	...	...	...	3,800		3,300.00	
Chinese.	...	...	...	...	...	27,500		28,669.41	
							30,800		31,969.41
<i>Superannuation ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		330.00
<i>Locomotion ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		480		494.95
<i>Insurance ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		700		709.07
<i>Medical Aid ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		
<i>Materials.</i>									
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000		12,631.50	
Gritting Wood Paving ...	...	...	...	...	...	900		288.20	
Experimental Work ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		1,805.81	
							14,900		14,725.51
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,332.72
<i>Maintenance of carts and harness ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,198		3,610.15
<i>Stud ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		36,366		34,584.20
<i>Barging away road detritus ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,985.71
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		147.29
							94,344		91,889.01
<i>Less.—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves ...</i>	...						1,985		2,109.69
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...					92,359		89,779.32

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
LIGHTING.									
Electricity ...	...	...	...	...	...		67,750		65,639.23
Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...		20,000		19,216.05
Oil ...	...	...	...	...	...		80		192.53
Extensions.									
Electricity ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,825		1,570.46
Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...				
Totals carried to Summary ...							91,655		86,618.27
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
Pay									
Foreigners, ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,950		8,087.46
Chinese, ...	...	...	...	...	...		13,317		13,890.78
							21,267		21,978.24
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		768		768.00
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...		650		661.35
Stud ...	...	...	...	...	...		854		684.00
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		623.90
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		245.20
Lighting Gardens ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		1,306.98
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		225		198.00
Tools, renewals and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		750		502.03
Working expenses of Motor Lawn mowers	...	...	...	...	...		850		348.19
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...		400		448.57
Painting and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,878.73
Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		1,901.09
Mud, sand, gravel and manure	...	...	...	...	...		800		1,229.03
Poles and tree fastenings	...	...	...	...	...		2,600		2,717.05
Matsheds and Fences	...	...	...	...	...		800		782.93
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,666.39
							37,614		87,939.68
Less—Receipts for hire of plants, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		204.15
Totals carried to Summary ...							37,114		37,735.53
STOCK AND STORES.									
Two Steam "Patching" rollers ...	...	...	...	...	...		8,500		9,028.21
Two Tar Boiling and Spraying Machines	...	...	...	...	...		700		709.77
Inter-departmental Telephone installation	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		
Diaphragm Pumps	...	...	...	...	...		350		240.00
Hand rollers	...	...	...	...	...		600		579.00
Hand winches	...	...	...	...	...		225		288.00
Cart wheels	...	...	...	...	...		360		
Carts	...	...	...	...	...				500.00
Motor Car Accessories	...	...	...	...	...		155		97.11
Surveying and Levelling instruments	...	...	...	...	...		480		662.97
Flags	...	...	...	...	...		600		737.81
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...		360		750.43
Seats and Chairs for Parks and Open Spaces	...	...	...	...	...		266		321.53
Road Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		140,000		142,888.07
Totals carried to Summary ...							153,596		156,792.90
Credit.									
Value of stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 145,000	Cr.	130,806.75
Totals carried to Summary ...							Cr. 145,000	Cr.	130,806.75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Europeans.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		24,960		25,260.90
Manila-men.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		14,870		15,544.80
Allowances.										
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340		2,338.96	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		345.25	
								2,740		2,684.21
Chinese.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		325		326.05
								42,895		43,815.96
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,200		4,227.72
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		1,452.92
Expenses of engaging staff	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		791.46
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,150		1,147.85
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		561.28
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		109.44
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		546.74
New Music	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		153.54
Repairs to Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		301.47
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		12		11.25
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		125		146.25
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		187.97
								51,082		53,453.85
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council							1,500		1,500.00	
Council's share of receipts for private services							4,500	6,000	2,332.34	3,832.34
Totals carried to Summary								45,082		49,621.51

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.										
PUBLIC SCHOOL.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
<i>Foreigners.</i>										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,820		33,010.24	
Allowances.										
Rent, Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341		918.54	
Chinese.								34,161		33,928.78
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		900		872.59
								35,061		34,801.37
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,480		3,210.73
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,527.54
<i>Expenses of engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		117.16
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		86.02
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		239.56
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		180		158.21
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		913.06
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		155		155.80
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		52		52.00
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		266.58
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		930.95
<i>Kindergarten materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		60.21
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		547.37
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		181.16
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		393.61
								44,478		43,661.33
<i>Less—School fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000		19,298.68	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		726.93	
								23,000		20,025.61
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		21,478		23,635.72
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		860		522.23
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		860		522.23
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
<i>Foreigners.</i>										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,892		11,330.21	
Allowances.										
Rent, Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080		922.64	
Chinese.								13,972		12,252.85
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,410		6,804.94
								20,382		19,057.79
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,283.44
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				458.13
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		80		93.91
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		64.47
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		420.72
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		121		121.50
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		52		52.00
<i>Text Books...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		462.63
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		90.03
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		412.07
								23,935		22,516.69
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,675		9,359.77	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,002.23	
								10,675		10,362.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,260		12,154.69
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		410		406.41
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		410		406.41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS—continued.									
GENERAL.									
Thomas Hanbury School	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,500.00
French Orphanage	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
St. Xavier's School	...	...	...	...	...		1,800		1,800.00
Shanghai Jewish School	...	...	...	...	...		500		500.00
Door of Hope	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,000.00
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
Shanghai Library	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
Shanghai Museum	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		1,000.00
Totals carried to Summary							14,800		9,800.00
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.									
TREASURER'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	37,925		36,881.59	
Allowances.									
Rent, Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	...	1,560		1,922.00	
Chinese.							39,485		38,873.59
Pay	...	...	...	...	...		5,390		5,384.61
							44,875		44,258.10
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,361.64
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,501.72
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		150		238.11
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		720		574.44
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		120		94.06
Light	...	...	...	...	...		350		392.28
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		50		45.00
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,331.31
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		250		318.52
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		400		401.13
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings							54,915		53,516.31
							3,600		3,600.00
Totals carried to Summary							51,815		49,916.31
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Compradore and Shroffs	...	...	...	...	...		4,450		5,167.14
Totals carried to Summary							4,450		5,167.14
STOCK AND STORES.									
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		295.14
Totals carried to Summary							1,000		295.14

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	28,500		28,016.96	
Allowances.	...	...	...	...	...				
Rent, Fuel and Light	...	...	...	...	...	990		950.97	
Chinese.							29,490		28,967.93
Pay	...	...	...	...	...		5,106		5,328.14
<i>Superannuation</i>							34,596		34,294.07
<i>Passages</i>							3,000		2,798.88
<i>Locomotion</i>							900		890.71
<i>Fuel</i>							700		1,018.61
<i>Light</i>							150		147.90
<i>Insurance</i>							120		251.56
<i>Telephone Service</i>							60		65.25
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>						3,500	400	2,685.55	430.65
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>						5,000		4,770.42	
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>						4,000		3,447.50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							12,500		10,913.47
							1,000		850.27
Totals carried to Summary							53,426		51,661.37
TAX OFFICE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	45,121		44,278.59	
Allowance.	...	...	...	...	...				
Language	...	...	...	...	...	1,440		1,182.00	
Chinese.							46,561		45,460.59
Pay	...	...	...	...	...		17,477		17,336.99
<i>Superannuation</i>							64,038		62,797.58
<i>Passages</i>							4,365		4,463.35
<i>Uniform</i>							1,250		1,312.68
<i>Fuel</i>							1,229		1,231.51
<i>Light</i>							150		108.63
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							120		119.15
<i>Telephone Service</i>							2,500		3,625.49
<i>Insurance</i>							52		62.00
<i>House and Vehicle Number Plates</i>							25		13.50
<i>Less—Receipts</i>						5,500		4,685.75	
						5,000		4,861.60	
<i>Locomotion</i>							500		Cr. 175.85
<i>Medical Aid</i>							4,039		4,199.92
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							260		57.83
							300		335.33
Totals carried to Summary							78,828		78,141.12
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							1,000		754.06
Totals carried to Summary							1,000		754.06

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Legal Expenses		4,000		2,240.91
Audit Fee (£200)		1,600		1,655.46
Semaphore Service		3,100		2,285.93
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor		500		294.31
Attached Employé		3,630		3,630.00
Director of Chinese Studies		1,800		1,800.00
Reporter's Retainer		600		600.00
Shanghai Boy Scouts, rent of room				315.00
Municipal Service Club		720		720.00
Pension of accountant resigned (£500)		4,000		4,158.58
Fee for supervision of motor cars		600		600.00
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation				335.20
Gratuities.				
Inspector Matheson		6,220	6,165.24	
G. W. Davies, Custodian Town Hall			1,435.92	
Widow of the late Sub-Inspector Bourke			400.00	
				8,001.16
Compensation to E. G. Wilson for loss incurred in his business		7,500		7,500.00
General Educational Committee				260.52
Coronation Festivities				1,909.99
Contribution towards cost of a horse ambulance				300.00
Miscellaneous,				65.35
Rent of Municipal Properties and leased Premises.				
Fire Brigade	600		600.00	
Police Force.				
Stations	2,160		1,860.00	
Quarters	6,290		6,444.86	
Health Department.				
Nurses Quarters			175.68	
Public Works Department.				
Public Recreation Ground	600		600.00	
Depôts, etc.	2,105		2,314.52	
Road Widening	2,809		2,830.25	
		14,564		14,825.31
Totals carried to Summary		48,834		51,545.72
INTEREST.				
Municipal Loans	235,000		215,179.66	
Less.				
Charged to Electricity Department	102,500	132,500	106,956.84	108,222.82
Superannuation Fund				36,340.87
Police Deferred Pay				2,303.74
Savings Bank		46,000		7,866.36
Deposit Accounts				778.31
Miscellaneous				3,379.77
		178,500		158,891.87
Less.				
Trust Funds Investment			48,937.50	
Industrial Accounts		69,500	8,646.24	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Current and Fixed Deposit A/cs }			6,617.56	
				64,201.30
Totals carried to Summary		109,000		94,690.57
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Debentures of the Loan 1896 redeemed		135,625		16,000.00
Balance of appropriation transferred to Extraordinary Income				119,625.00
Totals carried to Summary		135,625		135,625.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1910		13,281.93		13,281.93
Surplus on Ordinary Budget		195,596.00		241,937.74
Debentures		550,000.00		
General Balance.				
Amount transferred to reconcile the Financial Statement with the position disclosed by the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1910			90,839.87	
Amount transferred to reconcile the Financial Statement with the position disclosed by the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1911			5,950.65	
			96,790.52	
Deduct.				
Amount transferred to the credit of Municipal Savings Bank as at December 31, 1910. ... 5,137.06				
Amount transferred to the credit of Deferred Pay as at December 31, 1910 460.81				
Amount owing the Compradore on account of Ricsha Tickets 2,505.51				
Amount written off Concreteware Manufactory ... 2,054.10			10,157.48	86,633.04
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year.				
Superannuation Fund			16,699.82	
Deferred Pay			2,017.06	18,716.88
Redemption of Debentures—balance of appropriation for the year, transferred				119,625.00
Miscellaneous.				
Compensation from Insurance Companies in connexion with damaged Motor Turntable Fire Escape, and Suction Hose			12,129.32	
Sundries			2,211.63	14,340.95
Totals carried to Summary		758,877.93		494,535.54

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Bund Bridge over the Yangkingpang, one-fourth of cost ...	15,000			
Reinforced concrete bridge over the Defence Creek at Sinza Road in replacement of existing wooden structure ...	12,730			
Concrete culverts in Ferry Road in replacement of two existing wooden structures	1,098		1,251.35	
Under Construction :—				
Reinforced concrete bridge over the Sawginkiang at Dixwell Road, balance of cost	3,000		2,722.99	
*Reinforced concrete and steel bridge over the Hongkew Creek at Seward Road, balance of cost	13,300		10,863.15	
		45,128		14,837.49
<i>Bundings.</i>				
Soochow Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, east of Shanse Road	2,780			
Wooden Bunding, at end of Ferry Road	881		720.65	
Wooden Bunding at side of Brennan Road	440		605.45	
		4,101		1,326.10
<i>Drainage.</i>				
New Sewers in the following roads :—				
Western District :—				
Sinza Road, between Gordon and Seymour Roads ...	2,616		2,072.29	
Sinza Road, between Seymour and Ferry Roads ...	2,297		2,092.15	
Weihaiwei Road, between Chengtu and Yates Roads in substitution of ditch	3,226		1,882.49	
Northern District :—				
Wonglo Road	1,277		1,307.69	
North Szechuen Road from the Swimming Bath to Hongkew Recreation Ground	1,243		1,176.08	
Eastern District :—				
*Muirhead Road sewer and subsidiary works	25,247		5,015.64	
Culverting the Chang Pang.				
Great Western Road, continuation of culvert westward to Chungking Road, half cost	5,250			
		41,156		13,546.34
<i>Landing Stages.</i>				
Soochow Creek at Ferry Road in wood	300		170.69	
Soochow Creek opposite Cad. Lot 194 C in reinforced concrete	350			
Two Shelters at Tsingpoo Road Pontoon			1,499.47	
		650		1,670.16
<i>Land.</i>				
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range Extension, balance of cost	60,000		64,427.33	
Construction of New Rifle Butts, etc.			4,492.12	
Police Force.				
Extension of Sikh Gurdwara Site	1,000		671.67	
Health Department.				
*Market for Yangtzepoo District, balance of cost	400		584.79	
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	(nominal)			
Victoria Nursing Home Extension		5,000		
Isolation Hospital Extension				
Pahsienjao Cemetery Extension		10,000		
Laying out portion of Pahsienjao Cemetery		1,000		
House Refuge Depot, balance of cost		8,000	5,197.47	
Latrine Sites		2,000	1,677.74	
Public Works Department.				
Three Depôts in Eastern District (nominal)	5,000			
Parks and Open Spaces.				
*Wayside Park, balance of cost	4,000		112.60	
... laying out and planting	9,300		7,218.72	
Reserve Garden, laying out	350		484.37	
Carried forward	106,050	91,035	84,766.81	31,380.09

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Estimated.		Actual.	
				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>				106,050	91,035	84,766.81	31,380.09
<i>Land—continued.</i>							
<i>Parks and Open Spaces—continued.</i>							
Public Recreation Ground, subsoil drainage of Po o Ground	...	...	1,016			715.15	
Less—Contribution from Polo Club	...	250				3,500.00	
" " Golf Club	...	250				62.36	
		500		516			
Public Recreation Ground for Chinese	...	...		3,500			
Hongkew Recreation Ground, raising, laying out, etc., balance of cost	...	...				62.36	
Educational Grants.	...	...					
Ellis Kadoorie School, balance of cost	...	...		8,800		10,372.38	
Miscellaneous.	...	...					
Central Office Extension	...	...		250,000		179.65	
" " amalgamation of lots, etc.	...	...				5,809.69	
Surplus Land, less sales	...	...			368,866		105,406.04
<i>Buildings.</i>							
Fire Brigade.	...	...					
*Hongkew Station, additions	...	...				3,021.52	
Police Force.	...	...					
Central Station, Extension of Civil Cells	...	...	300				
" " Studio and Dark Room	...	...	750			963.13	
Louza Station, Detectives' Office	...	...	450			42.45	
Hongkew Station, additional storey to kitchen	...	...	1,000				
" " Gurdwara	...	...	450			375.90	
*Western Depot Magazine	...	...	500			225.16	
" " Vehicle Inspector's Shed	...	...				1,137.86	
*Gaol, Laundry-Fittings	...	...	10,000			1,468.26	
" " Warders' (Indian) Quarters	...	...	10,000				
" " Lavatory for Foreign Staff	...	...	150			112.97	
<i>Under Construction :—</i>							
*Casual Ward, Alterations at H.M. Consular Gaol	...	...				1,610.98	
Louza Station, New Kitchen, balance of cost	...	...	300			273.09	
Gaol, Workshops, balance of cost	...	...	150			121.00	
" " Laundry, Baths, etc., balance of cost	...	...	17,800			9,952.32	
<i>Health Department.</i>							
*Nurses' Quarters, Woosung Road, alterations	...	...	2,000			4,220.05	
Latrines	...	...	2,000			838.47	
<i>Public Works Department.</i>							
East Hongkew Depot, cart repairing sheds, etc.	...	...	4,850				
North Honan Road Depot, Tar Macadam Shed and Furnace	...	...	200			290.73	
Sinza Road Depot, Tar Macadam Shed and Furnace	...	...				409.32	
Hongkew Depot, " " " "	...	...				527.64	
Soochow Road, Depot " " " "	...	...				377.49	
<i>Parks and Open Spaces.</i>							
Hongkew Recreation Ground, Drinking Fountain	...	...	900			1,016.89	
Quinsan Square, Drinking Fountain	...	...	300			397.00	
Public Recreation Ground, Ladies' Lavatory	...	...	850				
<i>Under Construction :—</i>							
Reserve Garden, Plant House, balance of cost	...	...	3,500		86,450	2,932.21	30,674.44
<i>Roads.</i>							
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads	...	...		150,000		45,911.32	
Acquiring land for widening existing roads	...	...				32,897.83	
" " Peking Road	...	...				78,809.15	
						68,564.86	
Making up and metalling the above	...	...	75,000			147,374.01	
Wood Paving.	...	...				76,298.09	
Nanking Road, west of Chekiang Road	...	...	27,500			27,106.56	
Lithofalt Blocks.	...	...					
Kiangse Road, between Kiukiang and Hankow Roads	...	...	3,220		255,720	2,171.04	252,949.70
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Ammunition Reserve	...	...					
102 Rounds Case Shot for Q.F. 15 pdrs. Artillery Guns	...	...			260		265.34
Totals carried to Summary	...	...		772,331			420,675.61

*Uncompleted at December 31.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

SUMMARY.						
Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income:—			2,567,900			2,589,627.85
Ordinary Expenditure:—						
Volunteer Corps		44,480			43,664.98	
Fire Brigade		53,043			47,089.13	
Police Force		801,576			854,499.28	
Health Department.						
Office	171,383			127,725.26		
Hospitals.						
Victoria Nursing Home ...	23,499			23,102.86		
Isolation Hospital	15,888			18,138.29		
do. Chinese	4,229			900.79		
Police Hospital—Fikhs ...	394			901.21		
do. Chinese	1,018			1,919.69		
Sanatorium	5,295			5,326.51		
Cemeteries, etc.	1,072			635.99		
Swimming Bath	815			367.43		
Extra-departmental	30,500			27,134.61		
Public Works Department.		253,593			204,152.64	
General	135,241			142,050.06		
Buildings	54,872			43,761.89		
Creeks and River	37,607			36,174.83		
Drainage	9,899			16,945.13		
Roads.						
Maintenance	148,466			130,250.56		
Cleaving	92,359			89,779.32		
Lighting	91,655			86,618.27		
Parks and Open Spaces	37,114			37,735.53		
Public Band		607,213			583,315.59	
Educational Grants.		45,082			49,621.51	
Public School	21,478			23,635.72		
do. for Chinese	13,260			12,154.69		
General	14,800			9,800.00		
Finance Department.		49,538			45,590.41	
Treasurer's Office	51,315			49,916.31		
Comptroller's Office	4,460			5,167.14		
Secretariat.		55,765			55,083.45	
Secretary's Office	53,426			51,661.37		
Tax Office	78,828			78,141.12		
General Charges		132,254			129,802.49	
Interest		48,834			51,545.72	
Redemption of Debentures		109,000			94,690.67	
Stock and Stores:—		135,625			135,625.00	
Volunteer Corps	10,700			14,975.95		
Fire Brigade	3,835			2,901.76		
Police Force	66,900			70,182.70		
Health Department	8,000			6,680.81		
Public Works Department ...	163,596			156,792.90		
Educational Grants:—						
Public School	860			822.23		
do. for Chinese	410			406.41		
Finance Department	1,000			295.14		
Secretariat	1,000			754.06		
Less—Stores issued, etc.	246,301			253,511.96		
Volunteer Corps	10,000			13,923.34		
Police Force	55,000			55,772.53		
Public Works Department ...	145,000			130,806.75		
		36,301			53,009.54	
Surplus carried to Extra-ordinary Income		2,372,304	2,567,900		2,347,690.11	2,589,627.85
		195,596			241,937.74	
		2,567,900	2,567,900		2,589,627.85	2,589,627.85
Extraordinary Income						
Extraordinary Expenditure			768,877.93			
Deficit, carried forward to 1912		772,331.00			420,675.61	494,535.54
Surplus do. do.			13,463.07		73,859.93	
		772,331.00	772,331.00		494,535.54	494,535.54

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

1,950 fully paid Shares of £20 per Share, Final dividend for 1910 @ £1.10.0 per Share £2,918 13 3

do. do. Interim dividend for 1911 @ 15s. per Share 1,440 5 11

£4,358 19 2

Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, carried forward to 1912 ...

... ..

2,796 5 7

£7,155 4 9

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, on December 31, 1910 ...

... ..

£6,171 7 5

Interest.

On Loan £800 0 0

On Bank overdraft 183 1 4

983 1 4

Miscellaneous.

Coupon Ticket Books

16 0

£7,155 4 9

BALANCE SHEET.

			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.					
To SILVER LOANS :—					
Loan of 1892 at 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1893 " 5½ "	...	...	...	45,400.00	...
Do. 1895 " 5 "	...	...	...	46,200.00	...
Do. 1896 " 5 "	...	...	...	107,600.00	...
Do. 1897 " 5 "	...	...	...	101,300.00	...
Do. 1900 " 5½ "	...	...	...	263,400.00	...
Do. 1901 " 6 "	...	...	...	31,700.00	...
Do. 1902 " 6 "	...	...	...	45,100.00	...
Do. 1903 " 6 "	...	...	...	139,500.00	...
Do. 1904 " 6 "	...	...	...	425,400.00	...
Do. 1905 " 6 "	...	...	...	163,000.00	...
Do. 1907 " 6 "	...	...	...	285,900.00	...
Do. 1907 " 6 "	...	...	...	500,000.00	...
Do. 1908 " 6 "	...	...	...	650,000.00	...
Do. 1909 " 6 "	...	...	...	300,000.00	...
Do. 1910 " 6 "	...	...	...	313,800.00	...
Do. 1911 " 6 "	...	...	...	350,000.00	...
					3,773,300.00
Allocation of Loans as under :—					
General Purposes.					
Loans at 5 per cent	...	...	...	447,700.00	...
Do. 5½ "	...	...	...	62,900.00	...
Do. 6 "	...	...	...	1,393,700.00	...
Electricity Department.					
Loans at 5 per cent	...	...	...	75,000.00	...
Do. 5½ "	...	...	...	15,000.00	...
Do. 6 "	...	...	...	1,779,000.00	...
					1,904,300.00
					1,869,000.00
					3,773,300.00
To STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent : Authorised £50,000, Issued £20,000 at Ex. 2/5½					
" HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Sterling overdraft £2,796.57 at Ex. 2/5½	...	...	...	...	161,344.54
					22,558.22
" TRUST FUNDS					
Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	691,372.25	...
Sikh Police Deferred Pay	...	...	...	56,329.60	...
Municipal Savings Bank	...	...	...	127,854.44	...
Public School Prize Fund	...	...	...	Cr. 82.68	...
Gurdwara Building Fund	...	...	...	906.64	...
Deposit Accounts :—					
Foreign and Native Liquor Sellers	...	...	...	4,379.43	...
Firearms Dealers	...	...	...	500.80	...
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	...	...	71.78	...
Native Theatres	...	...	...	2,911.73	...
Public Ricshas	...	...	...	953.10	...
Volunteers' Equipments	...	...	...	1,275.75	...
Ordure Contractor	...	...	...	11,265.00	...
Road Materials Contractor	...	...	...	1,400.00	...
Building Contractor	...	...	...	5,000.00	...
House Refuse and Garbage Contractor	...	...	...	294.30	...
Probationary Nurses	...	...	...	599.60	...
Mixed Court	...	...	...	408.13	...
					29,058.82
" ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE BUILDING FUND					
Less.—Expenditure during 1911	...	...	...	25,000.00	885,439.07
				3,229.87	21,770.13
" SUNDRY CREDITORS					
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES	...	...	...	...	95,695.53
" GENERAL BALANCE	...	...	...	...	91,089.34
					5,921,476.24
					10,972,673.07

I have examined the foregoing Account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

DECEMBER 31, 1911.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ASSETS.			
* By LAND			4,317,582.01
" BUILDINGS—		1,747,087.59	
Less—Depreciation		34,377.25	
			1,712,710.34
" STOCK AND STORES—		596,200.94	
Less—Depreciation		48,722.39	
			547,478.55
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY, LIMITED— 1,950 Shares £20 each at Tls. 360			702,000.00
" SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED— 1,000 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 66			66,000.00
" CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA— Deposit for the benefit of the widow of the late G. M. Hart ...			4,000.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—			
Pingchiao Quarry		41,123.12	
Convict Labour		27,037.75	
Concreteware Manufactory		75,943.54	
			144,104.41
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS— ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT ...			567.13
" BUND BRIDGE BUILDING FUND— Expenditure during 1911			12,063.01
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS—			
Municipal Debentures at par		252,900.00	
Shanghai Race Club Debentures at cost		153,454.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost		32,245.00	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost		255,305.00	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost		10,250.00	
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., Debentures at cost ...		99,000.00	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Fixed Deposit ...		5,000.00	
			808,154.00
" SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE			146,654.11
CASH—			
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation			
Current Account	21,634.41		
Fixed Deposit	100,000.00		
		121,634.41	
Less—			
Overdraft with Compradore		12,308.00	
			109,326.41
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS			2,402,033.10
			<u>10,972,673.07</u>

*Land has been written down to its assessed value as at December 31, 1911

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

A.

B.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	1907 Tls.	1908 Tls.	1909 Tls.	1910 Tls.	1911 Tls.	1907 %	1908 %	1909 %	1910 %	1911 %
Volunteer Corps Stock and Stores	36,641.63 <i>Cr.</i> 4,089.49	43,788.73 23,409.65	36,732.03 1,370.74	36,748.22 10,613.47	43,664.98 1,052.61					
	32,552.14	67,198.38	38,102.77	47,361.69	44,717.59	1.64	2.80	1.51	1.85	1.71
Fire Brigade Stock and Stores	30,295.05 —	40,941.15 8,056.71	46,108.11 1,465.20	48,989.83 5,700.67	47,089.13 2,901.76					
	30,295.05	48,997.86	47,513.31	54,690.52	49,990.89	1.53	2.03	1.88	2.14	1.81
Police Force Stock and Stores	485,693.32 33,732.15	654,806.62 29,835.43	721,532.17 16,744.19	766,990.01 7,140.97	854,499.28 14,410.17					
	519,425.47	684,642.05	738,276.36	774,130.98	868,909.45	26.19	28.48	29.28	30.30	28.11
Health Department Stock and Stores	108,658.93 11,655.25	123,622.23 11,363.09	170,526.73 11,152.65	161,628.72 5,807.19	204,152.64 6,680.81					
	120,314.18	134,385.32	181,679.38	167,435.91	210,833.45	6.07	5.59	7.20	6.55	6.11
Public Works Department Stock and Stores	528,496.03 27,094.77	541,508.97 28,325.33	567,763.25 16,722.00	567,633.06 4,766.46	583,315.59 25,986.15					
	555,590.80	569,834.30	584,485.25	572,399.52	609,301.74	28.01	23.72	23.18	22.40	21.11
Public Band Stock and Stores	40,836.21 3,174.95	41,752.70 <i>Cr.</i> 433.00	42,263.63 11.14	45,636.25	49,621.51					
	44,011.16	41,319.70	42,274.77	45,636.25	49,621.51	2.22	1.72	1.68	1.79	1.81
Educational Grants Public School Stock and Stores	14,493.20 682.07	13,842.19 837.95	18,636.71 528.91	19,152.83 348.03	23,635.72 522.23					
	15,180.27	14,680.14	19,165.62	19,500.86	24,157.95	.77	.62	.76	.76	.81
Public School for Chinese Stock and Stores	9,966.34 231.46	8,425.35 414.15	8,248.78 130.45	13,381.51 196.02	12,154.69 406.41					
	10,197.80	8,839.50	8,379.23	13,577.53	12,561.10	.51	.37	.33	.53	.41
General	8,500.00	9,300.00	11,723.05	12,300.00	9,800.00	.43	.39	.46	.48	.41
Finance Department Stock and Stores				45,759.70 3,800.93	55,083.45 295.14					
				49,560.63	55,378.59				1.94	1.21
Secretariat Stock and Stores	135,233.81 1,445.66	144,396.33 3,034.12	160,275.29 1,489.38	131,147.38 693.19	129,802.49 754.06					
	136,679.47	147,430.45	161,764.67	131,840.57	130,556.55	6.89	6.13	6.42	5.16	5.11
General Charges	35,446.51	55,531.07	37,593.99	56,855.54	51,545.72	1.79	2.32	1.49	2.23	1.81
Interest	71,245.52	85,992.79	86,251.72	90,863.46	94,690.87	3.59	3.57	3.42	3.56	3.51
Redemption of Debentures	31,600.00	119,500.00	143,800.00	164,000.00	135,625.00	1.59	4.97	5.71	6.42	5.11
Total Ordinary Expenditure	1,611,038.37	1,987,651.56	2,101,010.12	2,200,153.46	2,347,690.11	81.23	82.71	83.32	86.11	86.11
Surplus	372,393.46	415,512.60	420,590.21	354,902.56	241,937.74	16.77	17.29	16.68	13.89	12.89
Total Ordinary Income	1,983,431.83	2,403,164.16	2,521,600.33	2,555,056.02	2,589,627.85	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Working Account.

Dr.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1910 ...		3,687.80	By Stone, etc. sold and supplied Tons 68,820.45		101,285.82
Wages and Superannuation ...	3,952.96		Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1911 ...		7,720.79
Accountancy Charges ...	600.00				
Quarrying ...	12,751.78				
Transport ...	43,246.41				
Stone-breakers ...	11,697.92				
Add—Spare parts taken into use at cost ...	4,057.42				
	15,755.34				
Steam Launch—Working Expenses ...	1,058.23				
Repairs to buildings ...	729.81				
Lease ...	1,600.00				
Interest ...	2,467.38				
Depreciation ...	4,097.84				
Miscellaneous ...	3,649.49				
	89,909.24				
	93,597.04				
Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account ...	15,409.57				
	109,006.61				
TAEIS ...		109,006.61	TAEIS ...		109,006.61

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account ...	41,123.12		By Buildings: Balance at December 31, 1910	10,629.81	
Lease Account: Credit against value of Materials to be supplied under terms of lease	7,899.85		Less—Depreciation ...	897.40	
Sundry Creditors ...	1,423.06				10,232.41
			Plant and Machinery: Balance at December 31, 1910 ...	29,520.71	
			Less—Depreciation ... Tls. 3,252.01		
			Spare parts taken into use 4,057.42		
				7,309.43	
				22,211.28	
			Add—Additions during the year ...	4,338.26	
					26,549.54
			Steam-launch "Swift": Balance at December 31, 1910 ...	1,000.55	
			Less—Depreciation ...	333.48	
					667.07
			Furniture and Sundries: Balance at December 31, 1910 ...	604.12	
			Less—Depreciation ...	114.95	
				489.17	
			Add—Additions during the year ...	117.84	
					607.01
			Sundry Debtors ...		1,614.35
			Stock at Quarry:—		
			Stone and Sand ...	7,720.79	
			Explosives ...	1,423.88	
					9,144.17
			Cash at Quarry ...	63.18	
			General Funds ...	1,568.30	
					1,631.48
TAEIS ...		50,446.03	TAEIS ...		50,446.03

Dr.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Loss for year transferred,			By Profits for year transferred,		
Concreteware Manufactory		37.33	Pingchiao Quarry	15,409.57	
Advance from General Funds,			Convict Labour	14,758.71	
Concreteware Manufactory		2,496.58			30,168.28
Cash Contributions transferred,			" Cash in General Funds		
Public Works Department Roads ..	15,409.57		Pingchiao Quarry	1,568.30	
Police Force	14,758.71		Convict Labour	398.48	
		30,168.28	" Balance		1,966.78
					567.13
TALS ...		32,702.19	TALS ...		32,702.19

POLICE RECREATION FUND.

INCOME.	Tls.	EXPENDITURE.	Tls.
Deductions from Police pay for fines	828.16	Books, magazines and newspapers	547.23
Balance at December 31, 1911, transferred to		Shooting prizes and cost of ammunition	587.11
Police General Account	1,748.95	Repairs to house-boats	255.00
		Grant towards Christmas dinner	142.24
		" " Ice	605.57
		Cost of Billiard Table and sundry accessories	439.96
Tls. 2,577.11		Tls. 2,577.11	

GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.

INCOME.	Tls.	EXPENDITURE.	Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1910	738.05	Part payment for the erection of a wall round	
Cash collected from Sikhs, \$1,500	1,164.00	the Gurdwara Site	1,000.00
Interest	35.12	Chinese Government Land Tax	2.53
		Fire Insurance	28.00
		Balance at December 31, 1911	906.64
Tls. 1,937.17		Tls. 1,937.17	

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1911.	Adjustments, and additions, less Sales during the year.	1911 Re-assessment		Value at December 31, 1911.
			Increase in value.	Decrease in value.	
Central Offices	Tls. 611,502.57	Tls. 179.65	Tls. 36,182.22		Tls. 575,500.00
Town Hall	85,440.00		16,020.00		69,420.00
Volunteer Corps.—					
Headquarters	66,000.00				66,000.00
Rifle Range	357,500.00				357,500.00
Riding School	8,666.00		1,444.00		7,222.00
Rifle Range Extension... ..	157,759.43	68,919.45			226,678.88
Fire Brigade.—					
Central Station	46,000.00			1,510.00	46,000.00
Sinza Station	13,590.00		9,350.00		12,080.00
Workshop	11,220.00				20,570.00
Police Force.—					
Stations.					
Central	212,500.00				212,500.00
Hongkew	96,850.00		7,450.00		104,300.00
Louza	140,000.00			14,000.00	126,000.00
Sinza	61,380.00			6,820.00	54,560.00
Wayside	15,155.51			2,047.01	13,108.50
West Hongkew	25,311.00		3,894.00		29,205.00
Yangtzepoo	8,414.00			1,502.50	6,911.50
Gaol	71,360.52			8.52	71,352.00
Eastern Depot	21,946.06	3,096.00		4,892.06	20,150.00
Western Depot	41,683.74			7,629.99	34,053.75
Carter Road Quarters	9,516.00			1,586.00	7,930.00
Dog Kennels	2,047.90			765.90	1,282.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,047.00	571.67			4,618.67
Health Department.—					
Hospitals.					
Victoria Nursing Home	138,712.14				138,712.14
Isolation Hospital	191,076.65		44,138.35		235,215.00
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	50,640.00		12,660.00		63,300.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	6,423.91				6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00				3,550.00
Markets.—					
East Hongkew	6,023.00			860.00	5,163.00
Elgin Road	34,320.00		5,280.00		39,600.00
Hongkew	54,340.00		8,360.00		62,700.00
Maloo	129,024.00			24,192.00	104,832.00
Mohawk	4,548.00			758.00	3,790.00
Sinza	25,399.29			2,746.79	22,652.50
Wayside	2,535.00				2,535.00
Yangtzepoo	2,472.17	584.79		308.06	2,748.90
Slaughter House	23,082.00		9,587.00		32,669.00
Cattle Sheds	34,260.00		8,565.00		42,825.00
House Refuse Depot	7,172.39	5,197.47		4,685.36	7,684.50
Public Works Department.—					
Quarters, Avenue Road	10,242.00			602.00	9,640.00
Depôts.—					
Great Western Road	926.00			110.00	816.00
Markham Road	12,761.02	4,658.50		3,101.02	14,318.50
North Chekiang Road	9,696.00			264.00	9,432.00
Sinza	36,955.00			1,945.00	35,010.00
Soochow Creek	6,081.00			1,160.60	4,920.40
Thorne Road	34,074.00		8,518.50		42,592.50
East Hongkew	15,120.00			2,160.00	12,960.00
Wayside	2,628.00				2,628.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00				28,160.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—					
Brenan Piece	9,080.66				9,080.66
Hongkew Recreation Ground	681,262.21	62.36			681,324.57
Quinsan Square	143,808.00		10,272.00		154,080.00
Wayside Park	57,901.15	7,331.32			65,232.47
Nurseries.—					
Hungjao Road	13,211.40				13,211.40
Sicawei Road	65,070.00			57,986.20	7,083.80
Carried forward	3,908,444.72	90,601.21	128,074.85	195,287.23	3,931,833.55

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1911.	Adjustments, and additions, less Sales during the year.	1911 Re-assessment.		Value at December 31, 1911.
			Increase in value.	Decrease in value.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,908,444.72	90,601.21	128,074.85	195,287.23	3,931,833.55
Educational Grants.—					
Public School	130,488.00		21,748.00		152,236.00
Public School for Chinese	81,549.00		12,546.00		94,095.00
Ellis Kadoorie School	32,420.60	10,372.38		1,167.98	41,625.00
Latrines and Urinals.—					
Avenue Road	496.00			124.00	372.00
Broadway East.	1,045.00			104.50	940.50
Buntoongloong	2,358.00			524.00	1,834.00
Boone Road	307.00		45.00		352.00
Carter Road	561.42	77.06		229.48	399.00
Durpoe Road	2,690.00				2,690.00
East Hanbury Road	1,512.00				1,512.00
East Seward Road	1,000.00				1,000.00
Haining Road	512.00				512.00
Hwakee Road	1,056.00		88.00		1,144.00
Kansuh Road	119.00		8.50		127.50
Lay Road	438.90	17.08		269.98	186.00
Mohawk Estate	855.00			513.00	342.00
Moji Road	6.02	38.09	16.19		60.30
North Chekiang Road... ..	1,490.00			797.00	693.00
Park Road	1,140.00				1,140.00
Pingchiao Road	1,305.00			435.00	870.00
Rangoon Road	38.41		11.59		50.00
Sinza Road	792.00			72.00	720.00
Thorburn Road... ..	164.00			49.20	114.80
Thorne Road	192.00		48.00		240.00
Tai Sing Road	280.00			28.00	252.00
Wuchow Road	899.55	17.11		68.56	848.10
Fokien Road		1,528.40		772.40	756.00
Drainage Creeks.—					
Near Wayside Road	4,008.00				4,008.00
" Connaught Road... ..	152.00				152.00
" Robison Road	570.00				570.00
" Siccawei Road	590.00				590.00
Surplus Land.—					
Avenue Road	3,712.00	Cr. 2,230.00	66.00		1,548.00
Baikal Road	2,101.00			1,117.40	983.60
Boundary Road	585.11			112.61	472.50
Bubbling Well Road	455.40	Cr. 455.40			
Connaught Road	2,409.00			489.00	1,920.00
Dalny Road	348.12		439.88		788.00
Dalny and Yuling Roads	5,078.00			1,024.00	4,054.00
East Yuhang Road and Tungchow Road,					
East side	7,808.00			1,115.00	6,693.00
Eastern Police Depot	3,096.00	Cr. 3,096.00			
Gordon Road	900.00	2,652.81		562.81	2,990.00
Jessfield Road	981.43				981.43
Markham Road	2,244.00			374.00	1,870.00
Manila Road	219.00	Cr. 219.00			
Medhurst Road	200.40		39.00	28.40	211.00
Moulmein Road			720.23		720.23
Nanyang Road	454.97			3.47	451.50
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	14,960.00				14,960.00
Old Boundary Stone Site	21.00				21.00
Peking Road	10,600.16	2,442.58		4,938.74	8,104.00
Rangoon Road	1,296.56			229.56	1,067.00
Sinza Road	3,448.00			313.00	3,135.00
Siccawei Road	230.00				230.00
Shanhaiwan Road	7,135.52			1,451.52	5,684.00
Thorburn Road	1,359.44			98.64	1,260.80
Tatung Road	217.75			94.75	123.00
Ward Road	255.00				255.00
Wayside Road	4,352.45			373.25	3,979.20
West Soochow Road	5,100.00			1,600.00	3,500.00
Whashing Road	702.00			169.00	533.00
Yates Road	2,655.09			663.00	1,992.00
Yochow Road	2,568.38			516.35	2,052.00
Yu Yuen Road, Extension		4,738.00			4,738.00
	4,262,963.28	107,243.55	163,092.01	215,716.83	4,317,582.01

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1911.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1911.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Municipal Offices.—				
Secretariat Offices and Quarters	20,963.64	419.27		20,544.37
Public Works Offices and Quarters	21,636.24	432.72		21,203.52
Police and Volunteer Quarters	18,982.34	379.65		18,602.69
Health Offices and Quarters	35,795.26	715.91		35,079.35
 Town Hall	 124,379.50	 2,487.59		 121,891.91
 Volunteer Corps.—				
Headquarters	22,136.81	442.74		21,694.10
Rifle Range	6,446.89	128.94		6,317.95
 Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Central	27,727.53	554.55		27,172.98
Hongkew	5,315.06	106.30	3,021.52	8,230.28
Sinza	41,350.16	827.00		40,523.16
Victoria	2,982.93	59.66		2,923.27
 Workshop	 3,615.69	 72.31		 3,543.38
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	2,259.80	45.20		2,214.60
 Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Bubbling Well	26,689.79	533.80		26,155.99
Central	89,803.10	1,796.06	963.13	88,970.17
Hongkew	51,023.35	1,020.47	375.90	50,378.78
Louza	43,083.71	860.67	675.54	42,848.58
Sinza	46,543.86	930.88		45,612.98
Wayside	42,769.49	855.39		41,914.10
West Hongkew	58,125.11	1,162.50		56,962.61
Yangtszepoo	10,781.03	215.62		10,565.41
 Gaoi	 203,906.94	 4,078.14	 11,654.55	 211,483.35
Western Depot	121,682.48	2,433.65	1,363.02	120,611.85
Carter Road Quarters	6,779.40	135.59		6,643.81
Dog Kennels	1,033.16	20.66		1,012.50
 Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	109,779.89	2,195.60		107,584.29
Isolation Hospital	164,987.55	3,299.75	4,220.05	165,907.85
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	20,790.18	415.80		20,374.38
Police Hospital for Sikhs	5,176.56	103.53		5,073.03
“ “ “ Chinese	19,251.42	385.03		18,866.39
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,932.58	38.65		1,893.93
Public Swimming Bath	19,914.99	394.30		19,516.69
 Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	29,710.66	594.21		29,116.45
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,577.54	71.55		3,505.99
 Carried forward	 1,410,884.67	 28,217.69	 22,273.71	 1,404,940.69

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1911.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year, less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1911.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Health Department—cont.				
Markets.				
East Hongkew	8,478.40	169.57		8,308.83
Elgin	10,758.58	215.17		10,543.41
Hongkew	14,046.94	280.94		13,766.00
Maloo	75,929.35	1,518.59		74,410.76
Mohawk	2,259.80	45.20		2,214.60
Sinza	10,972.86	219.46		10,753.40
Wayside	4,158.04	83.16		4,074.88
Yangtzepoo	3,888.09	77.76		3,810.33
Slaughter House	18,078.41	361.57		17,716.84
Cattle Sheds	18,873.87	377.47		18,496.40
Quarters, Woosung Road	6,087.63	121.75		5,965.88
Public Works Department.—				
Depôts.				
Hart Road	580.89	11.62		569.27
North Chekiang Road	2,494.83	49.90		2,444.93
Soochow Road			377.49	377.49
Sinza	3,986.49	79.73	409.32	4,316.08
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops	2,374.16	47.48	527.64	2,854.32
Wayside	723.13	14.46		708.67
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road)	292.90	5.86		287.04
Office, Northern District	1,887.02	37.74	290.73	2,140.01
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground	2,014.49	40.29	1,016.89	2,991.09
Public Garden	16,623.02	332.46		16,290.56
Reserve Garden	9,218.82	184.38	2,932.21	11,966.65
Nursery, Hungjao Road	303.72	6.07		297.65
Quinsan Square			397.00	397.00
Educational Grants.—				
Public School	43,205.83	861.12		42,344.71
Public School for Chinese	50,740.66	1,014.81		49,725.85
Tls.	1,718,862.60	34,377.25	28,224.99	1,712,710.34

STOCK AND STORES

Property.	Value at January 1, 1911.	Deprecia- tion.	Adjustments and Additions during the year less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1911.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps.—				
Furniture and fittings	3,195.63	319.56	203.97	3,080.04
Maxim and Nordenfeldt guns	3,104.17	465.61	...	2,638.56
Morris tubes	1,737.13	86.85	...	1,650.28
Rifles, carbines, revolvers and breeching up tools, sub-target machine	34,417.59	5,162.64	7,634.86	36,889.81
Light Horse saddles and equipment	726.47	145.30	55.58	636.75
Battery harness and ponies	2,175.05	435.01	35.00	1,775.04
Infantry equipment	2,400.51	480.10	196.88	2,117.29
Ammunition	34,734.65	...	Cr. 6,808.34	27,926.31
Winter Overcoats	4,170.83	834.16	...	3,336.67
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam engines, motor fire engine, motor fire escape & steam fire float	63,412.33	6,341.23	Cr. 13,665.94	43,405.16
Fire hose	9,890.00	...	...	9,890.00
Harness	754.78	150.96	74.30	678.12
Trucks, etc., general plant	19,301.69	1,930.17	1,992.32	19,363.84
Horses and ponies	3,485.70	871.42	265.40	2,879.68
Fire bells	2,476.10	123.80	...	2,352.30
2 Smoke Helmets and Fittings	263.79	...	...	263.79
Furniture and Sundries	623.21	...	569.74	1,192.95
Police Force.—				
Furniture, fittings and carriages	53,696.26	5,369.63	7,354.28	55,680.91
do. at Mixed Court	625.07	62.51	...	776.73
do. at Captain Superintendent's quarters	1,439.65	143.97	...	1,295.68
Motor Cars and accessories	4,766.27	476.63	3,248.52	7,538.16
Fire hose and appliances	6,882.63	688.26	386.99	6,681.36
Arms, rifle stands, etc.	15,721.45	2,358.22	4,788.34	18,151.57
Ambulance litters, bicycle lamps, whistles, prisoners' chains, leg irons, tools, carts, etc.	14,845.93	1,484.59	477.12	13,838.46
Saddlery, accoutrements and stable furniture	751.36	150.27	50.82	651.91
Electric lamps, fans and fittings	7,195.68	719.57	153.93	6,630.04
Stores in godown	1,350.00	...	...	1,350.00
Printing type	276.30	27.63	...	248.67
Lethal chamber for destroying Dogs	835.56	83.56	...	752.00
Athletic apparatus	247.50	24.75	...	222.75
Steam dyeing vat and washing machine	220.55	22.06	...	198.49
Police telephone boxes	994.48	99.45	363.00	1,258.03
Uniform	17,210.85	...	Cr. 2,345.11	14,865.74
Prisoners' food	260.03	...	Cr. 68.71	191.32
Cylin	21.98	...	129.72	151.70
Health Department.—				
Houseboat	283.50	28.35	...	255.15
Motor car	2,062.77	206.28	...	1,856.49
Furniture, apparatus and sundries	48,440.68	4,844.07	6,680.81	50,277.42
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, fittings, plans of settlement	10,508.69	1,050.87	1,336.63	10,794.45
Motor Cars and accessories	6,423.60	642.36	97.11	5,878.35
Steam road rollers, scarifiers and dredger, hand winches and diaphragm pumps	13,710.98	1,028.32	9,462.37	22,145.03
Hand rollers, lawn-mowers, sweeping machines, garden seats and public lamp pillars	28,611.13	2,145.83	613.13	27,078.43
Carriages, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.	15,393.94	1,539.39	116.82	13,971.37
Harness	1,387.31	277.46	...	1,109.85
Tools, danger lamps, shovels, rakes, tar boiling and spraying machines, etc.	6,391.99	639.20	364.13	6,116.92
Stores in godown	9,926.89	...	2,461.33	12,388.22
15 Pontons and connecting bridges and 1 Jetty, Soochow Road	43,816.63	3,286.25	...	40,530.38
Boundary stones, road materials, iron gully and manhole covers	23,070.96	...	10,796.82	33,867.78
Flags	...	...	737.81	737.81
Town Hall.—				
Furniture, etc.	3,731.49	373.15	...	3,358.34
Public Band.—				
Instruments, music stands, etc.	2,338.31	350.74	Cr. 693.82	1,298.75
Furniture	238.68	35.80	...	202.88
Music	423.00	...	...	423.00
Public School.—				
Furniture, etc.	5,158.46	515.85	491.72	5,134.33
Laboratory apparatus	174.74	26.20	30.51	179.05
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and sundries	5,327.95	532.80	406.41	5,201.56
Band instruments	189.89	28.48	...	161.41
Finance Department.—				
Furniture and fittings	1,857.46	185.75	295.14	1,966.85
Safes	2,843.47	284.35	...	2,559.12
Secretariat.—				
Furniture, etc.	9,749.38	974.94	754.06	9,528.50
Riesha Tickets	668.04	668.04	...	...
Tls.	556,943.12	48,722.39	39,257.82	547,478.55

ESTIMATES FOR 1912

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1911.

The Council submits to the Ratepayers the following Estimate of Municipal Income for 1912, together with the appropriations of Expenditure which are recommended for the year.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 2,611,450
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	2,439,645
leaving a Surplus of	171,805
Adding thereto the Surplus brought forward from 1911	73,860
plus the amount of the proposed <i>Loan</i> for 1912	800,000
an <i>Extraordinary Income</i> is formed of	1,045,665
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	1,033,170
and it is proposed to carry forward the <i>Surplus</i> resulting of	Tls. 12,495

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 675,000.—In accordance with Resolution XII, passed at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, the whole of the Settlement has been re-valued for purposes of taxation, and Land Tax for 1912 will be levied on the new assessments. Although in a certain number of cases the new values are higher than under the assessment of 1907, the fall in gross values aggregates about 11 million taels, with an estimated fall in Income of Tls. 69,000.

The Council proposes a reduction in the customary Rebate from 20 to 15 per cent. This step was not decided upon until the whole of the Ordinary Budget had been approved. The members of the Finance Committee applied themselves to eliminating every item of expenditure which was not considered rigidly necessary, and to cutting down the routine appropriations wherever possible, they were at the same time resolved to maintain the Surplus of Income over Expenditure at a figure which could be regarded as the proper margin of safety. It was expected that this Surplus would be Tls. 200,000, but the result now presented for public approval shows, as forementioned, little more than Tls. 170,000. The only alternative which presented itself to the course now proposed was an increase in the rates of taxation, and the Committee was unanimously of opinion that the present is no time for increasing the burden of taxation on any section of the community. The Committee's ultimate recommendation is the reduction of the rate of Rebate allowed to landowners.

The attention of the Council has repeatedly been drawn to the fact that, while this Rebate is customary in respect to Land Tax, there is no corresponding reduction in house assessments, the Rate on which is paid, in the case of leased premises, on the actual rental. It is true that General Municipal Rate is not collected on unoccupied houses, while Land Tax is levied on undeveloped land, and that some form of Rebate is thus necessary for the fair adjustment of the matter. The Rebate serves, moreover, as marginal compensation for error in appraisement or fluctuation in value; but when the custom of making re-assessment a quinquennial function has been broken, and when re-assessment takes place at shorter intervals, its necessity is at least lessened. The Council arrives thus at the opinion that, having regard to the present financial position of the Municipality, a reduction to 15 per cent is equitable and justifiable.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 1,200,000.—An increase of Tls. 40,000 on last year's figure is evenly divided between Foreign and Native Rate. The check which the Council anticipated in the annual progression

of Foreign Rate was not borne out by results, and, in regard to Native Rate, the recent influx of refugees into the Settlement and its consequently crowded condition, justify the view that the receipts during 1912 will exceed those of past years.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 175,000.—The tariff has been modified by the exclusion of the special rates for Opium, the Council having adopted the view that the drug should now properly pay the ordinary 2 per cent on the duty levied; to this end the necessary arrangements have been made with the French Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 30, 1911.

SIR,—With reference to the collection of Wharfage Dues by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and to the special tariff for Opium, Silk, Tea and Treasure, this tariff, so far as Opium is concerned, provides for the collection of Hk. Tls. 0.28 per chest of Raw Opium, which is very considerably less than 2 per cent on the amount of Duty levied.

For this reason it is proposed, with your Council's approval, to omit Opium from the schedule to be submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting in March next, in order that the Dues may be collected at the rate in force "on all other dutiable goods."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council to the Council dated November 15, 1911.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 30 last, on the subject of the tariff of dues levied on Raw Opium, and in reply I have the honour to inform you that the French Council adopts your proposal to apply the ordinary tariff, with effect from March next to this commodity.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The import of Opium during 1912 and the general course of trade during the year being highly problematical matters, the Finance Committee is unable to assign any grounds for varying the estimated receipts from this source, and the appropriation is therefore inserted as last year.

Licence Fees, Tls. 458,850.—No change in the Licence Schedule is suggested, and the figures submitted, which speak for themselves, are based on past receipts. The Livery Stable Licences are to be paid quarterly instead of monthly as heretofore.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 65,600.—The only item in this appropriation calling for remark is the "Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters, Tls. 14,100." The amount is purely a book entry, and is offset by additions to the pay of all employees residing in official quarters. This method of accounting is adopted with a view to showing in the accounts the actual emoluments of the Staff, and is part of the more general proposals of the Finance Committee directed towards the abolition of Allowances throughout the Service, a process which will complete itself upon expiry of existing three years' agreements with employees.

Contributions from Public Companies, Tls. 37,000.—It has been pointed out to the Council that the inclusion under this heading of the dividends received from the Council's holding of shares in the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., is not strictly correct, for the reason that one half of the number of shares held was paid for in cash. At the same time payment was at a special preference rate, and no exact method of division has suggested itself. The Council has therefore decided to leave the statement as heretofore, conscious that it comprises a harmless inaccuracy.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the dividend received from the holding of shares in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., exceeded the estimate by Tls. 1,000, and the Budget indicates the expectation that the higher rate will be maintained.

The Tramway Royalty is based on the receipts for the concluding quarter of 1911.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1912, payable half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1912, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from April 1, 1912, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff :—

		<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
<i>On Silk.—</i>	Steam Filature, per picul	0.320
	Raw and White, „	0.160
	Yellow, Native, „	0.135
	Wild, Raw, „	0.100
	„ Filature, „	0.120
	Re-reeled, Native, „	0.250
	„ Filature, „	0.300
<i>On Tea.—</i>	Cocoons, „	0.060
	Black and Green, „	0.015
	Brick, „	0.010
	Dust „	0.003
<i>On Treasure—</i>	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2 % on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as “duty free” by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% on the declared value.

Licence Fees.—From April 1 until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance, unless otherwise specified as follows :—

Tavern	* From Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail }	Tls. 50 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Native Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Native Lodging House	* From Tls. 2 to Tls. 12 per quarter.
Native Wine Shop	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 0.20 per table per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing Saloon, Exhibition or Show }	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Native Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 60 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop	¶ * From Tls. 10 to Tls. 40 per month.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Steam Launch	\$2 per month, or \$5 if carrying passengers.

* According to class.

¶ To be increased, in the Council's discretion, to a maximum of Tls. 50 per month.

Native Boat	* From 100 to 600 cash per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private-owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private-owned Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable :—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$3 per quarter.
Carriage	\$12 per quarter.
Motor Car, etc.	* From Tls. 5 to Tls. 15 per quarter.
Cart	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private-owned Ricsha	\$3 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricsha per month.
Private-owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$1 for the year or portion thereof.
Slaughterhouse Fees :—	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
" " Sheep "	\$0.10
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.20
Special Permit Fees :—	
For every Ox killed	\$0.10
" " Sheep "	\$0.05
" " Calf "	\$0.05
" " Pig "	\$0.20
Export Fees :—	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.05
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20
Water Supply :—	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
" " " Entrails	\$0.02
Market Fees :—	
For every Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
" " Stall	\$2.50 per month.
" " Space	\$0.50 per month.
Permit Fees :—	
For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
" bundings	Tls. 2.50
" placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
" erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
" mud-filling, etc.	Tls. 0.50
" ceremonial arches	Tls. 5.00
" " if to cross streets 25 ft. wide	Tls. 50
" calico sunshades over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50.
" mat sunshades over streets	Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence-plate.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 49,245.—The Council has no comment to make on this normal estimate, in the belief that the expenditure on the Corps is controlled adequately and with due regard to that effective readiness which is the first essential of such an organisation.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 54,430.—This estimate is again slightly advanced, and for the first time provision is inserted for a paid Head for the Brigade. The reasons which have actuated this proposal were made public by the Council in October, and, although no appointment has yet been made, it is not improbable that a professional "Chief Officer" will take up his duties in the course of the next few months. The necessity for such an appointment is as largely a financial matter as an administrative one, and with an officer on duty whose whole time and attention will be devoted to the well being of the Brigade, the Council looks alike for a more effective fire service and for greater economy in management. Allusion to the long and valuable services of Mr. Bidwell, who has been prevented by pressure of work from resuming his active duties, has been made elsewhere.

The transfer of the workshops to the Public Works Department, which has been unavoidably delayed, will come into operation as soon as the new buildings in course of erection are completed.

Police Force, Tls. 873,050.—After a year such as that which has passed, and with the country in its present unsettled condition, little blame can be laid upon the Council for that this, the principal spending Department, shows least the effect of the Finance Committee's supervisory and curbing hand. That the Strength is higher than is usual in a town of the size of Shanghai is true. That the percentage of Municipal Income absorbed by the Police Force is greater than it would be were the local conditions those of Europe or America is also true. But the Watch Committee's responsibility for the maintenance of order in the Settlement is a heavy one, and the Council has felt that to refuse the Captain Superintendent the number of men which he requires under present conditions, would be contrary to the wishes of those who have most at stake, *i.e.* of the Ratepayers. The Council cannot forecast what the Strength and consequent cost of the Police Force will be in future years.

The pay schedules, after a process of evolution, appear to have attained a satisfactory basis, inasmuch as recruiting for all branches is adequate, showing that the emoluments offered are sufficient to attract desirable men, while there is no counter evidence that the pay contrasts over-favourably with that of Police Forces elsewhere.

One particular feature of the Police Budget for 1912 calls for special mention, *viz.* the cost of Foreign supervision at the Mixed Court. Details of the number of men which this work involves have been given by the Captain Superintendent, and the Council is of opinion that the extra cost is well expended, whether from the point of view of civil litigation or criminal procedure, for in both branches of the Court's work improved methods are already felt.

Health Department, Tls. 222,935.—The permanent rat-proofing work already accomplished, makes it possible to reduce the expenditure on the Health Department, which consequently shows a fall from last year's figure of Tls. 30,000. The amount inserted under the heading "Plague Prevention" is believed to be sufficient to meet such expenditure as will this year be necessary in the gradual process of rendering the Settlement plague-proof in the absence of a serious outbreak. The staff of trained nurses is to be brought up to 25, and the number of Assistant Inspectors to 24; these the Health Officer considers the minimum for efficient work under present conditions. The leasing of Sub-District Offices, rendered necessary by Plague Prevention work, has now become so useful a feature of ordinary sanitary supervision as to justify permanence.

Public Works Department, Tls. 605,385.—The estimate is substantially identical with that of last year, which has proved amply sufficient for requirements. Road Maintenance, perhaps the most essential duty of the Department, has been the subject of considerable discussion during the year which is past, and

while the Works Committee is not wholly satisfied that the system under which the annual vote is expended is unimpeachable, the condition of the streets, generally speaking, is the subject of favourable comment. The Engineer's experiments in improved road surface work will proceed for another year, during which the effect of the Settlement's peculiar climatic conditions is being watched by the Department. In the meanwhile attention is drawn to the fact that no appropriation has been inserted for the re-fund by the Tramway Company of the cost of maintenance of the track surface, such being the intention of the Ratepayers, so far as can be gauged, as pronounced in the Amendment to Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting in March 1911. In the earlier part of the year it was pointed out that the sum of Tls. 7,000, which was then under discussion, did not include the maintenance of the granite setts which support the track on either side; this work has been inclusively carried out by the Public Works Department, in accordance with the spirit of the Amendment, and the Council proposes to continue in this course. With regard to Public Lighting, the substitution of metallic filament for enclosed arc lamps is effecting economy as well as improving the lighting of the streets in which they have been introduced. It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to re-construct any of the old sewers during the year.

Public Band, Tls. 49,120.—With the same authorised personnel, the cost of the Band is slightly higher, owing to the fact that certain of the Foreign musicians, including the Conductor, have become entitled to home leave. In order that the actual cost of public music may appear under this heading of the Budget, the whole of the services of the Band outside public music, and including the military duties of the musicians will be charged for under the Tariff.

Education.—The normal appropriations for the Public School and the Public School for Chinese call for little comment, while the Council's further proposals as to Education are treated elsewhere. It remains only to be said that, subject to the Ratepayers' approval, the Council has undertaken to become the sole subscriber to the Thomas Hanbury School, to accept official responsibility for its control under a Committee functioning as heretofore, and to incorporate the teachers in the Municipal Staff under the usual conditions. This step involves an increase in the cost of the School to the public of approximately Tls. 6,000. Certain of the appropriations heretofore included under the heading "Educational Grants," not being actually in respect of Education, have been transferred to General Charges.

The estimates of the *Finance Department* and the *Secretariat* are shown in the usual detail and call for no note.

Under *General Charges*, which are set out in full detail, it may be observed that the former heading "Legal Expenses" has been reduced to Tls. 1,000, the Finance Committee being of opinion that legal expenses, incurred in respect of Municipal Properties, Roads, or other such matters, should properly be added to their cost. The Auditor's Fee has been increased to Tls. 200 per mensem, while the whole cost of the recent re-assessment of the Settlement falls into this year's expenses. The increased work performed for the Council by the London Agents, Messrs. John Pook & Co. notably in respect to work connected with recruits for the Municipal Service, has justified payment on the part of the Council of a sum of £100 per annum towards the rent of more commodious premises.

The appropriation for *Interest* is normal, while that for *Redemption of Debentures* is discussed at length in the Treasurer's Report; it is sufficient to add that the amount is calculated in the same manner as that for last year.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The aggregate total of Extraordinary Expenditure recommended, Tls. 1,033,170, is by far the largest such programme yet presented for public approval. This fact is hardly consistent with the foregoing remarks, and the explanation lies in the discussion of the three principal items of which the Statement is comprised.

Central Offices Site, Tls. 432,825.—The origin of this large expenditure may be found on pages 24 and 25 of the Annual Report for 1910, under the heading "Headquarters and Drill Hall." Throughout the year

the Council has been in negotiation with Mr. McBain on the subject of the acquisition by the public of his property adjoining the Central Offices, Cadastral Lot 171. Mr. McBain has been away for a number of months, and these negotiations are not yet completed. It is, however, to be noted that the expenditure properly belongs to 1911, and has been postponed to 1912 for reasons over which the Council had no control. So large a transaction is, naturally, not disposed of quickly; and while it is substantially responsible for the magnitude of the Municipal Loan proposed for the year, there is to be recorded that no Loan was raised during last year, and Tls. 800,000 must therefore be regarded as applying to the whole period of two years.

Hongkew Market Extension, Tls. 115,000.—The second responsible factor is the project to incorporate Cadastral Lot 1069 in the Hongkew Market. This item differs from its fellows, in that it is an investment rather than an ordinary purchase of land for public purposes. It is hardly necessary to point out that the Council derives an income of about Tls. 40,000 per annum from Markets, and the very congested state of the Hongkew Market, together with the keen competition for the stalls and spaces therein contained, warrants the view that a proportionate increase in receipts will follow, when, as is hoped, the accommodation becomes doubled. The Hongkew Market has always been the most largely patronised of all the District Markets in the Settlement, and if it is extended to include the whole of the triangle bounded by the Hanbury, Boone and Miller Roads, its position, size, and accessibility for the residential parts of the Central, Northern and Eastern Districts, will be all that is desired for many years to come.

Scheme for Eastern District Wharf, Tls. 50,000.—To explain the necessity for this expenditure in an exhaustive manner would involve writing a history of that old-time much-debated topic, foreshore. It will however, suffice for present purposes to remind the public that the Council's rights under the Land Regulations to the foreshore of the old American Settlement such as they were, lapsed from disuse, with the result that from the Hongkew Creek to the Point, the foreshore is in private undisputed ownership, except for the short lengths of frontage which subtend the roads south of Broadway and Yangtsepoo Road. The establishment of what is known as the Conservancy Normal Line, and the bunding and filling work which is being done as a result thereof, is having the effect of enlarging the available deep water frontage of the River, and the Council is of opinion that, looking to the future, it is now incumbent upon the public to acquire a site to afford really adequate public facilities for the landing and shipping of cargo. To this end the Council is in negotiation with the owner of Lot 2372 situated near the Ewo Road. The line of the road is to be slightly changed, and other arrangements are in prospect for rendering the site available for use. The amount set down for this purpose does not represent the purchase price of the property, for the reason that the lot consists of a very large area, more probably than is required. On the other hand it is possible that the Council may retain the whole for use as a Stone Breaking Depôt for the accommodation of convict labour, thereby freeing the present Thorne Road Depôt for sale. The use of the word 'scheme' indicates the Council's desire that the Ratepayers will authorise the incoming Council to carry out the project upon such lines as may seem best, with the sole limitation that the cost be confined ultimately to the figure which has been stated.

Deducting the three foregoing amounts, the total of Extraordinary Expenditure will be found very much lower than that of preceding years, while of the remaining contents little further explanation appears necessary.

The banding of the *Hongkew Creek*, an essential part of the project for constructing roads on both sides of this important waterway, is to be carried one stage further, and the Works Committee, in recommending adoption of reinforced concrete in place of wood, has been guided by evidence that in the long run the more permanent method is the more economical.

The heavy expenditure on land for the extension of the *Rifle Range* is at length completed, and the work of constructing the Butt in its new position has already been inaugurated, while, of the land set free at the south end, a sufficient area has been allocated as a site for the new *Public School for Boys*.

The proposed addition to the *Hongkew Recreation Ground* is the result of an offer on the part of the owners to sell to the Council a plot of land beyond the north-west corner for inclusion in the Ground. While not absolutely necessary, the Council recommends this purchase for the reason that if, as seemed probable, the property were developed as a building estate, it would have an unfortunate effect upon the Ground as a

recreation resort. Upon the completion of this purchase the Ground will reach as far as the Chinese village on the north, which accordingly indicates its final limit.

With regard to expenditure on *New Roads*, the figures have reverted to those contained in the Budget for 1909, *viz.* Tls. 120,000 for land and Tls. 60,000 for construction. The higher figures of the past two years were authorised to enable the Council to widen the Peking Road, an improvement which is substantially completed.

At the suggestion of the Works Committee the following list of *Public Works* proposed for the Budget of 1912 but eliminated solely on financial grounds, is hereto appended :—

- Re-construction in reinforced concrete of the Yangtszepoo Road Bridge over the Yangtszepoo Creek.
- Concrete Bunding to the Soochow Creek between the North Thibet Road and the Stone Bridge.
- New Sewer in the East Yalu Road between the Dixwell and Chaoufoong Roads.
- Wood-paving of the Bund between the Nanking Road and the Garden Bridge (Tls. 44,000).
- Completion of the laying out of Wayside Park, entrance gate, etc.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1912.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District Tael 66,202,000			
Northern " 23,975,000			
Eastern " 25,341,000			
Western " 21,899,000			
	137,417,000		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties	5,064,000		
	132,353,000	794,118	
Less 15 %/s		119,118	675,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 4,850,000, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses at exchange 75	582,000		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 240,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	14,400		
	596,400		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	86,400	510,000	
NATIVE.			
At 12 per cent on \$8,267,400, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 75	744,066		
At 6 per cent on \$323,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 75	14,535		
	758,601		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	68,601	690,000	1,200,000
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of Dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			175,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Tavern		15,000	
Foreign Liquor Seller		20,000	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		650	
Native Club		2,800	
Native Lodging House		7,500	
Native Wine Shop		27,000	
Tea Shop		9,600	
Foreign Theatre		4,500	
Native Theatre		7,000	
Pawn Shop		20,000	
Opium Shop		63,500	
Cargo Boat		8,500	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,100	
Steam Launch		2,300	
Native Boat		3,500	
Sampan		1,500	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		14,000	
Livery Stable		24,000	
Motor Car		8,500	
Cart		18,500	
Private-owned Ricksha		40,500	
Public Ricksha		125,000	
Sedan Chair		1,600	
Wheelbarrow		32,000	
Firearms		2,000	
Dog		1,300	
		458,850	
			2,508,850

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,508,850
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo	12,100		
Elgin	4,100		
Hongkew	14,700		
East Hongkew	2,400		
Wayside	900		
Yangtze-poo	900		
Mohawk	800		
Sinza	4,100		
		40,000	
Town Hall		1,000	
Firemen's Quarters—			
Central Station	1,300		
Hongkew Station	320		
Sinza Station	880		
		2,500	
Cadastral Lot 168 C.		7,300	
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters		14,100	
Miscellaneous		700	
			65,600
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC COMPANIES.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. (<i>see</i> Sterling Extraordinary Income).			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25% on the cost of public lighting ...		5,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912		5,000	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5% on gross receipts from Tramway Service		27,000	
			37,000
Total Carried to Summary ...			2,611,450

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Pay			
Commandant	7,860		
Sergeant-Major	1,920		
Quartermaster Sergeant	1,680		
Staff Sergeant	1,440		
		12,900	
Allowances			
Rent—Staff Sergeant		420	
Chinese.—Pay.			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff		1,735	
			16,065
<i>Allowance to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Locomotion</i>		450	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Light</i>		750	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		800	
<i>Insurance</i>		750	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350	
<i>Postage</i>		280	
<i>Uniform</i>		9,000	
<i>Band</i>		1,500	
<i>Artillery Ponies, keep and stabling</i>		5,050	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>		700	
<i>Ammunition</i>		9,105	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		2,500	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		80	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>		2,950	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,210	
		35,915	
<i>Less</i> —Proceeds from sale of Cartridge cases, etc.		1,725	
			34,190
Total carried to Summary			49,245
STOCK AND STORES.			
50 Short Rifles, Bayonets and Accessories			1,920
Accoutrements			1,135
Winter Coats			600
Sandbags			80
Ammunition			9,200
Total carried to Summary			12,935
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of stores to be issued			11,380
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 11,380

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Chief Officer, for portion of year	3,000		
Departmental Engineer	2,700		
Clerical Assistant	1,800		
Watchmen at Bell Towers	3,960		
		11,460	
Chinese.			
Engineers, Stokers, Chauffeurs, etc.	5,600		
Coolie Corps	1,300		
Workshop Staff	3,250		
		10,150	
<i>Stud.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	2,520		
Fodder	2,300		
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	400		
Veterinary Services	200		
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	600		
		6,220	
<i>Superannuation</i>		570	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		200	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,080	
<i>Light</i>		3,250	
<i>Water</i>		1,250	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		250	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,500	
<i>Uniform</i>		2,900	
<i>Materials and Coal for Workshop</i>		500	
<i>Plant, maintenance and repairs</i>		5,100	
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		5,200	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		2,300	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		400	
<i>Company Cups</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350	
		28,100	
<i>Less</i> —Receipts from Blacksmith's Labour			55,930
			1,500
Total carried to Summary			54,430
STOCK AND STORES.			
Horses and Ponies			1,000
Petrol Engine, etc. for Motor Chemical Engine and Escape			1,500
Harness (3 sets)			240
Ceiling Fan, Electric Fittings, etc. for Hongkew Station, new quarters			200
Ceiling Fan, for Mui-ho-loong Co. mess room			60
Hose Wagon for Coolie Corps			450
Total carried to Summary			3,450

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Captain Superintendent		14,890	
Deputy Superintendent		8,810	
2 Assistant Superintendents		12,720	
4 Second Assistant Superintendents		17,445	
Chief Inspector		3,600	
Chief Detective Inspector		3,300	
11 Inspectors		21,230	
2 Detective Inspectors		4,475	
Head Gaoler		2,520	
10 Sub-Inspectors		14,160	
5 Detective Sub-Inspectors		8,565	
Assistant Gaoler		1,860	
78 Sergeants		92,370	
13 Detective Sergeants		18,765	
3 Senior Warders		4,020	
13a Constables			
103 for 1 year	90,060		
15 for 11 months	11,550		
18 for 3 months	3,780		
	105,390		
<i>Less—Pay of Constables promoted: already allowed for under the</i>			
<i>pay of higher ranks</i>	5,400		
Resignations	14,000		
	19,400	85,990	
3 Detective Constables		3,480	
5 Plain Clothes Constables		5,130	
13 Warders		12,900	
3 Japanese Interpreters		2,520	
Legal Assistant		4,800	
Clerical Assistant at Gaol		360	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent—Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants		2,000	
Language		16,000	
Mixed Court		1,500	
Dupôt		270	
Stenographer		240	
Drill Instructor		170	
		20,180	
			364,090
<i>Carried forward</i>			364,090

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			364,090
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
Sikhs.			
Pay			
2 Jemadars		1,100	
Head Warder		300	
48 Sergeants		10,985	
9 Sergeant Warders		2,105	
380 Constables.			
332 for 1 year	53,100		
30 for 9 months	3,240		
18 for 6 months	1,295		
		57,635	
104 Warders		17,380	
Granthi		180	
16 Cooks		1,900	
Deferred Pay		14,000	
Allowances.			
Rent	3,000		
Language	2,000		
Drill	100		
Traffic	600		
		5,700	
Chinese.			111,285
Pay.			
80 Sergeants		13,320	
6 Detective Sergeants		1,620	
960 Constables		114,950	
64 Detective Constables		12,180	
Chief Clerk		1,800	
21 Clerks and Writers		12,680	
13 Teachers		4,870	
15 Interpreters		6,705	
Filter		135	
Guarantor Checker		135	
59 Messengers and Coolies		4,480	
27 Wharf Watchmen		3,500	
		176,845	
Allowances.			
Gatemen	270		
Drill and Traffic	450		
Language	270		
Merit	450		
		1,440	
			177,785
<i>Carried forward</i>			653,160

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			653,160
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Superannuation</i>		37,400	
<i>Passages</i>		40,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>		5,000	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		52,500	
<i>Locomotion</i>		11,930	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
Pay of Sikh Assistant	720		
Medicines	1,100		
Hospital Charges	8,000		
		9,820	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	1,400		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	3,430		
Repairs to Saddlery	300		
		5,130	
<i>Fuel</i>		19,080	
<i>Light—General</i>	15,560		
Oil for Police lamps	1,230		
		16,790	
<i>Water</i>		3,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		7,480	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,550	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		3,180	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
Food	29,230		
Clothing	9,720		
Photographs	500		
Miscellaneous	1,870		
		41,320	
<i>Expenses for catching stray dogs</i>		2,200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture, etc.	1,970		
Arms	350		
		2,320	
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i>		1,500	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		1,290	
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>		800	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>			
Pay of Court Officials	12,500		
Sundry Expenses	3,000		
		15,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,900	
			282,390
			935,550
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i>		20,000	
Receipts for special services		27,500	
Proceeds from sale of unclaimed property		1,500	
Dog redemption fees		1,000	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution		12,500	
			62,500
Total carried to Summary			873,050
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture</i>			7,500
<i>Lamps</i>			215
<i>Motor and Accessories</i>			700
<i>Remounts for patrol</i>			100
<i>Studio Camera and Accessories</i>			355
<i>3 Bicycles</i>			245
<i>8 Revolvers</i>			150
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>			50,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			2,500
Total carried to Summary			61,765
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of Stores to be issued			55,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 55,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	12,960		
2 Assistant Health Officers	13,320		
2 Laboratory Assistants	6,150		
4 Inspectors	13,650		
24 Assistant Inspectors	42,000		
Japanese Interpreter	840		
		89,520	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent—Inspector	220		
Language	3,500		
		3,720	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
35 Foremen	4,850		
350 House Refuse Coolies	25,250		
Disinfectors, Market Coolies, Office Staff, etc.	17,450		
		47,550	
		140,790	
<i>Superannuation</i>		8,700	
<i>Passages</i>		2,600	
<i>Locomotion</i>		4,760	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,500	
<i>Light</i>		900	
<i>Water</i>		2,800	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,250	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,110	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		600	
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		500	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		5,000	
<i>Disinfection</i>		4,500	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		2,000	
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		4,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250	
<i>Rent of Sub-district Offices</i>		1,600	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		850	
			184,710
<i>Carried forward</i>			184,710

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			184,710
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—continued.			
HEALTH OFFICE.—continued.			
PLAGUE PREVENTION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
70 Rat Coolies	6,300		
80 Temporary Rat Proofers	7,200		
		13,500	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		2,500	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		1,000	
<i>Disinfection</i>		4,500	
<i>Permanent Rat-proofing</i>		25,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250	
			46,750
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
70 Coolies		3,500	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		2,550	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			6,150
<i>Less—Receipts from Laboratory</i>		14,000	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory ...		1,000	
Slaughterhouse Fees		13,000	
Ordure Disposal		69,800	
			97,800
Total carried to Summary			139,810

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	29,795		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,400	32,195	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,000	
<i>Light</i>		1,550	
<i>Water</i>		150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		530	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		100	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		3,000	
<i>Messing</i>		10,500	
<i>Washing</i>		1,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,800	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		54,775	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>		30,000	24,775
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	10,000		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,380	11,380	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,300	
<i>Light</i>		1,500	
<i>Water</i>		110	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		360	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		120	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		900	
<i>Messing</i>		4,000	
<i>Washing</i>		550	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		850	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		21,720	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>		4,000	17,720
<i>Carried forward</i>			42,495

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			42,495
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,000		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,430		
<i>Fuel</i>		3,430	
<i>Light</i>		350	
<i>Water</i>		550	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		60	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		55	
<i>Messing</i>		275	
<i>Washing</i>		2,100	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		300	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		650	
		200	
		8,170	
<i>Less.—Fees from patients</i>	3,900		
Registration Fees, etc.	1,500		
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600		
		6,000	
			2,170
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,500		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	320		
<i>Fuel</i>		1,820	
<i>Light</i>		300	
<i>Water</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		35	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		25	
<i>Messing</i>		300	
<i>Washing</i>		500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		100	
		3,830	
<i>Less.—Fees from patients</i>		3,000	
			830
<i>Carried forward</i>			45,495

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	<i>Brought forward</i>	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 45,495
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		1,500		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>		2,120		
<i>Fuel</i>			3,620	
<i>Light</i>			400	
<i>Water</i>			200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			110	
<i>Insurance</i>			100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>			50	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>			25	
<i>Messing</i>			600	
<i>Washing</i>			1,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			175	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			450	
			100	
			6,820	
<i>Less—Fees from patients</i>			4,000	
				2,820
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>		600		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>		750		
<i>Locomotion</i>			1,350	
<i>Fuel</i>			900	
<i>Light</i>			120	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>			50	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>			25	
<i>Messing</i>			75	
<i>Washing</i>			2,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			150	
			300	
			5,070	
<i>Less—Receipts from visitors</i>			1,800	
				3,570
Total carried to Summary				<u>81,885</u>
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.				
Pay.				
<i>4 Matrons</i>	4,770			
<i>25 Nurses</i>	16,425			
<i>4 Probationer Nurses</i>	600			
<i>2 Attendants</i>	2,400			
<i>Custodian</i>	2,760			
	<u>26,955</u>			
Sundry Expenses.				
<i>Superannuation</i>	8,100			
<i>Passages</i>	5,190			
<i>Uniform</i>	1,900			
<i>Language Allowances</i>	500			
<i>Special Duty Allowances</i>	2,250			
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	500			
	<u>18,410</u>			
	<u>45,395</u>			
Note :—				
The above expenses have been allocated to the various hospitals as under :—				
<i>Victoria Nursing Home</i>	29,795			
<i>Isolation Hospital</i>	10,000			
<i>Isolation Hospital for Chinese</i>	2,000			
<i>Police Hospital (Sikhs)</i>	1,500			
<i>" (Chinese)</i>	1,500			
<i>Sanatorium</i>	600			
	<u>45,395</u>			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Cemetery Allowance...	360		
Part Service of Custodian of Isolation Hospital	240		
		600	
<i>Chinese.—Pay</i>		2,900	
			3,500
<i>Superannuation</i>		60	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		2,600	
<i>Fuel</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		45	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			3,230
			6,730
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>		500	
" <i>Grave making</i>		3,000	
" <i>Grave spaces</i>		2,250	
" <i>Reservation</i>		350	
			6,100
Total carried to Summary			630
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
Allowance of Assistant Inspector		150	
<i>Chinese.—Pay</i>		220	
			370
<i>Superannuation</i>		15	
<i>Light</i>		75	
<i>Water</i>		350	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			590
			960
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>			650
Total carried to Summary			310
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Municipal Surgeons		8,000	
Attendance on families		1,500	
			9,500
<i>Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station</i>			7,800
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>		8,000	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>		2,000	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>		2,000	
" <i>Paulun Hospital</i>		1,000	
			13,000
Total carried to Summary			30,300
STOCK AND STORES.			
Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus			1,990
Hospital fittings and furniture			2,500
Equipment of Sub-district Offices, etc.			1,000
Total carried to Summary			5,490

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	T'ls.	T'ls.	T'ls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
*.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Engineer and Surveyor ...	9,960		
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor ...	6,660		
2 Assistant Engineers ...	8,290		
3 Second Assistant Engineers ...	8,340		
3 Engineering Assistants ...	9,415		
Chief Architectural Assistant ...	5,400		
Second Architectural Assistant ...	5,600		
Chief Surveying Assistant ...	5,000		
8 Surveying Assistants ...	24,165		
Chief Clerk ...	3,900		
7 Clerical Assistants ...	11,900		
Building Surveyor ...	2,200		
2 Clerks of Works ...	6,780		
13 District Inspectors ...	25,020		
Consulting Engineer ...		130,630	
		1,300	
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Rent—District Inspectors ...	1,200		
Language ...	1,300		
		2,500	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
Writers ...	1,700		
Storekeepers ...	270		
Draughtsmen and Tracers ...	4,400		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies ...	1,720		
Survey Staff ...	3,660		
Chinese Tuition ...	250		
		12,000	
			146,430
<i>Superannuation</i> ...		12,900	
<i>Passages</i> ...		3,720	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...		300	
<i>Locomotion</i> ...		7,800	
<i>Fuel</i> ...		350	
<i>Light</i> ...		450	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...		2,800	
<i>Insurance</i> ...		200	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...		1,015	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i> ...		1,800	
<i>Miscellaneous expenses</i> ...		800	
			32,135
			178,565
<i>Less—Building Permit fees</i> ...		1,500	
<i>Private Works Supervision fees</i> ...		11,470	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit fees</i> ...		5,000	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i> ...		700	
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i> ...		8,860	
			27,530
Total carried to Summary ...			151,035

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>			
Volunteer Corps			1,146
Fire Brigade			1,780
Police Force:—			
Stations and Quarters	13,710		
Gaol	7,130		
Mixed Court (Police Office)	200		
			21,040
Health Department:—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	7,750		
Victoria Nursing Home	1,840		
Mental Wards	1,160		
Nurses' Quarters	575		
Isolation Hospital	2,670		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	1,100		
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	280		
Police Hospital (Chinese)	410		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	276		
Cemeteries	1,165		
Public Swimming Bath	325		
			17,550
Public Works Department:—			
Town Hall	5,075		
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	2,315		
			7,390
Educational Grants:—			
Public School	1,155		
Public School for Chinese	2,055		
			3,210
Finance Department			485
Secretariat			880
Miscellaneous			410
Total carried to Summary			53,890
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>			
Bridges	13,620		
Bundings	5,960		
Jetties and Pontoons	4,495		
			24,075
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>			12,000
<i>Less.</i>			36,075
Receipts for hire of Dredger			100
Total carried to Summary			35,975
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>	5,900		
<i>Less.</i>			
Concreteware Manufactory—Cash Contribution	5,000		
Total carried to Summary			900

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
Pay.—Chinese. Metallising Labour		40,000	
Locomotion		360	
Insurance		550	
Materials :— Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		85,000	
Tools, renewals and repairs		6,000	
Boundary stones		190	
Street name-plates		700	
Working expenses of steam rollers		8,000	
Chinese Government Land Tax		330	
Maintenance of carts and harness		900	
Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc.		735	
Stud		11,000	
Raking and repairing mud roads		6,000	
Iron railings in replacement of Foochow pole railings		2,200	
Miscellaneous		750	
		162,715	
Less—Pingchiao Quarry—Cash contribution	12,000		
		12,000	150,715
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
Pay.—Foreigners. Overseers	3,420		
Pay.—Chinese. Cleansing Labour	30,000		
Superannuation... ..		33,420	
Locomotion		350	
Insurance		520	
Medical Aid		750	
Materials. Water	11,500		
Gritting Wood Paving	400		
		11,900	
Tools, renewals and repairs		2,000	
Maintenance of carts and harness		3,690	
Stud		33,365	
Barging away road detritus		2,500	
Miscellaneous		250	
		88,845	
Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		2,220	
			86,625
Total carried to Summary			237,340

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
LIGHTING.			
Electricity			65,140
Gas			21,510
Oil			190
Extensions.			
Electricity and Gas			2,000
Total carried to Summary			88,840
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Superintendent...	3,900		
Assistant Superintendent	1,800		
Park-keeper	1,980		
Indian Watchmen	270		
Chinese.		7,950	
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc....	4,700		
Labour	9,000		
		13,700	
Superannuation			21,650
Locomotion		770	
Stud		650	
Fuel		685	
Water		600	
Lighting Gardens		400	
Insurance		1,100	
Tools, renewals and repairs		200	
Working expenses of Motor Lawn mowers		850	
Chinese Government Land Tax		500	
Painting and repairs		450	
Trees, shrubs, seeds and turf		2,300	
Mud, sand, gravel and manure		2,500	
Poles and tree fastenings		800	
Matscheds and fences		2,600	
Miscellaneous		700	
		900	
			16,005
Less.—Receipts for hire of plants, etc.			37,655
			250
Total carried to Summary			37,405
STOCK AND STORES.			
2ar Macadam Plant			1,500
Surveying and Levelling instruments			450
Type-writing machine			200
Furniture and Sundries			200
Seats and chairs for Parks and Open Spaces			200
Lawn mowers for Parks and Open Spaces			200
Road materials, etc.			325
			130,000
Total carried to Summary			132,875
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of stores to be issued			140,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 140,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Europeans.			
Conductor	5,400		
Assistant Conductor	2,340		
10 Musicians " Acting Pay	790		
	18,800		
		27,330	
Manilamen.			
24 Musicians		16,675	
Chinese.			
Librarian and Coolies		325	
			44,330
Superannuation... ..		4,100	
Passages		2,550	
Expenses of Engaging Staff		200	
Locomotion		1,200	
Uniform		500	
Medical Aid		250	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		500	
New Music		150	
Repairs to Instruments		250	
Insurance		15	
Telephone Service		125	
Miscellaneous expenses		150	
			10,290
			54,620
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council		1,500	
Council's share of receipts for private services		4,000	
			5,500
Total carried to Summary			49,120

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATION.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL.			
<i>Pay</i>			
<i>Foréigners.</i>			
Headmaster	6,950		
3 Assistant Masters	9,000		
12 Assistant Mistresses	18,365		
2 Temporary Mistresses, for 9 months	1,665		
		35,980	
Chinese		900	
			36,880
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,350	
<i>Passages</i>		1,760	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		120	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Light</i>		150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,000	
... ..		165	
<i>Telephone</i>		55	
<i>Laboratory</i>		200	
<i>Text Books</i>		1,000	
<i>Kindergarten materials, etc.</i>		75	
<i>Form Prizes</i>		290	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350	
			9,105
<i>Less—School fees</i>		21,000	46,985
Sale of Text Books		800	
			21,800
Total carried to Summary			24,185
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			300
Total carried to Summary			300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATION—continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster	5,105		
4 Assistant Masters	9,655	14,760	
Chinese.			
Chinese Teachers and Clerk	6,030		
Coolies and Watchmen	640		
Chinese Tuition	450	7,120	21,880
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,500	
<i>Passages</i>		460	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		120	
<i>Fuel</i>		80	
<i>Light</i>		50	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		700	
<i>Insurance</i>		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Text Books</i>		700	
<i>Grant in aid of Library</i>		200	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	4,435
<i>Less—School fees (400 pupils at \$40 per annum)</i>		12,000	26,315
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>		1,000	13,000
Total carried to Summary			13,315
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			100
Total carried to Summary			100
GRANTS IN AID.			
<i>Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home</i>			7,500
<i>French Orphanage</i>			1,000
<i>St. Xavier's School</i>			1,800
<i>Shanghai Jewish School</i>			500
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			3,000
Total carried to Summary			13,800

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Secretary	13,110		
2 Assistant Secretaries	13,420		
2 Assistants	6,900		
2 Stenographers	2,400		
		35,830	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Translator	1,920		
2 Assistants	1,200		
Writer	840		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.	1,460		
		5,420	
		41,250	
<i>Superannuation</i>		3,210	
<i>Passages</i>		900	
<i>Fuel</i>		130	
<i>Light</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		65	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		450	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	3,000		
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	5,000		
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	2,500		
		10,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		57,205	
<i>Less.—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>		2,000	
			55,205
TAX OFFICE.			
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Overseer of Taxes	5,700		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	4,500		
" " " Acting Pay	300		
4 Assistants	5,750		
2 Inspectors	5,520		
15 Tax Collectors	27,720		
		49,490	
<i>Allowance.</i>			
Language		1,280	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
18 Assistants	7,818		
8 Collectors	1,758		
23 Shroffs	4,780		
Chinese Tuition... ..	300		
24 Coolies for General Municipal Rate, Native	2,628		
Sampan men, office boys, caretaker, etc.	1,001		
		18,285	
		69,025	
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,900	
<i>Passages</i>		2,650	
<i>Uniform</i>		1,255	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		260	
<i>Fuel</i>		150	
<i>Light</i>		120	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	3,000		
<i>Telephone Service</i>	55		
<i>Insurance</i>	25		
<i>House and vehicle number plates</i>	5,500		
<i>Locomotion</i>	4,670		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	300		
		91,810	
<i>Less.—Receipts from sale of license plates, etc.</i>		5,000	
			86,810
			142,015
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			1,000
			1,000
<i>Total carried to Summary</i>			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

GENERAL CHARGES.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Legal Retainer and opinions</i>								1,000
<i>Audit Fee</i>								2,400
<i>Semaphore Service</i>								2,500
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i>								500
<i>Attached Employé</i>								3,630
<i>Director of Chinese Studies</i>								1,800
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i>								600
<i>Pension of Accountant, resigned (£500)</i>								4,000
<i>Gratuity to the Widow of the late Sub-Inspector Bowrie</i>								600
<i>Land Assessment—fees and expenses</i>								11,500
<i>Fee for supervision of motor cars</i>								300
<i>London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)</i>								800
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>								
Municipal Service Club							720	
Shanghai Boy Scouts							420	
Door of Hope							2,000	
Do, Special							2,500	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children							1,500	
Shanghai Library							1,000	
Shanghai Museum							1,000	
Sinza Refuge							500	9,640
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>								
Fire Brigade.								
Hanbury Road Station							300	
Police Force.								
Stations.								
Bubbling Well						560		
Harbin Road						1,355		
North Szechuen Road						1,100		
Yingsiangkong						100		
Quarters.								
5 Yuyuen Road						1,080		
79/80 Bubbling Well Road						2,470		
80 Yangtzepoo Road						720		
495/9 Ward Road						340		
8 Jinkee Road						1,680		
Health Department.							9,405	
Nurses' Quarters—Range Road						1,225		
Latrines, etc.						10		
Public Works Department.							1,235	
Public Recreation Ground						600		
Offices						690		
Depôts, etc.								
Soochow Road						360		
Jessfield Road						1		
Ewo Road						900		
Lay Road						255		
Burkill Road						270		
Poochow Road						600		
Road Widening.								
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166						2,500		
Szechuen Road ex. Cad. Lot 79						150		
Tiendong Road ex. Cad. Lot 833						55		
Hankow Road ex. Cad. Lot 41						100		
Sungkiang Road ex. Cad. Lot 187...						1		
Peking and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lot 141						5		
Finance Department—Offices							6,490	
							3,780	
Total carried to Summary								21,180
INTEREST.								60,450
Municipal Loans						235,800		
Less.—Charged to Electricity Department						111,800		
Trust Funds etc.							124,000	179,500
Less.—Trust Funds, Investment, etc.							55,500	61,500
Total carried to Summary								118,000
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.								
Repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding								138,600
Total carried to Summary								138,600

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912--continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1911		73,859.93
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget		171,805.00
Amount recommended to be raised by debentures, if necessary		800,000.00
Total carried to Summary		<u>TAELS 1,945,664.93</u>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Bridges.			
Peking Road Bridge in reinforced concrete over the Defence Creek ...		15,000	
Shanhaikwan Road Bridge in reinforced concrete over the Sze pang ...		4,000	
Ward Road Bridge in wood over the Yangtzeepoo Creek ...		1,100	
Urga Road Bridge in wood over the Sawginkiang ...		2,000	
Under Construction :—			
Seward Road Bridge, balance of cost ...		450	
			22,550
Bundings.			
Soochow Creek.			
Concrete Bunding, east of Shanse Road ...		2,780	
Hongkew Creek.			
Reinforced Concrete Bunding between Sawgin Road and the mouth of the Sawginkiang, portion of cost ...		15,000	
			17,780
Drainage.			
Constructing the following new sewers.			
Western District.			
Culverting the Chang Pang between Manila Road and Chungking Road, half cost ...		5,250	
Bubbling Well Road between Hardoon and Hart Roads ...		1,320	
Seymour Road, south of Sinza Road ...		630	
Sinza Road, between Ferry and Hart Roads ...		2,110	
Ferry Road, between Avenue and Sinza Roads ...		1,500	
Eastern District :—			
Kwenming Road from Muirhead Road to Singkeipang ...		1,920	
Baikal Road, between Yangtzeepoo Road and Macgregor Road ...		1,900	
Wayside Road from Yangtzeepoo Road to Chusan Road ...		1,650	
Under Construction :—			
Yangtzeepoo and Muirhead Road trunk sewer, balance of cost ...		23,700	
			39,980
Landing Stages.			
Soochow Creek.			
Concrete jetty, east of Shanse Road ...		350	
Hongkew Creek.			
Two concrete jetties between Sawgin Road and the Sawginkiang ...		700	
Whangpoo River.			
Wooden jetty at end of Chingwantao Road ...		2,450	
			3,500
Land.			
Volunteers.			
Rifle Range Extension, balance of cost ...	4,500		
Construction of New Rifle Butts, etc., balance of cost ...	25,000		
		29,500	
Health Department.			
Market for Eastern District, Section B ...	3,000		
Market for Yangtzeepoo District, balance of cost ...	250		
Carried forward	3,250	29,500	83,810

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,250	29,500	83,810
<i>Land—continued.</i>			
Health Department—cont.			
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	(nominal)		
Victoria Nursing Home		5,000	
Isolation Hospital		115,000	
Hongkew Market		2,000	
Latrine Sites			125,250
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Hongkew Recreation Ground, additional land at north-east corner		24,900	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, subsoil and surface drainage		5,200	
Wayside Park, remaining land		3,000	33,100
Education.			
Site for Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese, balance of cost			1,125
General.			
Central Offices Extension		407,825	
Portion of compensation to tenant		25,000	432,825
Scheme for Eastern District Wharf			50,000
			671,800
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Fire Brigade.			
Under Construction.			
Hongkew Fire Station, additions, balance of cost			3,000
Police Force.			
Central Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
Extension of Civil Cells		500	
Extra Cell for Foreign Prisoners		300	
Louza Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
Hongkew Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
Extension of Sikhs' Quarters to include verandah		350	
New Kitchens for Foreigners		3,000	
Harbin Road Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
West Hongkew Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
Completion of Boundary Wall		200	
Wayside Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
W. C. for Foreigners		300	
Yangtzepoo Station			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
Sinza Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners		330	
Wall round Station Compound		1,600	
<i>Carried forward</i>	8,890	5,000	755,610

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	8,890	3,000	755,610
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>			
Police Force contd.			
Gordon Road Station and Western Depot.			
Cells for Prisoners	4,500		
Stable for Patrol Ponies	2,000		
Bubbling Well Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners	330		
Gaol.			
Warders (Sikhs) Quarters, portion of cost	15,000		
Gateway and Gates in the old boundary wall	200		
Attic in Gaoler's Quarters	500		
Under Construction.			
Western Depot Magazine, balance of cost	60		
Gaol Laundry, Baths, etc., balance of cost	2,700		
Gaol Laundry-Fittings, balance of cost	6,000		
Casual Wards, balance of cost	2,000		
		42,180	
Health Department.			
Market for Eastern District, Section B	3,000		
Hongkew Market Extension, nominal	100		
Sub-district Office	600		
Isolation Hospital, alterations	400		
Under Construction.			
Woosung Road Quarters, balance of cost	1,850		
		5,950	
Public Works Department.			
East Hongkew Depot—Tungchow Road	17,230		
Tar Macadam Shed—Eastern District	400		
Soochow Road Depot, alterations and additions	2,000		
		19,630	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Reserve Garden, Extension of Potting Shed to form office, etc. ...	2,500		
Public Garden, additions to Public Lavatory	1,500		
		4,000	
Education.			
Public School, ventilation scheme	1,800		
Public School, additional building at Rifle Range, portion of cost ...	20,000		
Chinese Polytechnic—nominal	1,000		
		22,800	
<i>Roads.</i>			97,560
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads ...		120,000	
Acquiring land for widening existing roads			
Making up and metalling the above		60,000	
			180,000
Total carried to Summary			1,033,170

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1912—continued.

SUMMARY.

						Expenditure	Income
						Tls.	Tls.
Totals from preceding pages.							
Ordinary Income							2,611,450
Ordinary Expenditure :—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	...	49,245	
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	54,430	
Police Force	...	...	...	...	...	873,050	
Health Department :—							
Office	...	...	...	...	...	139,810	
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	51,885	
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	630	
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	310	
Extra-Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	30,300	
						222,935	
Public Works Department :—							
General	...	...	...	...	...	151,035	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	53,890	
Creeks and River	...	...	...	...	...	35,975	
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	900	
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	237,340	
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	88,840	
Parks and Open Spaces	...	...	...	...	...	37,405	
						605,385	
Public Band	...	...	...	...	...	49,120	
Education :—							
Public School	...	...	...	...	...	24,185	
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	13,315	
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	13,800	
						51,300	
Finance Department							
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	...	61,580	
General Charges	...	...	...	...	...	142,015	
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	60,450	
Redemption of Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	118,000	
						138,600	
						2,426,110	
Stock and Stores :—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	...	12,935	
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	
Police Force	...	...	...	...	...	61,765	
Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	5,490	
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	132,875	
Public School	...	...	...	...	...	300	
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Finance Department	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
						219,915	
Less.—Value of Stores to be issued :—							
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	...	11,380	
Police Force	...	...	...	...	...	55,000	
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	140,000	
						206,380	
						13,535	
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extra-ordinary Income							2,439,645
							171,805
							2,611,450
Extraordinary Income							2,611,450
Extraordinary Expenditure							
Estimated Surplus to be carried forward							1,033,170.00
							12,494.93
						1,045,664.93	1,045,664.93

